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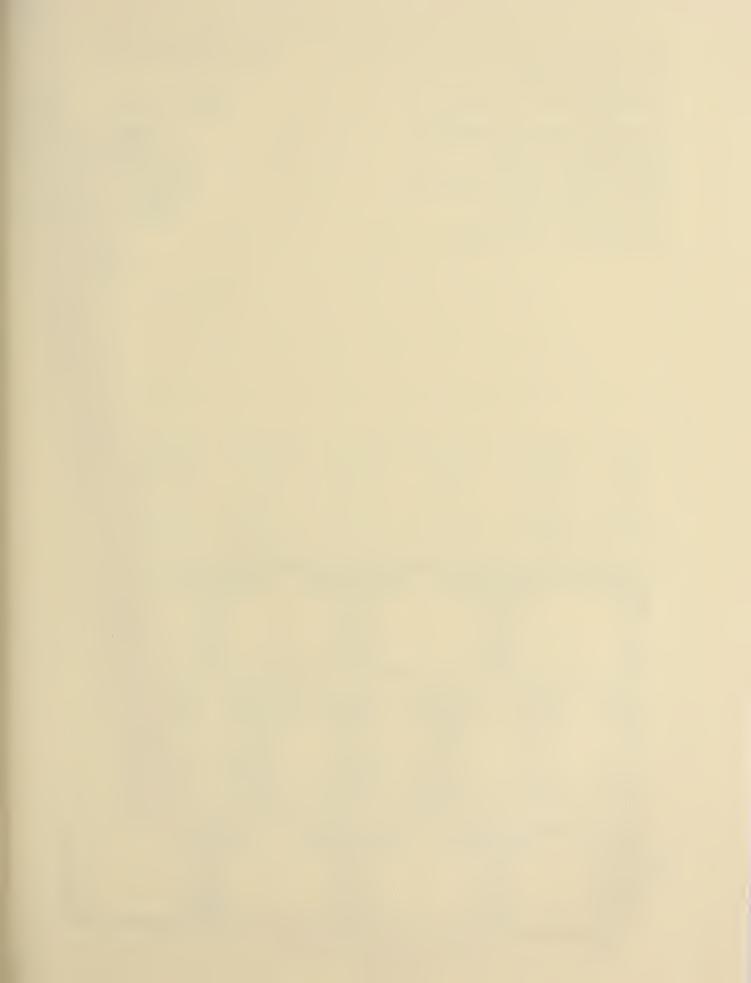
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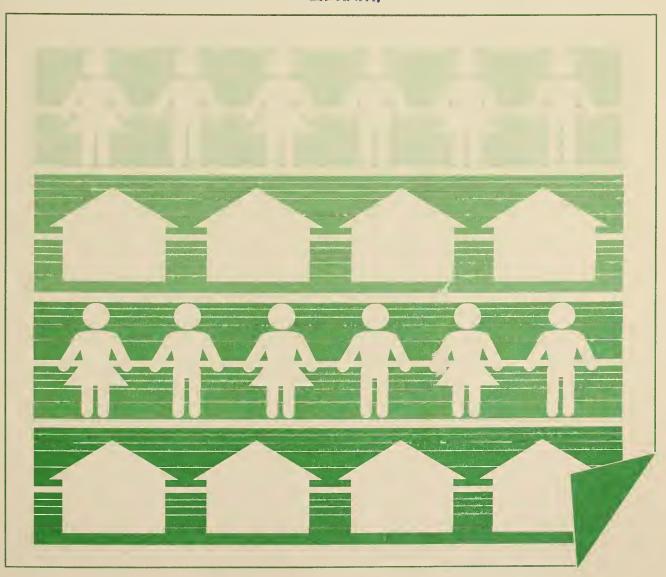


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Population and Housing
Population and Housing
Characteristics for
Census Tracts and Block
Numbering Areas
Spokane, WA MSA

Issued June 1993



U.S. Department of Commerce Ronald H. Brown, Secretary

Economics and Statistics Administration

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS Harry A. Scarr, Acting Director



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HOW TO USE THIS CENSUS REPORT

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INTRODUCTION

Data from the 1990 census are presented in several different report series. These series are published under the following three subject titles:

- 1. 1990 Census of Population (1990 CP)
- 2. 1990 Census of Housing (1990 CH)
- 3. 1990 Census of Population and Housing (1990 CPH)

The types of data and the geographic areas shown in reports differ from one series to another. In most series, there is one report for each State, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands), plus a United States summary report. Some series include reports for American Indian and Alaska Native areas, metropolitan areas, and urbanized areas. See appendix F for detailed information about the various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; other related materials; and sources of assistance.

The data from the 1990 census were derived from a limited number of basic questions asked of the entire population and about every housing unit (referred to as the 100-percent questions), and from additional questions asked of a sample of the population and housing units (referred to as the sample questions). Two primary versions of questionnaires were used: a short form containing only the 100-percent questions and a long form containing both the 100-percent questions and the additional sample questions. Appendix E presents facsimiles of the questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data included in this report. Appendix F lists the subjects that are covered by the 100-percent and sample components of the 1990 census.

Legal provision for this census, which was conducted as of April 1, 1990, was made in the Act of Congress of August 31, 1954 (amended August 1957, December 1975, and October 1976), which is codified in Title 13, United States Code.

HOW TO FIND RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN DETAIL AND SUBJECT-MATTER DATA

This report includes a table finding guide to assist the user in locating those statistical tables that contain the data that are needed. The table finding guide lists alphabetically, the subjects shown in this report by race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin. To determine which tables in this report show data for a particular topic, find the subject in the left-hand column of the table finding guide and then look across the columns using the headings at the top for specific race groups or persons of Hispanic origin. Below is an example of a table finding guide.

TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Race Groups, Hispanic Origin, and White, Not of Hispanic Origin and Table Number
[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin are shown at the top.
For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix [6]

Subject	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Aslan or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS						- '	
Age	1	2	3	4	.5	6	7
Ancestry	18						
Class of worker	18						_
Count adjustment	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Disability	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Educational attainment	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Family type by presence of own children	1	2	3	4	5	8	7
Fertility	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Hispanic origin	8, 16						-
Household type and relationship	1	2	3	. 4	5	6	7
Income in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Industry	18						•
Journey to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Labor force status	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Language spoken at home and ability to	10	20	- "	24	20	20	
speak English	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Merital status.	'1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Means of transportation to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Occupation.	18	21	23	25	27	29	31
Place of birth.	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Place of work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Poverty status in 1989	**	21	23	25	27	29	31
	19	21	23	25	21	29	31
Race Residence in 1985	8 17	20	22	24	26	28	30
School enrollment and type of school	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
	1/1	20	3			20 8	7
Sex	17	- 2	3	4	5	•	,
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons)		20	22	24	26	28	30
Work status in 1989	18						30
Workers in family in 1989	18		***	***	***	-	
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS							44
Bedrooms	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Condominium	32	•••	:-				
Contract rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Gross rent	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
House heating fuel	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Household income in 1989	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Kitchen facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Meals included in rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner)						
costs	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
Persons in unit	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Persons per room	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Plumbing facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Rooms	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sewage disposal	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Source of water	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Telephone in unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Tenure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Units in structure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Urban, rural, and farm residence (housing units).	32						
Vacancy characteristics	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Value	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vehicles available	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year householder moved into unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year structure built	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
LAND AREA	1	1		**			

^{...} Not epplicable for this report.

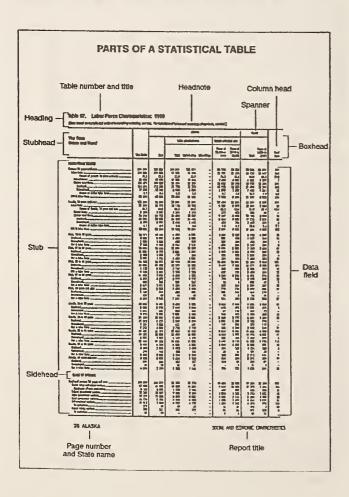
HOW TO USE THE STATISTICAL TABLES

Parts of a Statistical Table

The census data included in printed reports are arranged in tables. Each table includes four major parts: (1) heading, (2) boxhead, (3) stub, and (4) data field. A typical census report table is illustrated below.

The *heading* consists of the table number, title, and headnote. The table number indicates the position of the table within the report, while the title is a brief statement indicating the classification, nature, and time reference of the data presented in the table. The headnote is enclosed in brackets and is located under the title. It contains statements that qualify, explain, or provide information pertaining to the entire table. In some tables showing racial and Hispanic origin groups, the headnote includes information that data are presented only when certain population-size criteria (thresholds) are met. (For more information on thresholds, see the "User Notes" section.)

The boxhead is under the heading. This portion of the table, which contains the individual column heads or captions, describes the data in each vertical column. In the boxhead of many tables, a spanner appears across and above two or more column heads or across two or more lower spanners. The purpose of a spanner is to classify or qualify items below it or separate the table into identifiable blocks in terms of major aspects of the data.



The *stub* is located at the left edge of the table. It includes a listing of line or row captions or descriptions. At the top of the stub is the stubhead. The stubhead is considered to be an extension of the table title and usually shows generic geographic area designations and restrictions

In the stub, several features are used to help the user better understand the contents of the table. Usually, a block of data lines is preceded by a sidehead. The sidehead, similar to a spanner, describes and classifies the stub entries following it. The use of indentation in a stub indicates the relationship of one data line to another. Indented data lines represent subcategories that in most instances, sum to a total. Occasionally in tables, it is desirable to show one or more single-line subcategories that do not sum to the total. The unit of measure, such as dollars, is shown when it is not clear from the general wording of the data line.

The *data field* is that part of the table that contains the data. It extends from the bottom of the boxhead to the bottom of the table and from the right of the stub to the right-hand edge of the page.

Both geographic and subject-matter terms appear in tables. It is important to read the definitions of the terms used in the tables because census terms often are defined in special ways that reflect the manner in which the questions were asked and the data were tabulated. Definitions of geographic terms are provided in appendix A. Subject-matter terms are defined in appendix B.

Symbols and Geographic Abbreviations

The following symbols are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A dash "-" represents zero, a figure that rounds to less than 0.1, or a percent that rounds to less than 0.1.
- Three dots "..." mean not applicable.
- (NA) means not available.
- The prefix "r" indicates that the count has been revised since publication of 1980 reports or that the area was erroneously omitted or not shown in the correct geographic relationship in the 1980 census reports. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports.
- A dagger "†" next to the name of a geographic area indicates that there has been a geographic change(s) (for example, an annexation or detachment, a new incorporation, or a name change) since the information published for the 1980 census for that area. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports. The geographic change information for the entities in a State is shown in the "User Notes" section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing*

Unit Counts report, for that State. The information for all States appears in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation for Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

- A plus sign "+" or a minus sign "-" following a figure denotes that the median falls in the initial or terminal category of an open-ended distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures" in appendix B.)
- A minus sign "-" preceding a figure denotes decrease.

The following geographic abbreviations are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A "(pt.)" next to the name of a geographic area in a hierarchical presentation indicates that the geographic entity is only partially located in the superior geographic entity. For example, a "(pt.)" next to a place name in a county subdivision-place hierarchy indicates that the place is located in more than one county subdivision. (Places also may be "split" by county, congressional district, urban/rural, metropolitan area, voting district, and other geographic boundaries, depending on the presentation.) Other geographic entities also can be "split" by a higher-level entity. The exception is a tabulation block, which is unique within all geographic entities in census products.
- · BG is block group.
- · BNA is block numbering area.
- · CDP is census designated place.
- CMSA is consolidated metropolitan statistical area.
- MA is metropolitan area.
- MSA is metropolitan statistical area.
- · PMSA is primary metropolitan statistical area.
- TDSA is tribal designated statistical area.
- TJSA is tribal jurisdiction statistical area.
- · unorg. is unorganized territory.
- · VTD is voting district.

Census tables often include derived measures such as medians, means, percents, and ratios. More detailed information about derived measures is provided in appendix B.

CENSUS TRACT COMPARABILITY TABLES

A listing of all the census tract reports in this series and information on changes in the boundaries of census tracts between 1980 and 1990 for the area covered in this report appear on page IV-1, directly before the statistical tables.

The census tract comparability table shows the 1980 components of 1990 census tracts and 1990 components of 1980 census tracts, as relevant, for: (1) 1980 census tracts that were split into two or more 1990 census tracts; (2) 1980 census tracts that were combined into new 1990 census tracts; (3) 1980 census tracts in areas with new

numbering systems for 1990; and (4) those census tracts with boundary changes between 1980 and 1990 that affected 2.5 percent or more of the population of the census tract.

A census tract will not appear in the comparability tables if: (1) no change occurred between 1980 and 1990; (2) boundary revisions affected fewer than 2.5 percent of the persons and that was the only change that occurred to that census tract; (3) the area has block numbering areas for 1990; or (4) an area where census tracts were defined for the first time in 1990.

USER NOTES

User notes include corrections, errata, and related explanatory information. They present information about unique characteristics of the report and changes or corrections made too late to be reflected in the text or tables themselves.

CONTENTS OF THE APPENDIXES

Appendix A—Provides definitions of the types of geographic areas and related information used in census reports.

Appendix B—Contains definitions for the subject-matter items used in census reports, including explanations of derived measures, limitations of the data, and comparability with previous censuses. The subjects are listed alphabetically. In reports that contain both population and housing characteristics, the population characteristics are described first, followed by the explanations of the housing subjects.

Appendix C—Provides information on confidentiality of the data, allocations and substitutions, and sources of errors in the data.

Appendix D—Explains the residence rules used in counting the population and housing units, presents a brief overview of data collection operations, and describes processing procedures used to convert data from unedited questionnaires to final 1990 publications and tapes. This appendix also clarifies the procedures used to collect data for persons abroad at the time of the census, where persons on military bases or away at school were counted, how data were collected for persons in institutions, and which citizens of foreign countries were included in the U.S. data.

Appendix E—Presents a facsimile of the 1990 census questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data in this report.

Appendix F—Summarizes the 1990 census data products program by describing the information available in printed reports and in other sources, such as microfiche or computer tape; and provides information on where to obtain assistance.

Appendix G—Contains maps depicting the geographic areas shown in this report.



TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Race Groups, Hispanic Origin, and White, Not of Hispanic Origin and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin are shown at the top. Tables 1 through 15 show 100-percent characteristics. Tables 16 through 45 show sample characteristics. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B]

Subject	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS							
Age	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ancestry	16						
Class of worker	18						
Disability	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
ducational attainment	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Family type by presence of own children	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Fertility			22		20	20	30
dispanic origin	8, 16						"
lousehold type and relationship	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
ncome in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
ndustry	18						••
lourney to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
.abor force status	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
anguage spoken at home and ability to speak English	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Marital status	1	2	3	4	5	6	-
Means of transportation to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
	18	21	23	25	27	29	3.
Occupation	ı						
Place of birth	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Place of work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Poverty status in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	3
RaceResidence in 1985	8 17	 20	 22	 24	 26	 28	30
School enrollment and type of school	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Sex	1	2	3	4	5	6	
Irban, rural, and farm residence (persons)	17	_		T.			
	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Vork status in 1989	18						
Vorkers in family in 1989	10	•••	•••		•••		•
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS	32	34	36	38	40	40	4
Bedrooms		34	30	30	40	42	44
Condominium	32		•••				:
Contract rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	1:
Gross rent	33	35	37	39	41	43	4
louse heating fuel	32	34	36	38	40	42	4
lousehold income in 1989	32	34	36	38	40	42	4
Kitchen facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Meals included in rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner		0.5	07	00	44	40	
costs	33	35	37	39	41	43	4:
Persons in unit	9	10	11	12	13	14	1:
Persons per room	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Plumbing facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	4
Rooms	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sewage disposal	32	34	36	38	40	42	4
Source of water	32	34	36	38	40	42	4.
	32	34	36	38	40	42	4.
Felephone in unit	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Tenure							
Units in structure	9	10	11	12	13	14	1.
Vacancy characteristics	9	10	11	12	13	14	1:
/alue	9	10	11	12	13	14	1.
Vehicles available	32	34	36	38	40	42	4
Year householder moved into unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year structure built	32	34	36	38	40	42	44

^{...} Not applicable for this report.

11-1 TABLE FINDING GUIDE



USER NOTES

Additional information concerning this 1990 census product may be available at a later date. If you wish to receive these *User Notes*, contact:

Data User Services Division Customer Services Bureau of the Census Washington, DC 20233 301-763-4100

Questions concerning the content of this report may be directed to:

Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division Bureau of the Census Washington, DC 20233

Population Division Bureau of the Census Washington, DC 20233

ADDITIONAL DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANA-TIONS OF DATA

GENERAL

User Note 1

Age Reporting—Review of detailed 1990 information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age on April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round up their age if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in completed months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous

censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the discussion on comparability under "Age" in appendix B.)

User Note 2

The user should note that there are limitations to many of these data. Please refer to the text provided with this report for further explanations on the limitations of the data.

User Note 3

This report series (CPH-3) includes 100-percent and sample data for population and housing characteristics. Tables 1 through 8 present data on general population characteristics based on tabulations of 100-percent data and tables 9 through 15 show 100-percent housing data. Tables 16 through 31 show sample data on social and economic characteristics and tables 32 through 45 show sample housing data.

User Note 4

Persons or householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. References indicating this information were inadvertently omitted from some tables in this report series.

User Note 5

Electrostatic-plotter copies of Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps are no longer sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. Printed copies of maps are obtainable through the Superintendent of Documents. The availability of selected products and information on certain services described in appendix F of this report series has changed. For current information about various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; reference materials; and sources of assistance, see appendix F in the 1990 CP-2 or CH-2 report series.

User Note 6

The data shown in selected products for persons enumerated in "visible in street locations" are incorrect and should not be used. Only the 100-percent data shown in

data products, such as Summary Tape Files (STF's) 1 and 2 and in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics* State reports should be used for persons enumerated at "visible in street locations."

During "Shelter and Street Night Enumeration," all visible persons on the streets were asked only the basic 100-percent population questions (age, sex, marital status, race, and Hispanic origin).

During census processing of sample data, information from the long-form questionnaire was inadvertently assigned to a very small percentage of the visible in street population.

User Note 7

The estimated population totals for persons in group quarters, specifically by group quarters type, that are based on census sample tabulations may differ from comparable figures shown in 100-percent tabulations. Such differences result, in part, from sampling variability which occurs because information was obtained from a sample of the population rather than from all persons. Differences also occur because of nonsampling errors which affect the 100-percent and sample data. Examples of nonsampling errors include respondent and enumerator errors, processing errors, and nonresponse.

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source for data on group quarters type when the primary focus is on counts of the population in group quarters, especially for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's or blocks. When the group quarters population is shown by characteristics covered only on a sample basis (for example, education, labor force status, income, etc.), the sample figures should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

For more information on the limitations of 100-percent and sample data for persons in group quarters and the classification of group quarters type, see appendix B. Reasons for the differences between 100-percent and sample totals will be an important focus of post-census research and evaluation.

User Note 8

Estimated population and housing unit totals based on tabulations from only the sample questionnaires (sample tabulations) may differ from the official counts as tabulated from every census questionnaire (100-percent tabulations). Such differences result, in part, because the sample tabulations are based on information from a sample of households rather than from all households (sampling error). Differences also can occur because the interview situation (length of questionnaire, effect of the interviewer, etc.) and the processing rules differ between the 100-percent and sample tabulations. These types of differences are referred to as nonsampling errors. (For more information on nonsampling error, see appendix C.)

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source of information on population and housing items collected on the 100-percent questionnaire, such as age, race, Hispanic origin, number of rooms, and tenure. This is especially appropriate when the primary focus is on counts of the population or housing units for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's, block groups, and for American Indian and Alaska Native areas. For estimates of counts of persons and housing units by characteristics asked only on a sample basis (such as education, labor force status, income, and source of water), the sample estimates should be used within the context of the error associated with them.

Many users are interested in tabulations of items collected on the sample cross-classified by items collected on a 100-percent basis such as age, race, sex, Hispanic origin, and housing units by tenure. Given the way the weights were applied during sample tabulations, generally, there is exact agreement between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for total population and total housing units for most geographic areas. At the State level and higher geographic levels, sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on would be reasonably similar and, in some cases, the same.

At smaller geographic levels, including census tract/BNA, there is still general agreement between 100-percent counts and sample estimates of total population or housing units. At smaller geographic levels, however, there will be expected differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on. In these cases, users may want to consider using derived measures (such as means and medians) or percent distributions. Whether using absolute numbers or derived measures for small population groups and for a small number of housing units in small geographic areas, users should be cautioned that the sampling error associated with these data may be large.

Even though the differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for these categories are generally small, the differences for the American Indian, as well as the Hispanic origin populations, are relatively larger than for other groups. The following provides some explanation for these differences.

State-level sample estimates of the number of American Indians are generally higher than the corresponding 100-percent counts. It appears the differences are primarily the result of proportionately higher reporting of "Cherokee" tribe on sample questionnaires. This phenomenon occurs primarily in off-reservation areas. The reasons for the greater reporting of Cherokee on sample forms are not fully known at this time. The Census Bureau will do research to provide more information on this phenomenon.

For the Hispanic origin population, sample estimates at the State level are generally lower than the corresponding 100-percent counts. The majority of difference is caused by the 100-percent and sample processing of the Hispanic question on the sample questionnaire when the respondent did not mark any response category. When processing the sample, we used written entries in race or Hispanic origin as well as responses to questions only asked on the sample, such as ancestry and place of birth. These procedures led to a lower proportion of persons being assigned as Hispanic in sample processing than were assigned during 100-percent processing. The Census Bureau will evaluate the effectiveness of the 100-percent and sample procedures.

As in previous censuses, the Census Bureau will evaluate the quality of the data and make this information available to data users. In the meanwhile, both 100-percent and sample data serve very important purposes and, therefore, should be used within the limitations of the sampling and nonsampling errors.

User Note 9

Thresholds and Complementary Thresholds—To show characteristics for a large number of racial and Hispanic groups and to avoid using a large number of pages to show characteristics for small population groups, population thresholds are used in some tables in selected reports. Also, complementary population thresholds are used in some tables to avoid showing largely repetitive data for the

White population and for the White, not of Hispanic origin population. Specifically, complementary thresholds are used to limit the presentation of characteristics for the White population when the population of races other than White is small and for the White, not of Hispanic origin population when the Hispanic origin population is small.

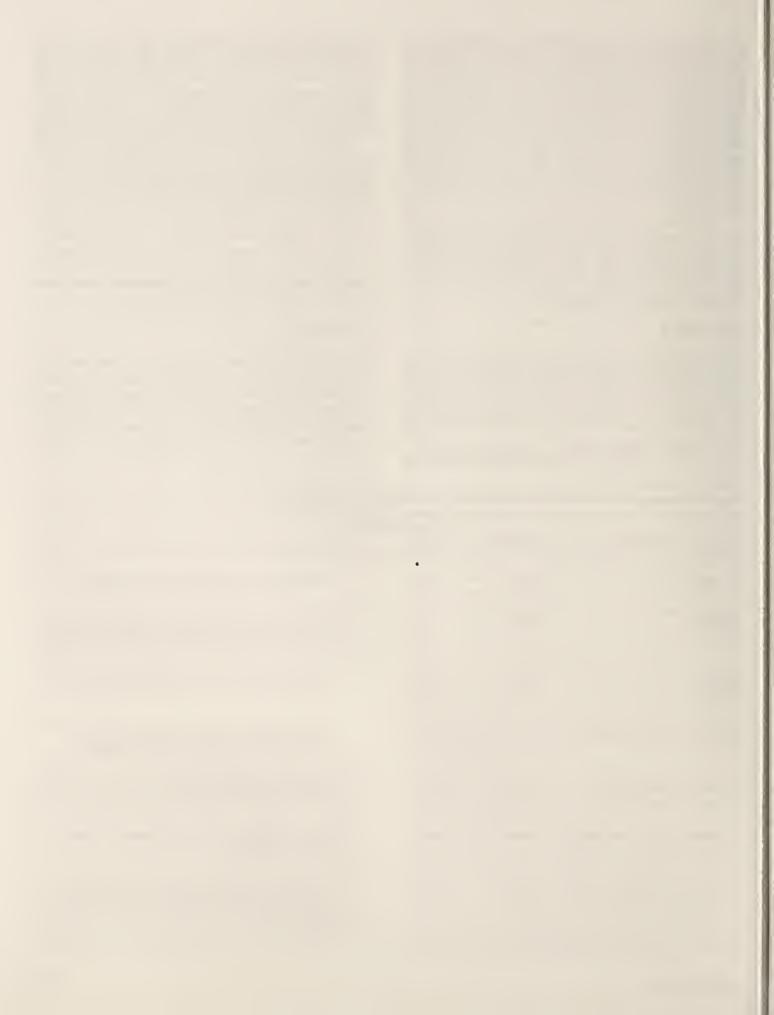
For example, assume that the threshold and complementary threshold are 400 in a table showing data by race and Hispanic origin for counties. The threshold of 400 applies to each group, and in addition, the complementary threshold of 400 applies to White and to White, not of Hispanic origin. The following figure shows how the threshold and complementary threshold for race and Hispanic origin apply for a hypothetical county. (For simplicity, it is assumed that the "Other race" population of the county is zero because characteristics are not shown for the "Other race" population below the State level.

User Note 10

Thresholds in CPH-3—For this report series, the threshold and complementary threshold of 400 persons used to present characteristics for racial and Hispanic origin groups are applied separately for 100-percent and sample data. Therefore, the geographic coverage may differ between tables showing 100-percent data and tables showing sample data.

Figure. Example of Threshold and Complementary Threshold

Race and Hispanic origin	Population	Characteristics shown	Reason
All persons	14,700	Yes	Threshold does not apply to total population.
White	13,800	Yes	Threshold and complementary threshold apply. There are 400 or more White persons, <i>and</i> there are 400 or more persons of races other than White.
Black	500	Yes	Threshold applies. There are 400 or more Black persons.
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	100	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut persons.
Asian or Pacific Islander	300	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 Asian or Pacific Islander persons.
Hispanic origin (or any race)	300	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 Hispanic persons.
White, not of Hispanic origin	13,500	No	Threshold and complementary threshold apply. There are 400 or more White, not of Hispanic origin persons, <i>but</i> there are fewer than 400 Hispanic origin persons.



LIST OF CENSUS TRACT REPORTS

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
1	United States	56	Not Assigned		Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY CMSA:
2	Alabama	57	Not Assigned	100A	Buffalo, NY PMSA
3	Alaska	58	Abilene, TX MSA	100A	Niagara Falls, NY PMSA
4	Arizona	59	Aguadilla, PR MSA	1000	Magara Falls, MT FMSA
5	Arkansas	60	Albany, GA MSA	101	Burlington, NC MSA
Ŭ	7 (Ransas	00	Albany, GA IVISA	102	Burlington, VT MSA
6	California	61	Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY	103	Canton, OH MSA
7	Colorado	0.	MSA	104	Casper, WY MSA
8	Connecticut	62	Albuquerque, NM MSA	105	Cedar Rapids, IA MSA
9	Delaware	63	Alexandria, LA MSA	105	Ocuai Napius, IA MOA
10	Not Assigned	64	Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton,	106	Champaign-Urbana-Rantoul, IL
	The state of the s	0.	PA-NJ MSA		MSA
11	Florida	65	Altoona, PA MSA	107	Charleston, SC MSA
12	Georgia			108	Charleston, WV MSA
13	Hawaii	66	Amarillo, TX MSA	109	Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill,
14	Idaho	67	Anchorage, AK MSA		NC-SC MSA
15	Illinois	68	Anderson, IN MSA	110	Charlottesville, VA MSA
		69	Anderson, SC MSA	111	Chattanooga, TN-GA MSA
16	Indiana	70	Anniston, AL MSA	112	Chevenne, WY MSA
17	Iowa		,		•
18	Kansas	71	Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah, WI		Chicago-Gary-Lake County,
19	Kentucky		MSA		IL-IN-WI CMSA:
20	Louisiana	72	Arecibo, PR MSA	113A	Aurora-Elgin, IL PMSA
04	NA -t	73	Asheville, NC MSA	113B	Chicago, IL PMSA
21	Maine	74	Athens, GA MSA	113C	Gary-Hammond, IN PMSA
22	Maryland	75	Atlanta, GA MSA	113D	Joliet, IL PMSA
23	Massachusetts			113E	Kenosha, WI PMSA
24	Michigan	76	Atlantic City, NJ MSA	113F	Lake County, IL PMSA
2 5	Minnesota	77	Augusta, GA-SC MSA		
26	Minajanjanj	78	Austin, TX MSA	114	Chico, CA MSA
27	Mississippi	79	Bakersfield, CA MSA		
	Missouri	80	Baltimore, MD MSA		Cincinnati-Hamilton, OH-KY-IN
28	Montana			4454	CMSA:
29	Nebraska	81	Bangor, ME MSA	115A	Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN PMSA
30	Nevada	82	Baton Rouge, LA MSA	115B	Hamilton-Middletown, OH PMSA
31	New Hampshire	83	Battle Creek, MI MSA		PIVISA
32	Not Assigned	84	Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX MSA	116	Clarksville-Hopkinsville, TN-KY
33	New Mexico	85	Bellingham, WA MSA	110	MSA
34	New York				
35	North Carolina	86	Benton Harbor, MI MSA		Cleveland-Akron-Lorain, OH
95	North Carolina	87	Billings, MT MSA		CMSA:
36	North Dakota	88	Biloxi-Gulfport, MS MSA	117A	Akron, OH PMSA
37	Ohio	89	Binghamton, NY MSA	117B	Cleveland, OH PMSA
38	Oklahoma	90	Birmingham, AL MSA	117C	Lorain-Elyria, OH PMSA
39	Oregon	0.1	Picmarak ND MSA	440	0-1
40	Pennsylvania	91	Bismarck, ND MSA	118	Colorado Springs, CO MSA
		92	Bloomington, IN MSA	119	Columbia, MO MSA
41	Rhode Island	93	Bloomington-Normal, IL MSA	120	Columbia, SC MSA
42	South Carolina	94	Boise City, ID MSA	121	Columbus, GA-AL MSA
43	South Dakota		Boston-Lawrence-Salem,	122	Columbus, OH MSA
44	Tennessee		MA-NH CMSA:	123	Corpus Christi, TX MSA
45	Texas	95A	Boston, MA PMSA	124	Cumberland, MD-WV MSA
40	10.4	95B	Brockton, MA PMSA		Dallas-Fort Worth, TX CMSA:
46	Utah	95C	Lawrence-Haverhill, MA-NH	1051	Dallas, TX PMSA
47	Vermont	950	PMSA	125A	
48	Virginia	95D	Lowell, MA-NH PMSA	125B	Fort Worth-Arlington, TX PMSA
49	Washington	95E	Nashua, NH PMSA	126	Danville, VA MSA
50	West Virginia	95F	Salem-Gloucester, MA PMSA	127	Davenport-Rock Island-
51	Wisconsin	901	Calem-Gloucester, WA FWSA		Moline, IA-IL MSA
52		96	Bradenton, FL MSA	128	Dayton-Springfield, OH MSA
52 53	Wyoming Puerto Rico	97	Bremerton, WA MSA	129	Daytona Beach, FL MSA
		98	Brownsville-Harlingen, TX MSA	130	Decatur, AL MSA
54	Not Assigned	99	Bryan-College Station, TX MSA	131	Decatur, IL MSA
55	Virgin Islands		Dijan Gonogo Glation, TX WOX		

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
	Denver-Boulder, CO CMSA:	179	Indianapolis, IN MSA	230	Midland, TX MSA
132A	Boulder-Longmont, CO PMSA	180	Iowa City, IA MSA		
132B	Denver, CO PMSA	181	Jackson, MI MSA	004.4	Milwaukee-Racine, WI CMSA:
133	Des Moines, IA MSA	182	Jackson, MS MSA	231A 231B	Milwaukee, WI PMSA Racine, WI PMSA
		183	Jackson, TN MSA	2315	nacine, Wi Fivion
134A	Detroit-Ann Arbor, MI CMSA:	184	Jacksonville, FL MSA	232	Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI MSA
134A 134B	Ann Arbor, MI PMSA Detroit, MI PMSA	185	Jacksonville, NC MSA	233	Mobile, AL MSA
		186	Jamestown-Dunkirk, NY MSA	234	Modesto, CA MSA
135	Dothan, AL MSA	187	Janesville-Beloit, WI MSA	235 236	Monroe, LA MSA Montgomery, AL MSA
136 137	Dubuque, IA MSA Duluth, MN-WI MSA	188	Johnson City-Kingsport-		
138	Eau Claire, WI MSA	189	Bristol, TN-VA MSA Johnstown, PA MSA	237	Muncie, IN MSA
139	El Paso, TX MSA	190	Joplin, MO MSA	238 239	Muskegon, MI MSA Naples, FL MSA
140	Elkhart-Goshen, IN MSA	191	Kalamazoo, MI MSA	239	Nashville, TN MSA
141	Elmira, NY MSA	192		241	New Bedford, MA MSA
142	Enid, OK MSA	193	Kankakee, IL MSA Kansas City, MO-KS MSA	040	
143	Erie, PA MSA	194	Killeen-Temple, TX MSA	242 243	New Haven-Meriden, CT MSA New London-Norwich, CT-RI MSA
144	Eugene-Springfield, OR MSA	195	Knoxville, TN MSA	244	New Orleans, LA MSA
145	Evansville, IN-KY MSA	196	Kokomo, IN MSA		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
146	Fargo-Moorhead, ND-MN MSA	197	La Crosse, WI MSA		New York-Northern New
147	Fayetteville, NC MSA	198	Lafayette, LA MSA		Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT CMSA:
148	Fayetteville-Springdale, AR MSA	199	Lafayette-West Lafayette, IN MSA	245A	Bergen-Passaic, NJ PMSA
149	Fitchburg-Leominster, MA MSA	200	Lake Charles, LA MSA	245B	Bridgeport-Milford, CT PMSA
150	Flint, MI MSA	201	Lakeland-Winter Haven, FL MSA	245C	Danbury, CT PMSA
151	Florence, AL MSA	202	Lancaster, PA MSA	245D	Jersey City, NJ PMSA
152	Florence, SC MSA	203	Lansing-East Lansing, MI MSA	245E	Middlesex-Somerset- Hunterdon, NJ PMSA
153 154	Fort Collins-Loveland, CO MSA Fort Myers-Cape Coral, FL MSA	204	Laredo, TX MSA	245F	Monmouth-Ocean, NJ PMSA
	Tort Myers-Cape Coral, FL MSA	205 206	Las Cruces, NM MSA Las Vegas, NV MSA	245G	Nassau-Suffolk, NY PMSA
155	Fort Pierce, FL MSA			245H	New York, NY PMSA
156	Fort Smith, AR-OK MSA	207	Lawrence, KS MSA	2451	Newark, NJ PMSA
157 158	Fort Walton Beach, FL MSA Fort Wayne, IN MSA	208 209	Lawton, OK MSA Lewiston-Auburn, ME MSA	245J	Norwalk, CT PMSA
159	Fresno, CA MSA	210	Lexington-Fayette, KY MSA	245K 245L	Orange County, NY PMSA Stamford, CT PMSA
		211	Lima, OH MSA		Statillord, OT FMSA
160 161	Gadsden, AL MSA Gainesville, FL MSA	212	Lincoln, NE MSA	246	Norfolk-Virginia Beach-
162	Glens Falls, NY MSA	213	Little Rock-North Little Rock, AR	247	Newport News, VA MSA Ocala, FL MSA
163	Grand Forks, ND MSA		MSA	248	Odessa, TX MSA
164	Grand Rapids, MI MSA	214	Longview-Marshall, TX MSA	249	Oklahoma City, OK MSA
165	Great Falls, MT MSA		Los Angeles-Anaheim-	250	Olympia, WA MSA
166	Greeley, CO MSA		Riverside, CA CMSA:	251	Omaha, NE-IA MSA
167	Green Bay, WI MSA	215A	Anaheim-Santa Ana, CA PMSA	252	Orlando, FL MSA
168	Greensboro-Winston-Salem-	215B	Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA PMSA	253	Owensboro, KY MSA
169	High Point, NC MSA Greenville-Spartanburg, SC MSA	215C	Oxnard-Ventura, CA PMSA	254	Panama City, FL MSA
		215D	Riverside-San Bernardino, CA	255	Parkersburg-Marietta, WV-OH MSA
170	Hagerstown, MD MSA		PMSA	256	Pascagoula, MS MSA
171	Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle, PA MSA	216	Louisville, KY-IN MSA	256 257	Pensacola, FL MSA
		217	Lubbock, TX MSA	258	Peoria, IL MSA
	Hartford-New Britain- Middletown, CT CMSA:	218 219	Lynchburg, VA MSA Macon-Warner Robins, GA MSA		Dhile de Inhie Milmington
172A	Bristol, CT PMSA	220	Madison, WI MSA		Philadelphia-Wilmington- Trenton, PA-NJ-DE-MD CMSA:
172B	Hartford, CT PMSA			259A	Philadelphia, PA-NJ PMSA
172C	Middletown, CT PMSA	221 222	Manchester, NH MSA Mansfield, OH MSA	259B	Trenton, NJ PMSA
172D	New Britain, CT PMSA	223	Mayagüez, PR MSA	259C	Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, NJ
173	Hickory-Morganton, NC MSA	224	McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX	259D	PMSA Wilmington, DE-NJ-MD PMSA
174	Honolulu, HI MSA	225	MSA		
175	Houma-Thibodaux, LA MSA	225	Medford, OR MSA	260	Phoenix, AZ MSA
	Houston-Galveston-Brazoria,	226	Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay, FL MSA	261	Pine Bluff, AR MSA
470	TX CMSA:	227	Memphis, TN-AR-MS MSA		Pittsburgh-Beaver Valley, PA
176A 176B	Brazoria, TX PMSA	228	Merced, CA MSA	0004	CMSA:
176C	Galveston-Texas City, TX PMSA Houston, TX PMSA		Miami-Fort Lauderdale, FL	262A 262B	Beaver County, PA PMSA Pittsburgh, PA PMSA
			CMSA:		
177	Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH MSA	229A	Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood-	263 264	Pittsfield, MA MSA Ponce, PR MSA
178	Huntsville, AL MSA	229B	Pompano Beach, FL PMSA Miami-Hialeah, FL PMSA	264 265	Portland, ME MSA
		2200	am maroun, re i wor		

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
	Portland-Vancouver, OR-WA	292	San Antonio, TX MSA	315	Stockton, CA MSA
	CMSA:	293	San Diego, CA MSA	316	Syracuse, NY MSA
266A	Portland, OR PMSA			317	Tallahassee, FL MSA
266B	Vancouver, WA PMSA		San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose, CA CMSA:		
267	Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester, NH-ME MSA	294A	Oakland, CA PMSA	318	Tampa-St. Petersburg- Clearwater, FL MSA
268	Poughkeepsie, NY MSA	294B	San Francisco, CA PMSA	319	Terre Haute, IN MSA
200	1 odgrikeepsie, 141 WISA	294C	San Jose, CA PMSA	320	Texarkana, TX-Texarkana, AR
		294D	Santa Cruz, CA PMSA		MSA
	Providence-Pawtucket-Fall River, RI-MA CMSA:	294E	Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA PMSA	321	Toledo, OH MSA
269A	Fall River, MA-RI PMSA	294F	Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa, CA		
269B	Pawtucket-Woonsocket-		PMSA	322	Topeka, KS MSA
	Attleboro, RI-MA PMSA			323	Tucson, AZ MSA
269C	Providence, RI PMSA		San Juan-Caguas, PR CMSA:	324	Tulsa, OK MSA
		295A	Caguas, PR PMSA	325	Tuscaloosa, AL MSA
270	Provo-Orem, UT MSA	295B	San Juan, PR PMSA	326	Tyler, TX MSA
271	Pueblo, CO MSA		·	327	Utica-Rome, NY MSA
272	Raleigh-Durham, NC MSA	296	Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-		
273	Rapid City, SD MSA		Lompoc, CA MSA	328	Victoria, TX MSA
274	Reading, PA MSA	297	Santa Fe, NM MSA	329	Visalia-Tulare-Porterville, CA
	ricading, i A WOA	298	Sarasota, FL MSA	329	MSA
275	Redding, CA MSA	299	Savannah, GA MSA	330	Waco, TX MSA
276	Reno, NV MSA	300	Scranton-Wilkes-Barre, PA MSA	331	Washington, DC-MD-VA MSA
277	Richland-Kennewick-Pasco, WA		,,,	332	Waterbury, CT MSA
211	MSA		Seattle-Tacoma, WA CMSA:	332	Waterbury, CT WISA
278	Richmond-Petersburg, VA MSA	301A	Seattle, WA PMSA		
279	Roanoke, VA MSA	301B	Tacoma, WA PMSA	333	Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA MSA
2,0	Hoanoke, VA WOA	0012	rasoma, www.	334	Wausau, WI MSA
280	Rochester, MN MSA	302	Sharon, PA MSA	335	West Palm Beach-Boca Raton-
281	Rochester, NY MSA	303	Sheboygan, WI MSA		Delray Beach, FL MSA
282	Rockford, IL MSA	304	Sherman-Denison, TX MSA	336	Wheeling, WV-OH MSA
283	Sacramento, CA MSA	305	Shreveport, LA MSA	337	Wichita, KS MSA
284		306	Sioux City, IA-NE MSA		
204	Saginaw-Bay City-Midland, MI MSA	300	Sloux City, IA-INE IVISA	338	Wichita Falls, TX MSA
	WOA	307	Sioux Falls, SD MSA	339	Williamsport, PA MSA
285	St. Cloud, MN MSA	308		340	Wilmington, NC MSA
286	St. Joseph, MO MSA	309	South Bend-Mishawaka, IN MSA	341	Worcester, MA MSA
287			Spokane, WA MSA	342	Yakima, WA MSA
	St. Louis, MO-IL MSA	310	Springfield, IL MSA	0,2	Tananaj TTT III III
288	Salem, OR MSA	311	Springfield, MO MSA		
289	Salinas-Seaside-Monterey, CA		0	343	York, PA MSA
	MSA	312	Springfield, MA MSA	344	Youngstown-Warren, OH
200	0-14 1 - 1 - 0'+ 0 1 HT 1101	313	State College, PA MSA	0.45	MSA
290	Salt Lake City-Ogden, UT MSA	314	Steubenville-Weirton, OH-WV	345	Yuba City, CA MSA
291	San Angelo, TX MSA		MSA	346	Yuma, AZ MSA

Table A. Census Tract Comparability: 1990 to 1980

[Tables list selected census tracts far which baundaries or identification changed between 1980 and 1990. See text "How to Use This Census Report" for further explanation]

1990 tract	1980 tract
SPOKANE COUNTY, WA	
39	43 (pt.) 134.02 (pt.) 135 (pt.)
43 103.98	
105.98	
134.02	
135	
139	139
	141 (pt.)
141	141 (pt.)

Table B. Census Tract Comparability: 1980 to 1990

[Tobles list selected census tracts for which boundaries or identification changed between 1980 and 1990. See text "How to Use This Census Report" for further explanation]

1980 tract	1990 tract
SPOKANE COUNTY, WA	
39 43	39 (pt.) 39 (pt.) 43
103.02	103.98
105.02	105.98
134.02	39 (pt.) 134.02
135	39 (pt.) 135
139	139 (pt.) 139 (pt.) 141

^{&#}x27;In 1990, this census tract or part of this census tract is in Stevens County.

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[Far definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering			Spakane Caunty		Tatals far split tracts/BNA's in Spakane Caunty						
Area	Spakane, WA MSA	Tatal	Oppartunity CDP	Spakane city	Tract 1	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 17	Tract 22	Tract 38	
LAND AREA Square kilametersSquare miles	4 568.3 1 763.8	4 568.3 1 763.8	17.3 6.7	144.8 55.9	2.4 .9	4.5 1.8	3.4 1.3	2.8 1.1	3.0 1.1	3.3 1.3	
AGE All persons	361 364	361 364	22 326	177 196	804	6 867	4 894	3 800	354	1 485	
Inder 5 years	26 730 27 893 26 013 25 997 26 864 59 308 56 478	26 730 27 893 26 013 25 997 26 864 59 308 56 478	1 557 1 725 1 685 1 619 1 414 3 479 3 416	13 369 12 732 11 054 11 436 14 114 30 968 25 904	72 66 63 49 68 122 119	443 518 475 432 349 1 033 979	365 337 258 220 236 904 679	343 403 346 247 219 779 578	21 10 20 46 70 61 30	109 73 60 83 132 307	
15 ta 54 years	35 388 28 715 26 877 15 920 5 181	35 388 28 715 26 877 15 920 5 181	2 438 1 988 1 749 935 321	15 004 13 827 15 147 10 102 3 539	77 68 64 34 2	625 804 803 307 99	446 453 538 367 91	318 248 205 97 17	12 9 17 38 20	133 141 174 70	
3 and 4 years	10 846 275 905 266 078 248 688 62 283 56 463	10 846 275 905 266 078 248 688 62 283 56 463	638 17 023 16 364 15 416 3 975 3 582	5 260 138 069 133 927 125 602 36 022 33 175	32 593 575 540 139 123	187 5 354 5 175 4 934 1 640 1 485	139 3 892 3 802 3 673 1 231 1 136	149 2 651 2 557 2 418 445 389	7 302 296 228 78 76	36 1 228 1 211 1 145 342 305 34.1	
Median Female	33.0 185 584 12 967 13 522 12 592 12 779 13 487 30 017 28 653 17 968 15 039 14 976 9 824	33.0 185 584 12 967 13 522 12 592 12 779 13 487 30 017 28 653 17 968 15 039 14 976 9 824	34.1 11 708 740 839 823 798 728 1 837 1 812 1 268 1 068 971 577	33.3 92 619 6 461 6 175 5 368 5 687 7 245 15 560 13 027 7 853 7 497 8 708 6 431	32.4 384 34 33 20 34 56 53 37 31 32 19	36.4 3 557 189 255 233 195 172 536 501 358 452 416 182	36.4 2 495 172 143 119 97 121 459 332 236 238 313 207	29.8 1 956 183 194 164 120 112 413 287 174 122 114 62	26.3 231 9 6 11 24 40 35 17 7 8 16 38	745 49 35 30 45 66 162 90 67 70 80	
15 years and over	3 760 5 314 144 210 139 445 130 600 36 265 33 169 34.2 175 780 31.8	3 760 5 314 144 210 139 445 130 600 36 265 33 169 34.2 175 780 31.8	307 9 139 8 823 2 333 2 121 35.5 10 618 32.7	2 607 2 578 73 669 71 668 67 329 21 769 20 196 34.9 84 577 31.8	15 277 272 257 71 64 32.0 420 32.6	68 81 2 849 2 772 2 658 922 835 38.2 3 310 34.7	58 58 2 039 2 005 1 940 711 656 38.5 2 399 34.7	11 82 1 386 1 339 1 275 253 222 30.2 1 844 29.2	30 3 204 201 163 77 75 32.3 123 21.7	10 16 621 610 579 167 154 33.9 740 34.5	
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP All persons In househalds	361 364 350 467 141 619 93 982 47 637 39 002 74 508 107 148 9 108 18 084 5 387 5 510	361 364 350 467 141 619 93 982 47 637 39 902 74 508 107 148 9 108 18 084 5 387 5 510	22 326 22 060 8 645 6 209 2 436 2 017 4 983 6 896 611 925 177 89	177 196 171 996 75 147 44 435 30 712 25 396 32 885 48 240 4 874 10 850 3 299 1 901	804 804 334 197 137 112 134 240 34 62	6 867 6 716 2 673 1 995 678 560 1 610 2 023 171 239	4 894 4 693 2 015 1 377 638 553 1 139 1 257 120 162 132 69	3 800 3 800 1 325 1 027 298 212 789 1 364 1 20 202	354 265 152 46 106 82 20 46 5 42 10	1 485 1 483 710 431 279 228 364 306 31 72	
Persons per hausehald Persons per family In hausehalds Hausehalde Uring alane Spause Other relatives Nanfamily hausehalder Living alane Spause Other relatives Nanrelatives Nanrelatives Nanrelatives Nanrelatives Other persons in group quarters	2.47 3.03 47 978 44 858 31 166 15 399 14 813 11 089 1 781 822 2 607 513	2.47 3.03 47 978 44 858 31 166 15 399 14 813 11 089 1 781 822 2 607 513	2.55 3.01 3 005 2 766 1 811 770 742 765 115 75 161 78	2.29 2.94 28 788 26 516 19 042 10 316 9 954 6 150 889 435 1 998 274	2.41 3.07 100 100 73 36 35 21 4 2	2.51 2.91 1 209 1 075 700 236 229 323 43 9	2.33 2.83 996 920 619 279 268 261 29 11	2.87 3.21 319 319 216 98 90 77 18 8 -	1,74 2.54 75 7 6 5 3 - - 1 1 - 68	2.09 2.63 259 259 179 82 82 69 9	
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN	93 982	93 982	6 209	44 435	197	1 995	1 377	1 027	46	431	
With awn children under 18 years	47 016 88 680 74 508 34 182 67 279 15 335 10 555 17 909	47 016 88 680 74 508 34 182 67 279 15 335 10 555 17 909	3 023 5 559 4 983 2 207 4 261 980 688 1 114	21 599 39 821 32 885 13 970 27 050 9 281 6 376 10 861	100 205 134 59 134 48 32 61	856 1 598 1 610 597 1 169 325 221 369	557 1 026 1 139 429 805 186 99 177	598 1 155 789 437 866 191 130 242	30 44 20 7 12 26 23 32	161 257 364 115 196 51 37 48	
MARITAL STATUS Males 15 years and aver	134 225 38 301 77 288 2 084 3 139 13 413	134 225 38 301 77 288 2 084 3 139 13 413	8 053 1 961 5 126 108 164 694	65 426 20 208 34 342 1 219 1 913 7 744	320 99 138 11 7 65	2 551 586 1 669 22 71 203	1 873 434 1 172 15 65 187	1 293 326 804 18 24 121	98 63 24 - - 11	612 149 374 12 20 57	
Females 15 years and over	30 941 77 080 3 078 16 561	146 503 30 941 77 080 3 078 16 561 18 843	9 306 1 704 5 145 201 1 054 1 202	74 615 16 761 34 210 1 875 10 459 11 310	283 47 138 12 33 53	2 880 432 1 677 44 326 401	2 061 322 1 167 19 301 252	1 415 268 811 28 103 205	205 155 22 3 5 20	631 122 371 20 61 57	

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meonings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Totals for split trocts/BNA's in Spokane County—Con.											
Area	Troct 106	Troct 107	Troct 108	Troct 109	Troct 110	Troct 112.01	Troct 112.02	Tract 113	Tract 122	Troct 124		
LAND AREA Squore kilometersSquore miles	16.0 6.2	11.4 4.4	4.0 1.5	2.3 .9	2.7 1.0	14.9 5.8	33.2 12.8	19.5 7.5	9.2 3.5	35.8 13.8		
AGE All persons Under 5 yeors	6 548 493 661 676 554 193 901 1 545 753 438 249 71 14 213 4 596 4 338 4 111 530 547 33.5 3 273 239 315 324 273 89 509 790 356 208 123 38 9 9 97 2 344 2 209 2 101 259 228	889 54 55 83 68 37 75 146 134 113 81 39 4 32 684 619 174 156 40.9 448 25 29 42 35 17 41 79 60 54 40 23 3 3 14 345 325 315 89 84	4 160 258 245 240 567 678 487 508 345 331 268 161 72 107 3 380 3 294 2 612 645 572 26.9 2 288 128 128 112 349 363 258 128 112 113 144 113 154 155 1 903 1 859 1 436 1 859 1 436 1 859 1 436 1 859 1 436 1 859 1 436 1 859 1 85	2 253 87 136 149 183 117 214 345 346 322 227 104 23 37 1 843 1 762 1 666 532 442 42.4 1 231 38 81 77 100 62 119 192 183 177 124 63 63 179 199 199 199 199 199 199 199	3 670 271 249 269 272 183 525 506 488 442 315 119 31 107 2 830 2 722 2 572 2 572 691 597 36.3 1 955 140 134 133 127 89 296 261 272 234 148 1461 376 1 468 1 461 3396 343	2 215 130 134 1119 109 109 303 269 216 241 320 217 48 59 1 812 671 42.4 1 163 53 600 58 58 55 140 130 111 142 188 138 300 21 980 958 952 432 432 403	3 434 235 355 280 252 129 591 544 386 239 113 24 117 2 508 446 33.2 1 717 111 159 142 110 56 317 278 204 141 132 132 142 111 156 317 278 204 141 132 132 141 132 132 141 132 132 141 132 132 144 132 144 147 147 147 147 147 147 147 147 147	3 556 212 247 254 219 148 423 665 456 409 342 142 39 81 2 802 2 700 2 581 723 631 39.0 1 778 95 120 131 96 66 229 334 215 215 213 39 39 314 411 411 411 412 413 414 415 415 415 415 415 415 415 415 415	1 139 101 779 56 73 106 230 161 110 109 63 40 111 34 891 863 807 173 148 31.2 540 50 33 36 30 47 101 78 52 54 47 101 78 52 54 47 101 78 88 87 88	7 604 531 700 787 645 292 933 1 681 1 020 532 316 6 133 34 236 5 434 5 150 4 858 720 604 34,4 3 777 240 329 360 312 111 111 117 877 81 251 117 81 251 117 81 251 117 81 251 117 81 251 117 81 81 251 81 251 81 251 81 81 81 81 81 81 81 81 81 81 81 81 81		
Median	33.5 3 275 33.5	40.3 441 41.7	27.4 1 872 26.2	42.6 1 022 42.0	37.4 1 715 35.3	48.2 1 052 38.3	34.0 1 717 32.1	39.2 1 778 38.7	32.2 599 30.5	34.9 3 827 33.6		
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP All persons In households Householder Family householder Living olone Spouse Child Other relatives Nonrelatives Institutionalized persons Other persons in group quarters	6 548 6 548 2 056 1 876 180 142 1 744 2 508 110 130	889 889 302 260 42 34 239 289 281 —	4 160 3 469 1 464 978 486 393 749 999 81 176 32 659	2 253 2 253 904 683 221 192 568 658 68 55	3 670 3 670 1 412 1 062 350 294 877 1 138 128 115	2 215 2 213 1 031 612 419 369 479 541 71 91	3 434 3 366 1 241 921 320 266 759 1 148 74 144	3 556 3 479 1 330 1 053 277 225 936 1 010 97 106 —	1 139 1 104 502 274 228 188 189 292 34 87	7 604 7 604 2 518 2 131 387 320 1 937 2 839 135 175		
Persons per household Persons of years and over In households Householder Nonfamily householder Living olone Spouse Other relatives Nonrelotives Nonrelotives Institutionalized persons Other persons in group quarters	3.18 3.33 334 334 198 50 49 98 31 7	2.94 3.18 124 124 16 16 38 12	2.37 2.87 501 470 329 162 160 120 16 5	2.49 2.89 354 354 235 96 92 94 21 4	2.60 3.02 465 465 306 119 113 128 25 6	2.15 2.78 585 585 421 231 220 137 18 9	2.71 3.15 376 373 248 106 102 105 15 5	2.62 2.94 523 494 307 99 92 153 21 13 - 29	2.20 2.88 114 114 77 45 45 26 7 4	3.02 3.30 483 483 291 110 102 130 37 25		
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN Fomilies With own children under 18 years Number of own children under 18 years Married-couple families With awn children under 18 years Number of own children under 18 years Female householder, no husbond present With own children under 18 years Number of own children under 18 years	1 876 1 099 2 143 1 744 1 013 1 989 93 69	260 113 222 239 103 206 12 5	978 470 828 749 305 582 194 148 225	683 256 464 568 200 364 96 48 85	1 062 457 867 877 356 693 154 82	612 218 412 479 145 292 101 59	921 493 968 759 385 775 117 88	1 053 430 780 936 372 690 88 48 77	274 132 251 189 72 133 58 44 94	2 131 1 220 2 377 1 937 1 094 2 192 151 105 159		
MARITAL STATUS Males 15 years and over	2 323 440 1 769 14 20 80 2 395 396 1 767 21 98	345 70 251 1 2 21 352 54 248 2 33 15	1 497 594 765 11 23 104 1 920 742 778 36 190	846 177 582 4 19 64 1 035 202 585 12 119	1 333 308 888 16 24 97 1 548 273 893 26 164	840 171 503 15 42 109 992 129 500 19 214	1 259 325 776 15 29 114 1 305 223 777 28 118	1 411 285 968 11 40 107 1 432 209 966 20 128 109	482 167 199 20 15 81 421 86 195 16 40	2 738 565 1 969 20 23 161 2 848 484 1 967 35 154		

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms ond meonings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Ţ	otols for split trad	cts/8NA's in Spoko	ne CountyCon.		Opportuni	ty COP, Spokone	County		
Area	Troct 128.02	Troct 134.01	Troct 134.02	Troct 135	Tract 136	Troct 118	Tract 119	Troct 124 (pt.)	Troct 126	Tract 127.01
LAND AREA Squore kilometersSquore miles	2.2	20.0 7.7	15.8 6.1	152.6 58.9	25.2 9.7	2.8 1.1	3.1 1.2	.7 .3	2.7 1.0	2.7 1.0
All persons Under 5 yeors	3 129 153 221 276 252 139 389 515 410 380 272 28 68 82 2311 2 199 585 510 37.8 1 634 82 109 132 131 284 219 195 134 54 54 54 20 39 1 285 1 224 1 166 301 267 38.5	2 508 188 212 236 207 79 318 531 303 225 158 46 5 9 1 816 1 728 1 638 33.3 1 254 90 121 112 96 97 189 98 82 20 4 44 911 872 824 149 132 824 149	6 302 488 636 564 442 211 736 1 372 773 484 400 170 26 220 4 497 4 289 4 131 827 726 35.6 3 243 237 726 317 299 202 106 408 711 379 212 106 408 711 107 2 328 2 237 2 169 467 413 35.8 3 059	3 654 205 280 322 288 139 382 798 520 369 236 101 14 79 2 780 2 648 2 526 6 530 443 3137 101 1133 137 128 65 2 11 428 235 1177 114 225 10 38 235 211 211 211 211 211 211 211 211 211 21	2 851 323 305 243 167 145 616 442 234 197 123 45 11 144 1 945 1 872 230 230 230 230 230 25 155 155 155 65 69 327 204 122 22 58 107 107 108 108 108 108 108 108 108 108 108 108	2 967 214 212 188 184 204 450 345 282 239 269 224 156 90 2 316 2 254 2 130 777 736 35.6 1 676 115 97 96 92 97 252 186 153 140 161 161 1166 51 349 1 317 1 255 527 503 39.1 1 291	3 273 251 239 198 222 240 597 438 308 294 42 246 167 33 102 2 544 2 466 2 308 630 568 33.0 1 689 120 1111 99 108 120 1111 99 108 120 161 162 161 162 163 164 165 167 168 169 169 179 189 189 189 189 189 189 189 189 189 18	1 428 120 134 153 126 77 241 319 143 52 39 12 12 12 49 1 000 942 876 87 78 29.9 706 53 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 66 77 168 87 67 26 26 26 27 48 27 49 100 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 4	2 990 213 179 2177 536 422 302 292 268 142 37 76 2 351 2 282 2 164 589 3 106 188 85 92 111 275 214 161 153 167 161 153 167 162 388 1 260 1 225 1 162 3 328 3 328 3 328 3 338 3 328	2 934 195 205 217 203 187 479 406 298 254 253 194 43 81 2 268 2 198 609 556 6 34.6 1 564 955 101 109 98 103 244 223 150 144 142 125 30 41 123 144 142 125 30 144 142 123 150 144 142 143 144 144 142 143 144 144 144 144 144 144 144 144 144
Medion oge HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP All persons In households	37.1 3 129 3 129 1 144 948 196 158 811 972 83 119	36.1 2 508 2 468 836 728 108 88 684 865 26 57 24 16	35.3 6 302 6 297 2 212 1 804 408 361 1 644 2 246 79 116 - 5	3 654 3 654 1 326 1 056 270 212 944 1 183 64 137	2 851 2 844 951 787 164 119 685 1 065 51 92	2 967 2 701 1 178 720 458 395 506 819 66 132 177 89	3 273 3 273 1 362 900 462 358 685 923 103 200	1 428 1 428 1 483 384 99 82 310 553 37 45	2 990 2 990 1 294 821 473 408 655 798 102 141	2 934 2 934 1 203 826 377 316 669 846 86 130
Persons per household Persons per fomily In households Householder Nonformily householder Living alone Spouse Other relotives Nonrelotives Nonrelotives Institutionolized persons Other persons in group quarters	2.74 2.97 394 394 236 62 61 122 23 13	2.95 3.16 209 209 124 30 26 73 8 4	2.85 3.20 596 596 387 149 147 180 23	2.76 3.07 351 209 65 59 105 24 13	2.99 3.29 179 177 115 33 28 47 11	2.29 2.93 649 410 313 192 187 78 12 7	2.40 2.90 486 486 314 126 119 144 17 11	2.96 3.34 63 63 32 8 7 15 8 8	2.31 2.89 447 447 305 159 157 120 16 6	2.44 2.94 490 490 332 155 151 132 19 7
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN Families With own children under 18 yeors Number of own children under 18 yeors Morried-couple families With own children under 18 yeors Number of own children under 18 yeors Femole householder, no husband present With own children under 18 yeors Number of own children under 18 yeors	948 410 756 811 326 623 112 68 110	728 370 720 684 345 677 24 14 28	1 804 983 1 956 1 644 875 1 764 126 89	1 056 482 961 944 408 827 86 57	787 466 946 685 402 842 70 45	720 338 663 506 202 397 184 137 240	900 409 746 685 269 528 162 113	384 249 465 310 194 386 60 48	821 364 648 655 267 495 127 80 132	826 378 674 669 278 528 125 85
MARITAL STATUS Moles 15 years and over	217 830 14 112	941 194 690 5 6 46 931 146 692 12 34	2 224 427 1 669 16 23 89 2 390 354 1 662 30 146 198	1 427 312 968 14 22 111 1 420 233 969 22 62 134	1 017 211 701 16 11 78 963 117 707 13 37 89	985 258 5555 13 44 115 1 368 216 549 32 327 244	1 226 345 705 20 27 129 1 359 261 712 38 134 214	498 123 319 5 2 49 523 103 317 18 28 57	1 105 278 664 17 33 113 1 284 673 23 167 175	1 058 248 686 19 20 85 1 259 237 691 23 162

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Far definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Opportunity	CDP, Spakane Ca	unty—Can.	Spakane city, Spokane Caunty							
Area	Tract 127.02	Tract 128.01	Tract 128.02 (pt.)	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7	
AND AREA quore kilometers quore miles	1.4	2.6 1.0	1.3	2.0 .8	1.9 .7	2.0 .8	1.9 .7	1.7 .7	1.3 .5	2.1 .8	
AGE All persons Inder 5 years	2 222 133 191 159 152 116 266 350 297 264 211 70 13 60 1 705 1 632 1 564 421 373 37.5 1 172 65 93 82 86 67 137	1.0 4 346 339 369 394 372 281 661 766 519 331 246 58 100 138 3 165 3 006 2 803 471 400 31.6 2 196 140 187 191 164 151 363 406 406 406 406 406 406 406 406	2 166 96 162 197 187 92 249 370 289 262 177 68 17 42 1 674 1 584 1 503 391 38.1 1 122 46 77 96 100 40 40 131 205 153	.8 804 72 66 63 49 68 122 119 77 68 64 34 2 32 593 575 540 139 123 32.4 384 34 34 34 34 34 34 34 34 34 34 34 34 34	383 383 360 325 316 340 735 589 339 331 337 239 89 153 3 265 3 135 2 917 835 774 31.2 2 317 166 164 152 178 361 296 181	.8 5 196 456 493 402 356 402 989 675 395 392 219 68 180 3 772 3 643 3 423 846 757 30.0 2 725 2245 198 181 219 486 353 211	3 940 311 254 208 185 326 665 452 298 355 402 323 161 110 3 142 3 071 2 933 1 080 1 005 35.3 2 164 95 170 94 95 170 337 224	3 216 240 216 152 175 184 535 406 257 280 426 270 75 8 85 2 567 2 509 2 398 935 880 37.3 1 730 1111 98 77 81	2 913 238 216 186 155 190 504 393 251 302 290 161 27 93 2 246 2 184 2 077 661 593 34.2 1 549 110 93 74 106 228 199 117	5 198 427 417 330 296 322 980 691 449 459 556 228 43 166 3 963 3 845 3 682 1 096 994 33.1 1 188 164 138 157 516	
55 to 64 years	139 111 33 11 32 911 873 830 228 195 38.0 1 050 37.0	169 120 31 9 56 1 642 1 567 1 473 246 206 32.4 2 150 30.5	135 85 41 13 20 887 840 793 204 183 38.7 1 044 37.4	31 32 19 1 1 5 277 272 257 71 64 32.0 420 32.6	177 204 163 64 92 1 750 1 691 1 575 529 492 32.8 2 066 29.4	210 202 136 52 100 2 018 1 946 1 827 498 454 30.6 2 471 29.5	210 238 223 108 53 1 775 1 739 1 665 687 642 38,9 1 776 32.1	162 242 163 53 39 1 428 1 400 1 349 560 526 39.5 1 486 34.5	178 171 97 16 53 1 210 1 181 1 130 387 342 35.6 1 364 32.8	235 271 317 133 29 76 2 143 2 082 2 010 651 579 34.8 2 467 30.7	
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP All persons n households Householder Fomily householder Living alone Spouse Child Other relatives Nonrelatives Nonrelatives Nonrelatives Nonrelatives Shore persons Step persons Ste	2 222 2 222 804 683 121 103 598 705 56 59	4 346 4 346 1 536 1 215 321 252 998 1 558 108 146	2 166 2 166 785 660 125 103 562 694 53 72	804 804 334 197 137 112 134 240 34	4 383 4 324 1 807 1 087 720 608 689 1 388 156 284 59	5 196 5 130 1 955 1 334 621 467 892 1 667 221 395 51	3 940 3 789 1 767 977 790 669 645 1 012 121 244 151	3 216 3 216 1 449 937 512 442 713 844 80 130	2 913 2 913 1 224 848 376 325 656 839 73 121	5 198 5 198 2 137 1 497 640 529 1 096 1 566 1 39 260	
ersans per household	2.76 2.99 294 294 168 40 37 94 16	2.83 3.19 314 314 192 54 49 96 14	2.76 2.98 262 262 155 36 35 86 13 8	2.41 3.07 100 100 73 36 35 21 4 2	2.39 3.05 665 610 456 267 259 116 22 16	2.62 3.08 636 587 411 204 193 138 21 17	2.14 2.82 886 741 546 312 299 156 25 14	2.22 2.75 771 771 541 254 250 202 22 6	2.38 2.85 478 478 328 149 141 126 16 8 -	2.43 2.87 827 584 253 247 216 23 4	
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN Families With own children under 18 years	683 291 557 598 245 482 66 38	1 215 678 1 264 998 522 1 009 175 133 215	660 296 542 562 230 436 81 54 88	197 100 205 134 59 134 48 32 61	1 087 603 1 125 689 331 660 327 228 399	1 334 725 1 388 892 418 848 353 248 444	977 447 802 645 235 439 271 178 315	937 376 661 713 235 410 182 117 205	848 379 686 656 256 483 154 98 166	1 497 700 1 270 1 096 445 819 328 220 397	
MARITAL STATUS Males 15 years and aver Never married Separated Separated Widawed Divarced Females 15 years and aver Never married Newer married Newer married, except separated	807 137 608 9 10 43 932 151 612 15 74	1 566 409 1 018 17 20 102 1 678 337 1 017 43 92 189	808 163 571 8 8 58 903 153 574 9 70	320 99 138 11 7 65 283 47 138 12 33 53	1 539 516 719 39 55 210 1 776 377 728 56 303 312	1 795 525 934 30 47 259 2 050 428 925 55 282 360	1 380 391 689 32 68 200 1 787 342 690 48 388 319	1 164 273 730 15 42 104 1 444 220 734 39 236 215	1 047 235 666 15 33 98 1 226 199 670 32 156 169	1 856 459 1 114 32 59 192 2 168 352 1 128 52 269 367	

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering		Spakane city, Spokone County—Con.										
Area	Tract 8	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Troct 11	Tract 12	Tract 13	Troct 14	Tract 15	Tract 16	Tract 17 (pt.)		
LAND AREA Square kilameters	3.4 1.3	4.3 1.7	3.4 1.3	2.3 .9	1.0 .4	1.6	2.6 1.0	2.3 .9	1.6 .6	2.8 1.1		
AGE Under 5 years	4 658 197 256 398 308 186 401 638 639 792 628 174 41 89 3 732 3 599 3 447 1 247	6 867 443 518 475 432 349 1 033 979 625 804 803 307 99 187 5 354 5 175 4 934	4 894 365 337 258 220 236 904 679 446 453 538 367 91 139 3 892 3 673	3 247 201 182 168 166 153 464 412 316 374 520 228 63 72 2 659 2 588 2 500 2 50	2 183 150 141 139 116 181 361 284 198 165 242 173 33 48 7 727 1 687 1 601	3 254 255 241 182 176 212 660 439 272 229 306 227 555 93 2 543 2 475 2 349	5 919 565 463 330 324 517 1 189 725 420 376 533 384 93 224 4 512 4 378 4 153 4 153	5 312 503 440 401 332 428 992 785 348 342 440 253 48 215 3 899 3 777 3 566	2 417 271 267 205 157 189 423 315 172 129 159 111 19 101 1 639 1 569 1 478 350	3 800 343 403 346 247 219 777 578 318 248 205 97 17 149 2 651 2 557 2 418		
60 years and over Median Female Under 5 years 5 to 7 years 15 to 19 years 15 to 19 years 25 to 34 years 25 to 34 years 35 to 44 years 45 to 54 years 55 to 64 years 55 to 64 years 55 to 64 years 65 to 74 years 75 to 84 years 16 years and over 17 to 84 years 18 years and over 18 years and over 18 years and over 21 years and over 21 years and over 21 years and over 22 years and over 23 years and over 24 years and over 25 years and over 26 years and over 27 years and over 27 years and over 28 years and over 29 years and over 40 years and over 40 years and over 40 years and over Mode Median Mole Mole Median	1 24/1 1 088 44.0 2 406 96 112 184 1 156 92 211 341 350 421 320 96 27 47 1 972 1 908 1 831 668 572 45.3 2 252 42.7	1 640 1 485 36.4 3 557 189 255 233 195 172 536 501 358 452 416 182 68 81 2 849 2 772 2 658 922 835 3 310 34.7	1 231 1 136 36.4 2 495 172 143 119 97 121 459 332 236 238 313 207 58 2 039 2 005 1 940 711 656 38.5 2 399 34.7	1 007 935 42.0 1 742 104 95 975 77 71 244 218 184 208 287 126 38 37 1 432 1 394 1 367 567 543 7 1 505	535 505 35.1 1 172 76 61 59 92 177 138 109 104 145 115 20 23 949 930 879 336 319 37.6 1 011	698 651 33.5 1 771 134 125 83 97 118 344 221 155 122 186 144 42 1 376 1 376 1 303 432 405 34.5 1 483 32.7	1 213 30.9 3 138 286 227 151 138 277 623 363 216 237 309 248 63 116 2 446 2 394 2 285 753 753 225 753 227 248 248 277 285 285 285 285 285 285 285 285 285 285	914 849 30.2 2 715 254 219 191 151 242 465 402 185 183 253 140 30 107 2 024 1 966 1 864 516 476 31.0 2 597 29.5	3307 28.3 1 336 132 128 109 80 108 242 177 102 76 100 71 11 45 945 911 867 220 205 29.8 1 081 25.7	443 389 29.8 1 956 183 194 164 120 112 413 287 174 122 114 62 11 82 1 386 1 339 1 275 253 222 30.2 1 844 29.2		
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP All persons In households Householder Family householder Nonfamily householder Living alone Spause Child Other relatives Nonrelatives Institutionalized persons Other persons in graup quarters	4 658 4 584 1 751 1 430 321 280 1 303 1 294 122 114 62	6 867 6 716 2 673 1 995 678 560 1 610 2 023 171 239	4 894 4 693 2 015 1 377 638 553 1 139 1 257 120 162 132 69	3 247 3 247 1 377 1 005 372 321 842 818 81	2 183 2 173 955 590 365 305 429 578 69 142	3 254 3 254 1 468 841 627 517 617 876 84 209	5 919 5 899 2 567 1 503 1 064 855 1 014 1 662 218 438 -	5 312 5 299 2 074 1 398 676 530 923 1 707 197 398	2 417 2 416 924 646 278 238 384 909 68 131	3 800 3 800 1 325 1 027 298 212 789 1 364 1 200 202		
Persons per hausehald	2.62 2.90 843 832 510 135 124 267 32 23	2.51 2.91 1 209 1 075 700 236 229 323 43 9	2.33 2.83 996 920 619 279 268 261 29 11	2.36 2.73 811 811 522 190 180 254 22 13	2.28 2.82 448 444 304 154 150 121 14 5	2.22 2.88 588 588 417 223 215 145 13 13	2.30 2.93 1 010 1 010 1 010 415 394 216 43 21	2.55 3.02 741 737 498 225 216 201 27 11	2.61 3.11 289 289 220 126 123 555 8	2.87 3.21 319 319 216 98 90 77 18 8		
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN Fomilies With own children under 18 years Number of own children under 18 years With own children under 18 years Number of own children under 18 years Number of own children under 18 years Femole householder, no husband present With own children under 18 years Number of awn children under 18 years	1 430 472 930 1 303 417 835 100 41 72	1 995 856 1 598 1 610 597 1 169 325 221 369	1 377 557 1 026 1 139 429 805 186 99	1 005 357 619 842 266 478 136 77 122	590 247 449 429 152 289 116 68 116	841 402 726 617 260 474 179 117 212	1 503 761 1 404 1 014 437 864 395 269 455	1 398 747 1 395 923 418 838 370 270 473	646 405 794 384 195 406 221 182 341	1 027 598 1 155 789 437 866 191 130 242		
MARITAL STATUS Moles 15 years ond over Never married Now married, except separated Separated Widowed Oivarced Femoles 15 years ond over Never married, except separated Separated Widowed Oivarced Oivarced Oivarced	1 793 330 1 329 14 33 87 2 014 315 1 339 13 188 159	2 551 586 1 669 22 71 203 2 880 432 1 677 44 326	1 873 434 1 172 15 65 187 2 061 322 1 167 19 301 252	1 245 246 860 10 45 84 1 451 210 862 15 199 165	794 221 443 16 20 94 959 187 442 23 154 153	1 147 301 632 19 38 157 1 429 292 643 37 205 252	2 087 650 1 053 50 82 252 2 474 535 1 053 71 383 432	1 917 584 962 27 51 293 2 051 404 964 56 230 397	707 202 394 14 20 77 967 205 398 49 126 189	1 293 326 804 18 24 121 1 415 268 811 28 103 205		

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Spokone city, Spokone County—Con.											
Area	Troct 18	Troct 19	Troct 20	Troct 21	Troct 22 (pt.)	Troct 23	Troct 24	Troct 25	Troct 26	Troct 27		
LAND AREA Squore kilometersSquore miles	2.0 .8	1.7 .6	1.8 .7	1.2 .5	2.2 .8	2.6 1.0	2.1 .8	3.2 1.2	2.0 .8	2.2 .9		
AGE All persons Under 5 years 5 to 9 years 10 to 14 years 20 to 24 years 25 to 34 years 35 to 44 years 35 to 44 years 45 to 54 years 55 to 64 years 65 to 74 years 75 to 84 years 85 years ond over	3 070 224 185 162 215 323 574 357 196 164 222 268 180	3 910 367 339 285 245 312 699 591 301 261 277 176 57	4 224 419 318 273 325 444 879 598 290 245 238 155 40	2 502 203 226 199 158 178 521 354 174 154 177 124	236 10 4 10 24 46 37 18 6 7 17 37 20	5 017 461 444 303 342 430 906 695 363 333 380 308 52	2 741 143 93 85 237 394 699 351 201 158 152 159 69	6 421 320 287 245 897 1 421 931 596 314 398 402 392 218	4 421 425 348 242 324 519 900 565 301 302 262 181 52	1 235 120 88 67 78 116 240 151 88 92 106 66		
3 ond 4 years and over	71 2 471 2 399 2 212 753 721 31.9 1 672 97 94 78 104 159 282 183 107 90 144 185	137 2 866 2 767 2 613 654 603 31.3 2 027 174 150 134 127 166 361 290 174 141 157 115 38	149 3 163 3 061 2 793 556 510 28.4 2 125 201 152 129 168 225 431 277 151 135 133 95 28	81 1 851 1 794 1 680 414 381 30.5 1 296 98 103 97 76 86 260 180 101 91 109 75 20	2 212 207 170 77 75 30.3 165 1 6 12 28 19 10 5 6 6 16 37	183 3 758 3 636 3 380 906 837 30.8 2 582 189 221 187 218 432 233 338 206 198 190 34	46 2 401 2 316 2 097 466 431 30.5 1 103 69 41 139 207 107 82 79 89 121 56	127 5 531 5 429 4 215 1 243 1 148 25.4 3 435 149 156 129 512 698 425 279 170 210 262 272 173	166 3 363 3 268 2 976 659 595 28.3 2 329 224 180 131 170 252 461 287 160 161 148 114 41	44 947 914 857 245 230 31.0 585 59 37 28 42 48 105 70 39 42 59		
3 ond 4 yeors	34 1 391 1 360 1 256 523 504 35.8 1 398 28.8	62 1 546 1 494 1 410 391 362 32.7 1 883 29.5	81 1 612 1 564 1 425 328 300 29.1 2 099 27.9	42 989 962 901 250 229 32.3 1 206 28.6	1 153 151 129 76 74 47.5 71 22.7	69 2 008 1 941 1 790 545 505 32.8 2 435 29.2	26 947 920 843 309 290 33.7 1 638 29.4	64 2 979 2 929 2 245 822 771 26.5 2 986 24.5	86 1 773 1 731 1 574 387 348 28.7 2 092 28.0	23 456 439 409 138 133 32.2 650 30.3		
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP All persons In households Householder Fomily householder Living olone Spouse Child Other relotives Nonrelotives Institutionolized persons Other persons in group quorters	3 070 2 927 1 392 679 713 567 450 728 103 254 143	3 910 3 910 1 556 989 567 455 697 1 220 135 302	4 224 4 195 1 787 1 004 783 605 605 1 232 163 408	2 502 2 497 1 048 618 430 340 389 768 100 192	236 147 88 21 67 54 13 19 - 27 10	5 017 4 841 2 046 1 189 857 661 744 1 415 154 482 77	2 741 1 913 1 131 323 808 676 155 339 57 231 801 27	6 421 5 276 2 596 939 1 657 1 271 592 1 094 167 827 157 988	4 421 4 421 1 909 1 092 817 621 696 1 231 179 406	1 235 1 235 550 267 283 229 148 349 65 123		
Persons per household	2.10 2.89 670 546 408 267 257 112 21 5 124	2.51 3.07 510 510 368 192 176 112 20 10	2.35 2.99 433 415 299 162 154 79 22 15	2.38 3.03 335 335 246 143 133 68 13	1.67 2.52 74 6 5 4 2 - - 1 - 68	2.37 2.95 740 693 506 261 252 162 16 9	1.69 2.71 380 292 257 213 207 27 5 3 88	2.03 2.97 1 012 938 770 597 580 115 31 22 43	2.32 2.93 495 495 367 215 209 96 26 6	2.25 3.10 195 195 153 104 99 27 8 7		
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN Familles With own children under 18 yeors. Number of own children under 18 yeors Married-couple familles With own children under 18 yeors. Number of own children under 18 yeors Female hauseholder, no husband present With own children under 18 yeors. Number of own children under 18 yeors.	679 335 598 450 183 357 188 131 209	989 547 1 041 697 341 685 238 170 304	1 004 559 1 033 605 283 586 326 237 392	618 330 639 389 171 349 187 132 246	21 12 17 13 6 10 8 6 7	1 189 614 1 200 744 295 639 349 260 470	323 174 284 155 57 112 127 95 142	939 472 891 592 268 553 285 175 288	1 092 585 1 033 696 319 605 311 223 366	267 144 281 148 70 143 94 60		
MARITAL STATUS Males 15 years and aver Never married. Seporated Widowed Divorced Pemales 15 years and aver Newer morried. Now morried, except separated Seporated Now morried. Now morried. Widowed Divorced Divorced	1 096 425 483 21 32 135 1 403 345 476 37 319 206	1 350 418 723 22 27 160 1 569 356 722 48 184 259	1 571 604 639 34 28 266 1 643 461 635 71 183 293	876 300 412 12 35 117 998 214 411 35 131 207	59 36 15 - 8 153 123 15 2 4 9	1 776 665 780 58 46 227 2 033 506 784 80 275 388	1 466 771 331 42 44 278 954 317 195 48 193 201	2 568 1 554 635 47 92 240 3 001 1 533 633 655 452 318	1 612 595 722 34 44 217 1 794 480 721 71 200 322	499 204 158 16 16 105 461 107 158 23 87 86		

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Spokane city, Spokone County—Con.											
Area	Troct 28	Troct 29	Troct 30	Troct 31	Troct 32	Troct 33	Troct 34	Troct 35	Troct 36	Troct 38 (pt.)		
LAND AREA Squore kilometers	3.9	1.6	1.4	2.2	1.3	17	.8	.8	1.5	3.1		
Squore miles	1.5	.6	.6	.9	1.3 .5	1.7 .7	.3	.3	.6	1.2		
All persons	814 62	2 993 223	2 376 254	4 526 442	3 360 104	239 12	972 9	1 179 3	3 298 135	1 422 109		
5 to 9 years 10 to 14 years 15 to 19 years	49 41 42	231 208 214	249 183 192	406 328 313	60 41 137	11 9 16	4 4 18	3 2 25	78 50 184	73 60 83 131		
20 to 24 years25 to 34 years	89 159	184 556	174 480	330 876	391 554	16 44	56 140	56 200	523 724	131 303 187		
35 to 44 yeors 15 to 54 yeors 55 to 64 yeors	100 79 61	458 263 193	347 142 106	732 340 256	320 217 219	27 27 28	149 128 162	173 146 134	467 313 240	130		
65 to 74 years	69 54	222 162	151 76	278 172	376 545	29 19	140 118	193 168	281 204	143 58 12		
35 yeors ond over 3 ond 4 years	9 19	79 77	22 113	53 177	396 33	1 4	44 3	76 -	99 50	36		
16 years and over	655 640 600	2 274 2 194 2 079	1 648 1 573 1 451	3 281 3 157 2 974	3 138 3 102 2 932	207 199 189	955 951 925	1 171 1 166 1 143	3 019 2 984 2 737	1 165 1 148 1 083		
50 years and over	171 154	557 522	307 285	631 581	1 439 1 394	63 55	378 346	511 477	709 656	289 253		
Vedion	32.3 381	32.9 1 504	27.9 1 201	30.3 2 399	48.2 2 043	39.5 87	53.2 306	53.5 474	34.3 1 661	33.2 713		
Under 5 yeors 5 to 9 years 10 to 14 years	27 24 14	101 107 93	128 141 88	197 219 166	57 29 13	7 5 4	3 1 4	2 1	69 29 18	49 35 30		
5 to 19 years	26 34	89 89	85 89	156 190	83 212	9	7 15 33	11 22	105 276	45 65		
25 to 34 years 35 to 44 years 15 to 54 years	68 43 36	271 237 132	243 164	468 390 154	276 155 132	18 5 10	33 40 21	22 52 45 46	302 185 160	160 90 66		
55 to 64 years 55 to 74 years	27 43	102 129	63 55 85	141 166	129 243	5 7	37 53	45 84	119 165	66 64 67		
75 to 84 yeors 85 years ond over	31 8	90 64	44 16	117 35	390 324	11	63 29	110 56	153 80	33		
3 ond 4 yeors 6 yeors ond over	10 310	37 1 177 1 143	59 828	82 1 782	16 1 934 1 915	3 71 66	1 298 298	- 471 471	23 1 539 1 514	16 589 578		
18 years and over	303 281 99	1 092 336	791 737 175	1 729 1 622 386	1 811 1 028	60 19	287 162	460 272	1 377 461	548 139 127		
52 years and over Median	92 34.6	316 35.1	165 28.2	358 31.0	1 001 60.4	18 30.5 152	152 61.8 666	261 67.2 705	433 36.0 1 637	127 33.2 709		
Medion oge	433 30.8	1 489 31.4	1 175 27.6	2 127 29.6	1 317 37.0	43.3	50.5	46.7	32.9	33.1		
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP	814	2 993	2 376	4 526	3 360	239	972	1 179	3 298	1 422		
h households	778 357	2 897 1 103	2 376 852	4 522 1 833	2 425 1 641	225 128	804 706	1 136 973	3 211 2 157	1 420 671 410		
Fomily householder Nonfomily householder Living olone	189 168 135	807 296 236	551 301 224	1 160 673 520	414 1 227 1 079	39 89 78	58 648 625	101 872 821	502 1 655 1 409	261 211		
Spouse	122 196	627 911	301 854	732 1 466	269 243	78 20 36	625 30 24	77 21 10	316 329 52	345 304 30		
Other relotives Nonrelotives Institutionolized persons	34 69	100 156 80	142 227 —	160 331 —	67 205 845	18 23 -	14 30 -	55	357	70 -		
Other persons in group quorters	36	16	-	4	90	14	168	43 1.17	87 1.49	2.12		
Persons per householdPersons per fomilyPersons 65 years and over	2.18 2.86 132	2.63 3.03 463	2.79 3.35 249	2.47 3.03 503	1.48 2.40 1 317	1.76 2.90 49	1.14 2.17 302	2.07 437	2.39 584	2.66		
n households	132 130 94 48 47	463 386 250 97	240	503 365 199	604 500	49 41	295 283 268	431 390	564 479	213 147 68		
Nonfomily householder Living olone Spouse	48 47 32	97 92 107	182 93 88 50	185 103	388 376 75	28 25 7	267 7	348 343 36	383 373 65	213 147 68 68 57		
Other relotives	3	19 10	12 5	18 17	75 20 9	ī	3 2	1 4	9 11	7 2		
nstitutionolized persons Other persons in group quorters	2	77 -	Ξ	Ξ	654 59	Ξ	7	6	20	-		
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN	189	807	551	1 160	414	39	58	101	502	410		
With own children under 18 years	82 149	402 729	339 698	649 1 251	132 207	19 30	8 11	6 8	187 267	161 257		
Morried-couple families With own children under 18 yeors Number of own children under 18 yeors Female householder, no husband present	122 41 81	627 294 550	301 165 355	732 333 680	269 51 86	20 6 10	30 1 1	77 _ _	316 69 110	345 115 196		
will own children under 18 years	49 29	139 87	1 90 149	348 264	114 69	12 11	17 6 9	12 5	134 97 123	196 50 37 48		
Number of own children under 18 years	49	144	303	485	107	16	y	7	123	48		
Marital Status Moles 15 years and over	346	1 128	846	1 533	1 211 535	136 61	657 287	700 344	1 490 716	581 143		
Never married Now morried, except separoted Seporoted	119 132 14	311 651 18	308 322 34	482 760 46	371 39	25 3	52 44	85 40 32	349 54	143 354 12 18		
Widowed Divorced	9 72	30 118	37 145	31 214	83 183	5 42	53 221	199	49 322	54		
Females 15 years and over	316 77	1 203 192	844 240 321	1 817 450 761	1 944 693 345	71 20 23	298 46 41	471 96 85 22	1 545 594 338	599 120 351		
Now morried, except seporated Seporated Widowed	131 15 48	663 16 163	43 110	76 204	345 46 586 274	2 12	15 95	155	50 234	351 20 52 56		
Divorced	45	169	130	326	274	14	101	113	329	56		

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Far definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Spokane city, Spakane Caunty—Can.												
Area	Tract 39	Tract 40	Tract 41	Tract 42	Tract 43	Tract 44	Tract 45	Tract 46	Tract 47	Tract 106 (pt.)			
LAND AREA Square kilameters Square miles	9.2 3.6	1.6	1.1 .4	2.7 1.1	2.3 .9	2.1 .8	2.6 1.0	4.1 1.6	4.5 1.8	11.1 4.3			
AGE Under 5 years	1 528 655 51 51 58 79 1444 185 187 23 28 1 357 1 336 1 283 636 584 52.9 793 32 24 24 40 68 88 91 112 115 110 112 12 709 702 678 362 334 55.4 7735	4 999 361 225 185 304 722 1 153 820 383 269 282 214 81 133 4 187 4 102 3 795 648 30.4 2 695 167 167 172 423 570 408 199 147 172 153 60 62 2 284 2 289 2 057 453 428 30.4 2 304	2 170 141 133 116 104 107 305 373 211 186 233 201 60 62 1 760 1 709 1 656 553 39.8 1 227 65 72 59 64 56 163 203 100 106 149 144 46 29 1 017 986 955 399 375 41.6	4 970 371 372 383 259 186 736 995 543 402 359 275 89 139 3 795 3 686 3 547 936 858 858 2 619 187 177 177 174 118 1105 385 533 283 223 208 167 59 71 2 062 2 007 1 942 556 513 37.99 2 351	3 488 213 243 269 214 159 339 586 393 357 404 256 55 93 2 707 2 613 2 507 903 826 40.3 1 870 107 115 121 94 86 194 86 194 315 219 193 232 154 40 40 49 1 50 1 14 1 15 1 15 1 15 1 15 1 15 1 15 1 15	4 190 279 256 245 202 233 743 666 405 347 433 309 72 114 3 356 3 285 3 172 921 36.8 2 281 132 123 126 105 105 105 118 336 128 129 129 129 129 129 129 129 129 129 129	3 508 240 263 278 201 151 425 699 389 313 326 173 50 104 2 687 2 591 2 498 692 636 33.7.7 1 842 117 132 144 97 67 230 370 204 161 188 100 32 48 1 432 1 385 1 339 4 432 1 385 1 339 4 404 377 38.5 1 666	5 882 381 420 341 355 1 016 919 471 433 524 479 234 168 4 536 4 371 1 481 1 393 36.2 3 154 165 236 237 168 183 174 165 236 237 168 168 238 248 258 268 278 278 288 288 288 288 288 28	5 740 474 481 481 442 388 254 978 1 011 510 503 468 204 27 193 4 252 4 0955 854 4 0955 854 33.6 3 034 219 239 217 188 533 541 272 285 264 109 95 2 316 2 239 2 144 484 34.55 2 776 5	5 836 447 603 607 479 168 835 1 390 663 3 366 207 60 11 195 4 078 3 850 3 652 441 371 33.3 2 921 215 285 293 233 81 474 709 318 171 101 34 7 89 2 088 1 969 1 874 214 189 33.3 2 915			
Median age	1 528 1 488 770 441 329 292 367 228 45 78	30.4 4 999 4 902 2 691 1 033 1 658 1 359 685 960 470 50 47	37.5 2 170 2 170 1 076 546 530 475 451 533 29 81 —	35.3 4 970 4 970 1 980 1 431 549 458 1 207 1 500 120 163 —	3 488 3 486 1 433 997 436 396 870 1 020 83 80 2	34.8 4 190 4 190 4 190 1 889 1 215 674 576 970 1 085 75 171	3 508 3 508 3 508 1 417 999 418 344 858 1 046 51 136	33.4 5 882 5 594 2 474 1 487 987 1 173 1 524 143 280 288	32.5 5 740 5 740 2 315 1 602 713 608 1 285 1 841 81 218	5 836 5 836 1 825 1 671 154 119 1 555 2 244 96 116			
Persans per hausehald	1.93 2.45 507 488 334 151 146 146 13 5	1.82 2.69 577 543 405 263 250 104 15 19 29	2.02 2.86 494 494 380 250 245 103 7 4	2.51 2.98 723 723 481 206 196 191 34 17	2.43 2.98 715 713 486 214 211 196 27 4 2	2.22 2.75 814 814 548 259 252 231 25 10	2.48 2.96 549 549 376 167 162 158 11 4	2.26 2.91 1 237 950 690 383 371 218 31 11 287	2.48 3.00 699 699 474 201 199 200 16 9	3.20 3.33 278 278 161 38 37 84 27 6			
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN Fomilies With awn children under 18 years Number of awn children under 18 years Morried-couple families With awn children under 18 years Number of own children under 18 years Femole hauseholder, no husband present With awn children under 18 years Number of awn children under 18 years	441 102 161 367 62 103 58 33 50	1 033 505 827 685 266 475 288 207 306	546 247 450 451 185 349 79 54 89	1 431 664 1 223 1 207 544 1 023 187 107 183	997 434 838 870 361 714 106 64	1 215 505 866 970 354 641 208 137 204	999 471 881 858 379 740 116 79	1 487 680 1 258 1 173 492 933 251 166 295	1 602 851 1 583 1 285 622 1 215 271 195 315	1 671 995 1 927 1 555 918 1 785 82 61			
MARITAL STATUS Males 15 years and aver	711 94 384	1 924 803 726 52 33 310 2 304 853 711 80 230 430	749 164 466 11 25 83 1 031 192 466 22 195 154	1 763 372 1 233 9 41 108 2 081 336 1 242 27 234 242	1 236 254 887 8 21 66 1 527 240 886 15 227 159	1 510 328 986 24 39 133 1 900 327 987 26 254 306	1 278 279 869 13 26 91 1 449 236 876 25 148 164	2 108 548 1 259 29 67 205 2 632 429 1 255 53 527 368	1 984 446 1 308 20 35 175 2 359 429 1 312 41 206 371	2 051 378 1 576 10 17 70 2 128 348 1 572 18 83 107			

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

Census Tract or Block Numbering				S	pakane city, Spak	ane County—Con				
Area	Tract 107 (pt.)	Tract 108 (pt.)	Tract 109 (pt.)	Tract 110 (pt.)	Tract 111	Tract 112.01 (pt.)	Tract 112.02 (pt.)	Tract 113 (pt.)	Tract 122 (pt.)	Tract 134.01 (pt.)
LAND AREA Square kilameters Square miles	4.7 1.8	.1_	.1	.1	4.4 1.7	.4	.1	1.3 .5	3.2 1.2	.5
All persons Under 5 years	470 29 28 47 37 17 44 80 73 54 45 15 1 15 358 337 325 85 74 40.8 239 14 17 22 20 8 27 41 33 23 26 8 8 - 7 183	36 1 3 - 3 7 2 1 2 4 6 7 7 1 32 32 31 18 18 62.0 20 1 - - - 4 4 1 - - - - - - - - - - - - -			7 726 571 560 497 604 872 1 506 1 156 593 359 391 371 246 222 6 009 5 809 9 282 1 164 1 094 30.0 4 191 283 334 463 802 243 334 463 800 243 304 263 196	312 34 35 15 19 49 35 14 24 41 26 6 13 227 221 207 85 83 33.0 169 16 15 9 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 13 15 14 16 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18		2 	434 42 45 27 30 47 92 58 34 24 19 11 5 13 316 305 281 47 41 27.6 201 16 18 11 23 44 23 17 11 19 6 6	262 37 255 18 10 10 13 70 47 19 16 5 5 1 1 1 20 181 175 169 9 31.2 138 18 18 18 13 8 8 7 7 7 7 8 8 11 11 11 11 11 12 13 13 14 14 15 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16
18 years and over	171 165 42 39 38.4 231 42.0	19 19 13 13 76.0 16 29.0	-	- - - - -	3 244 2 944 791 753 31.2 3 535 28.7	127 117 54 53 35.8 143 30.4	-	1 1 1 69.5 1 70.5	141 129 23 20 29.1 233 26.9	98 95 92 8 7 30.6 124 32.0
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP All persons In households Householder Family hauseholder Living olane Spause Child Other relatives Nanrelatives Institutionalized persons Other persons in graup quarters	470 470 157 140 17 12 132 158 10 13	36 22 10 7 3 3 5 6 1 -	-		7 726 7 513 3 473 1 824 1 649 1 318 1 255 2 130 154 501 213	312 312 143 73 70 61 49 96 11 13	-	2 2 1 1 - - 1 - -	434 434 168 104 50 72 140 12 42	262 262 84 75 9 8 69 99 9
Persons per household Persons per family Persons 65 years and over In householdes Householder Living alane Spause Other relatives Nanrelatives Nonrelatives Institutionalized persons Other persons in graup quarters	2.99 3.14 61 61 35 5 5 23 3 - -	2.20 2.71 17 4 3 1 1 1 -	-		2.16 2.94 1 008 803 622 438 430 143 29 9	2.18 3.14 73 73 57 40 38 14 1		2.00 2.00 2 2 1 - - 1 - -	2.58 3.15 35 35 20 7 7 11 3 1	3.12 3.32 7 7 4 2 2 1 2 - -
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN Families With own children under 18 years Number of own children under 18 years Morried-couple families With own children under 18 years Number of own children under 18 years Female householder, no husband present With own children under 18 years Number of own children under 18 years	140 65 128 132 60 121 5	7 3 4 5 2 3 1 -	-	-	1 824 1 082 1 838 1 255 659 1 217 463 358 534	73 36 82 49 21 555 21 13 24	-	1	104 59 118 72 31 57 22 20 49	75 42 86 69 39 80 6
MARITAL STATUS Moles 15 years and over	1 8 186 33 134	13 5 5 - 2 1 19 1 6 - 11		118111	2 705 924 1 318 533 96 314 3 393 927 1 318 94 530 524	100 28 52 2 5 13 129 13 52 3 32 29	-	1	174 666 75 6 3 24 146 31 74 8 9	83 12 70 - 1 1 - 99 14 70 4 6 5

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Spokane city	, Spokane County	/—Con.			Remoi	nder of Spokone	County		
Area	Tract 134.02 (pt.)	Tract 135 (pt.)	Troct 136 (pt.)	Troct 1 (pt.)	Troct 9 (pt.)	Troct 10 (pt.)	Troct 17 (pt.)	Troct 22 (pt.)	Troct 38 (pt.)	Troct 101
LAND AREA Square kilometers	1.9	5.2 2.0	4.1 1.6	.4 .2	.3 .1	Ξ	Ξ	.8	.2 .1	395.4 152.6
AGE All persons Under 5 yeors	1 881 168 178 120 1111 655 254 371 222 162 161 61 61 8 74 1 389 1 331 1 291 303 270 36.1 970 77 87 64 50	80 4 7 9 9 5 5 5 20 10 7 7 2 2 - 2 58 54 51 6 6 35.3 3 7 3 2 3	525 46 38 40 23 24 109 96 54 47 32 13 3 17 398 384 373 66 57 34.2 241 16 13 18					118 11 6 10 22 24 24 12 6 6 2 - 1 - 5 90 89 58 1 1 20.9 66 4 5 5 12 12	63 	3 638 259 328 369 308 121 539 700 449 262 212 74 17 118 2 609 2 473 2 352 427 378 33.5 1 708 124 138 144 123 48 279 354
35 to 44 yeors	3 31 728 702 685 167 152 36.3 911	12 5 3 2 - - 31 28 27 3 3 3 37.3 43 25.3	45 26 23 15 6 1 9 193 186 184 33 27 34,7 284 32.3			-	-	2 2 2 1 1 - 2 5 1 5 0 3 4 1 1 2 1 . 5 5 2 2 0 . 6	1 6 13 8 1 - 32 32 31 28 27 68.0 31 69.5	208 122 96 44 8 51 1 253 1 191 1 148 208 184 34,4 1 930 32.7
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP All persons In households Householder Family householder Living olone Spouse Child Other relatives Nonrelatives Nonrelatives Institutionalized persons Other persons in group quorters	688 571 117 103 524 619 23 27	80 80 24 22 2 2 18 36 1	525 525 203 155 48 35 136 152 13	-	- - - - - - - - -	- - - - - - - - -	-	118 118 64 255 39 28 7 7 27 5 15	63 63 39 21 18 17 19 2 1 2 -	3 638 3 620 1 226 1 009 217 177 905 1 276 93 116
Persons per household Persons per fomily Persons 65 years and over In households Householder Nonfamily householder Living olone Spouse Other relotives Nonrelatives Institutionolized persons Other persons in group quarters	230 230 146 48 47 78 6	3.33 3.50 4 4 3 2 2 1 - -	2.59 2.94 48 48 31 7 7 14 3	-	- - - - - - - - -	- - - - - - - - - -	- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	1.84 2.56 1 1 1 1 1 1 - -	1.62 2.05 46 46 32 14 12 2 - -	2.95 3.22 303 300 191 55 52 16 2
Familes	279 536 524 245 478 38 27	22 15 25 18 12 18 4 3	155 75 133 136 63 118 15 9	-	-	-	-	25 18 27 7 1 2 18 17 25	21 - - 19 - 1 -	1 009 510 1 063 909 454 961 63 37 66
MARITAL STATUS Males 15 years and over	532 3 7 26 742 104 527 6 43	28 8 18 - 1 1 32 7 20 2 1 2	207 46 137 1 1 222 194 22 137 7 5 23		-			39 27 9 - 3 3 52 32 32 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	31 6 20 - 2 3 32 2 20 - 9	1 400 314 935 16 17 116 1 282 18 932 20 70 80

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

Census Tract or Block Numbering		Remoinder of Spokone County—Con.								
Area	Troct 102	Troct 103.01	Tract 103.98	Troct 104.01	Tract 104.02	Troct 105.01	Troct 105.98	Troct 106 (pt.)	Troct 107 (pt.)	Troct 108 (pt.)
LAND AREA Squore kilometers Squore miles	392.4 151.5	21.5 8.3	356.6 137.7	25.4 9.8	444.1 171.5	9.9 3.8	83.3 32.2	4.9 1.9	6.8 2.6	3.9 1.5
All persons	6 165 409 617 653 479 191 789 1 267 768 501 306 148 37	2 755 256 244 237 199 111 405 379 290 201 224 159 50	8 151 593 753 755 639 318 1 066 1 511 1 073 730 504 175 34	2 123 213 183 159 176 264 403 262 203 148 77 29 6	3 938 263 355 349 312 200 549 720 545 364 207 66	5 807 306 485 632 541 230 548 1 158 876 514 337 144	6 176 419 588 686 551 228 736 1 326 808 459 266 94 15	712 46 58 69 75 25 66 155 90 72 42 11	419 25 27 36 31 20 31 66 61 59 36 24	4 124 257 242 240 567 675 480 506 344 329 264 155 65
3 and 4 years 16 years and over 18 years and over 21 years and over 60 years and over 42 years and over 42 years and over 52 years and over Median Female Under 5 years 10 to 14 years	182 4 351 4 142 3 964 703 607 34.5 3 005 197 274 302	112 1 972 1 875 1 796 535 501 33.5 1 442 128 123 103	260 5 916 5 612 5 337 1 036 922 34.7 4 051 286 370 347	87 1 546 1 482 1 332 168 147 26.3 1 043 103 86	109 2 898 2 763 2 612 422 353 34.2 1 912 130	140 4 270 4 006 3 776 755 661 36.7 2 986 148 236 317	190 4 358 4 130 3 874 566 486 33.6 3 081 216 271 329	18 518 488 459 89 76 36.3 352 24 30 31	17 326 311 294 89 82 40.9 209 11 12	106 3 348 3 262 2 581 627 554 26.7 2 268 127 128
15 to 19 yeors	223 99 453 612 367 235 149 73 21 75 2 170	98 64 221 186 154 99 136 99 31 52	296 166 578 778 518 356 248 87 21 129 2 998	85 144 189 131 107 71 32 16 3 44 769	162 90 281 359 253 172 90 43 5	263 124 301 628 428 265 160 90 26 71 2 237	279 103 406 696 368 224 134 46 9	40 8 35 81 38 37 22 4 2 8 256	15 9 14 38 27 31 14 15 3	349 363 254 273 184 181 141 107 49 54
18 yeors ond over	2 067 1 988 342 301 34.3 3 160 34.7	1 015 974 319 297 34.4 1 313 32.5	2 841 2 711 520 463 34.8 4 100 34.5	743 658 82 71 259 1 080 26.7	1 355 1 273 199 178 34.1 2 026 34.3	2 104 1 988 414 363 36.9 2 821 36.4	2 075 1 965 283 240 33.6 3 095 33.7	240 227 45 39 36.1 360 36.5	154 150 47 45 41.2 210 40.6	1 840 1 417 368 333 27.1 1 856 26.1
All persons In households Householder Formily householder Nonformily householder Living olone Spouse Child Other relotives Nonrelotives Institutionolized persons Other persons in group quorters	6 165 6 141 2 069 1 745 324 268 1 573 2 195 145 159 —	2 755 2 746 1 058 753 305 278 579 949 61 99	8 151 8 133 2 773 2 332 441 360 2 063 2 847 194 256 18	2 123 2 123 830 584 246 190 437 676 64 116	3 938 3 877 1 314 1 110 204 164 995 1 363 97 108	5 807 5 807 1 979 1 696 283 236 1 506 2 127 89 106	6 176 6 176 1 947 1 724 223 181 1 555 2 407 121 146	712 712 231 205 26 23 189 264 14	419 419 145 120 25 22 107 131 28 8	4 124 3 447 1 454 971 483 390 744 993 80 176 18 659
Persons per household Persons per fomily Persons 65 years ond over In households Householder Nonformily householder Living olone Spouse Other relotives Nonrelotives Institutionolized persons Other persons in group quorters	2.97 3.24 491 491 309 105 101 151 24 7	2.60 3.11 433 424 311 165 163 93 10 10	2.93 3.19 713 713 455 139 131 195 45 18	2.56 3.02 112 112 79 35 34 18 12	2.95 3.21 281 278 175 49 47 72 27 4	2.93 3.19 517 517 324 97 92 165 23	3.17 3.37 375 375 226 61 58 120 21 8	3.08 3.28 56 56 37 12 12 14 4	2.89 3.22 63 63 39 11 11 15 9 -	2.37 2.87 484 466 326 161 159 119 16 5
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN Families With own children under 18 yeors Number of own children under 18 yeors Married-couple families With own children under 18 yeors Number of own children under 18 yeors Female householder, no husband present With own children under 18 yeors Number of own children under 18 yeors	1 745 917 1 896 1 573 800 1 669 110 87 172	753 404 816 579 285 609 140 99	2 332 1 186 2 376 2 063 993 2 037 195 143 257	584 341 595 437 221 393 112 99	1 110 543 1 106 995 473 981 76 44 81	1 696 894 1 736 1 506 753 1 508 160 119 198	1 724 976 1 969 1 555 869 1 779 134 93	205 104 216 189 95 204 11 8	120 48 94 107 43 85 7 3 6	971 467 824 744 303 579 193 148 225
MARITAL STATUS Males 15 years and over	2 254 431 1 613 21 43 146 2 232 342 1 601 35 116 138	930 195 601 18 33 83 1 088 168 594 20 177 129	3 002 575 2 108 42 46 231 3 048 460 2 117 46 198 227	790 191 455 17 12 115 778 150 451 20 49 108	1 516 325 1 026 24 23 118 1 455 253 1 034 18 70 80	2 099 450 1 520 15 17 97 2 285 413 1 535 35 134 168	2 218 465 1 587 15 30 121 2 265 414 1 588 16 93 154	272 62 193 4 3 10 267 48 195 3 15	165 35 116 - 1 13 166 21 114 1 20 10	1 484 589 760 11 21 103 1 901 741 772 36 179 173

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

Census Tract or Block Numbering				Remainde	r of Spakane Caunty-	–Can.			
Area	Tract 109 (pt.)	Tract 110 (pt.)	Tract 112.01 (pt.)	Tract 112.02 (pt.)	Tract 113 (pt.)	Tract 114	Tract 115	Tract 116	Tract 117
LAND AREA Square kilometersSquare miles	2.2 .8	2.6 1.0	14.5 5.6	33.1 12.8	18.3 7.1	23.7 9.1	2.3	1.7	9.9 3.8
AGE All persons Under 5 years 5 to 9 years 10 to 14 years 15 to 19 years 20 to 24 years 25 to 34 years 35 to 44 years 45 to 54 years 55 to 64 years 65 to 74 years 75 to 84 years 85 years and over 3 and 4 years	2 253 87 136 149 183 117 214 345 346 322 227 104 23	3 670 271 249 269 272 183 525 506 488 442 315 119 31	1 903 96 99 105 94 90 254 234 202 217 279 191 42	3 434 235 355 280 252 129 591 544 386 286 289 113 24	3 554 212 247 254 219 148 423 665 456 409 340 142 39	4 845 430 457 381 345 294 927 774 461 351 279 127 19	2 731 184 197 199 152 153 449 421 247 260 282 163 24	1 559 87 111 92 85 108 252 249 158 139 161 87 30	5 611 476 419 344 411 576 1 122 82: 544 388 300 155 44
16 years and aver 21 years and over 22 years and over 23 years and over 26 years and over 27 years and over 28 years and over Median Female Under 5 years 5 to 9 years 10 to 14 years 20 to 24 years 21 to 24 years 25 to 34 years 35 to 44 years 45 to 54 years 35 to 44 years 45 to 54 years 35 years and over 35 to 44 years 45 to 54 years 45 to 65 to 74 years 45 to 65 to 74 years 45 to 65 to 74 years 45 years and over 45 years and over 46 years and over	1 843 1 762 1 666 532 442 42.4 1 231 38 81 77 100 62 119 192 183 177 124 63 15	2 830 2 722 2 572 691 597 36.3 1 955 140 134 133 127 89 296 261 272 234 177 74 18	1 585 1 543 1 494 627 588 43.8 994 37 45 49 50 47 114 117 101 127 162 2 120 25	2 508 2 390 2 272 506 446 33.2 1 717 111 56 317 278 204 141 132 54 13 13 55 14 21 110 56 317 278 204 141 132 54 13 13 13 13	2 800 2 698 2 579 721 629 39.0 1 777 95 120 131 96 66 229 334 215 213 183 167 28	3 509 3 333 3 175 582 521 30.9 2 409 194 222 178 166 158 460 385 226 183 154 71 12	2 113 2 053 1 959 594 542 35.6 1 387 95 80 74 222 205 119 140 157 98 15	1 245 1 211 1 166 345 311 36.7 825 44 59 46 44 53 133 120 86 76 91 53 20	4 285 4 141 3 810 666 588 29.9 2 866 217 200 181 192 316 544 414 265 193 180 190 3 180 2 2 22 2 144 1 975
21 years and aver	919 297 254 42.6 1 022 42.0	1 401 396 343 37.4 1 715 35.3	805 378 350 49.6 909 40.5	265 234 34.0 1 717 32.1	321 378 332 39.2 1 777 38.7	318 291 31.5 2 436 30.4	336 311 36.7 1 344 34.7	204 183 37.8 734 35.6	423 375 30.5 2 75 29.
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP All persons In households Householder Family householder Living alone Spouse Child Other relatives Nanrelatives Institutionalized persons Other persons in grapp quarters	2 253 2 253 904 683 221 192 568 658 658	3 670 3 670 1 412 1 062 350 294 877 1 138 128	1 903 1 901 888 539 349 308 430 445 60 78	3 434 3 366 1 241 921 320 266 759 1 148 74 144	3 554 3 477 1 329 1 052 277 225 935 1 010 97 106 -77	4 845 4 839 1 749 1 324 425 338 1 081 1 659 137 213 6	2 731 2 731 1 130 769 361 301 602 759 104 136	1 559 1 559 683 451 232 200 353 418 42 63	5 610 5 610 2 430 1 400 1 022 822 1 022 1 660 144 333
Persons per hausehald Persons per family Persons 65 years and aver In hausehalds Hausehalder Nanfamily househalder Living alane Spouse Other relatives Namelatives Namelatives Institutionalized persons Other persons in graup quarters	2.49 2.89 354 235 96 92 94 21 4 —	2.60 3.02 465 465 306 119 113 128 25 6	2.14 2.73 512 512 364 191 182 123 17 8	2.71 3.15 376 373 248 106 102 105 15 5	2.62 2.94 521 492 306 99 92 152 21 13 - 29	2.77 3.17 425 425 285 127 118 114 18 8	2.42 2.91 469 469 317 142 133 122 21 9	2.28 2.80 278 278 182 68 67 81 7	2.3 3.00 500 500 38 23 23 9,
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN Families With own children under 18 years Number of own children under 18 years Murried-couple families With own children under 18 years Number of own children under 18 years Female householder, no husband present With own children under 18 years Number of own children under 18 years	683 256 464 568 200 364 96 48 85	1 062 457 867 877 356 693 154 82	539 182 330 430 124 237 80 46 76	921 493 968 759 385 775 117 88 160	1 052 430 780 935 372 690 88 48 77	1 324 743 1 390 1 081 580 1 130 177 128 210	769 332 611 602 236 456 124 79 130	451 178 327 353 121 230 80 45 79	1 407 745 1 361 1 028 491 944 286 206 347
MARITAL STATUS Males 15 years and over Never married Naw married, except separated Separated Widawed Oivarced Females 15 years and over Never married Naw married, except separated Separated Widawed Oivorced Oivorced	582 4 19 64 1 035 202 585 12	1 333 308 888 16 24 97 1 548 273 893 26 164 192	740 143 451 13 37 96 863 116 448 16 182 101	1 259 325 776 15 29 114 1 305 223 777 28 118 159	1 410 285 967 11 40 107 1 431 209 965 20 128 109	1 762 428 1 115 22 31 166 1 815 309 1 113 46 133 214	1 041 251 627 14 34 115 1 110 178 631 26 145	593 144 360 7 10 72 676 121 361 11 92 91	2 111 665 1 066 51 34 297 2 254 504 1 067 52 225 406

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

Census Tract or Block Numbering				Remainde	r af Spokane County-	-Can.		· ·	
Area	Tract 120	Tract 121	Tract 122 (pt.)	Tract 123	Tract 124 (pt.)	Tract 125	Tract 128.02 (pt.)	Tract 129.01	Tract 129.02
LAND AREA									
Square kilometersSquare miles	3.2 1.2	2.5 1.0	6.0 2.3	5.9 2.3	35.1 13.6	2.0 .8	.9 .4	2.7 1.1	5.3 2.0
AGE All persons	3 689	2 624	705	4 946	6 176	2 395	963	2 782	5 054
Under 5 years 5 to 9 years 10 to 14 years	248 239 218	214 196 160	59 34 29	344 327	411 566 634	165 149 144	57 59 79	220 240 208	438 505 553
5 to 19 years	200 198	179 246	43 59	260 278 407	519 215	162 178	65 47	194 169	418 214
25 ta 34 years 35 ta 44 years	618 497	527 367	138	968 744	692 1 362	442 347	140 145	472 457	814 964
45 ta 54 years 55 to 64 years 65 to 74 years	383 345 436	227 217 181	103 76 85 44	476 414 396	877 480 277	202 186 199	121 118 95	308 216 196	524 318 213
75 to 84 years 35 yeors and over	262 45	92 18	29 6	249 83	121 22	152 69	26 11	86 16	84 9
3 and 4 years	95 2 940	90 2 025	21 575	125 3 973	187 4 434	60 1 907	26 757	97 2 067	186 3 468 3 275
8 years and over	2 868 2 738 922	1 956 1 833 409	558 526 126	3 870 3 653 952	4 208 3 982 633	1 850 1 746 510	727 696 194	1 993 1 887 410	3 275 3 087 446
2 years and over Aedion	852 37.4	367 31.1	107 33.9	870 33.6	526 35.5	469 33.8	169 37.0	360 32.6	382 30.8
Female	1 962 130	1 312 108	339 29	2 462 166	3 071 187	1 249 83	512 36	1 431 103	2 556 203
i to 9 years 0 to 14 years 5 to 19 years	112 111 110	84 77 86	17 18 19	163 113	264 295	72 57 80	32 36 31	115 112 92	235 282 196
20 to 24 years	101 308	117 260	24	153 222 437	254 102 384	95 206	23 80	88 245	112 437
35 to 44 years	262 205	187 123	57 55 35	347 226	709 411	188 110	79 66	245 155	500 26 154
55 ta 64 years 55 to 74 years 55 to 84 years	181 250 158	111 98 49	43 23 16	209 220 141	225 148 75	95 125 87	60 49 13	113 105 47	122
35 years and over 3 and 4 years	34 46	12 48	3	65 71	17 81	51 35	13 7 19	11 41	86
16 years and over18 years and over	1 584 1 545	1 029 996	272 263	1 995 1 934	2 257 2 150	1 027 998	398 384	1 082 1 043	1 787 1 703
21 years ond aver 50 years and aver 52 years ond aver	1 477 543 510	936 218 195	249 65 55	1 817 541 496	2 043 338 292	941 308 284	373 97 84	996 228 197	1 618 243 214
Male	39.3 1 72 7	32.0 1 312	35.8 366	34.3 2 484	35.9 3 105	36.6 1 146	38.0 451 36.5	33.3 1 351 32.1	31.4 2 498 30.2
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP	35.7	30.2	32.8	33.1	35.0	31.6	30.3	32.1	30.2
All persons	3 689 3 689	2 624 2 570	705 670	4 946 4 902	6 176 6 176	2 395 2 251	963 963	2 782 2 782	5 054 5 054
Family householder	1 586 1 048	1 095 699	334 170	2 261 1 249	2 035 1 747	1 010 544	359 288	981 801	1 665 1 384
Nanfamily hauseholder Living olone Spouse	538 449 851	396 315 514	164 138 117	1 012 809 937	288 238 1 627	466 368 388	71 55 249	180 132 682	281 231 1 179
ChildOther relatives	973 86	752 70	152 22	1 241 115	2 286 98	619 66	278 30	925 81	1 984 95
Nonrelatives nstitutionalized persans Other persans in group quorters	193 -	139 - 54	45 - 35	348 - 44	130	168 45 99	47	113	131
ersans per hausehold	2.33	2.35	2.01	2.17	3.03	2.23	2.68	2.84	3.04
Persons per family Persons 65 years and over n househalds	2.82 743 743	2.91 291 290	2.71 79 79	2.84 728 692	3.30 420 420	2.97 420 300	2.93 132 132	3.11 298 298	3.35 306 306
Househalder Nonfamily householder	516 253	201 96	79 79 57 38 38	498 270	259 102	206 122	81 26	179	19 ⁻
Living alone Spause Other relatives	235 192 18	91 73 12	38 15 4	258 160 18	95 115 29	118 66 19	26 36 10	55 51 84 22	306 306 191 73 72 88 20
Nonrelativesnstitutionalized persans	17	4	3 -	16	17 -	9 34	5 -	13	-
Other persons in group quarters	-	'	-	36	-	86	-	_	_
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN Families	1 048	699	170	1 249	1 747	544	288	801	1 384 862
With awn children under 18 years Number of awn children under 18 years Married-couple families	435 766 851	358 614 514	73 133 117	577 988 937	971 1 912 1 627	276 493 388	114 214 249	393 739 682	1 710 1 179
With own children under 18 years	324 592	226 410	41 76	378 680	900 1 806	175 343	96 187	315 613	711 1 449
Female householder, no husband present With awn children under 18 years Number of own children under 18 years	158 90 139	137 108 166	36 24 45	227 146 232	91 57 90	123 81 121	31 14 22	95 63 105	164 124 214
MARITAL STATUS	107	,,,,							
Males 15 years and over	1 375 299	1 011 311	308 101	1 995 600	2 240 442	900 284	360 67	1 013 237	1 722 394
Now married, except separated Separated	875 28	531 17	124 14 12	968 46 58	1 650 15 21	418 16 41	254 4 10	691 5 11	1 203 16 10
Nidowed	45 128	30 122	57	323	112 2 325	141 1 037	25 408	69 1 101	1 836
Females 15 years and over Never married Naw married, except separated	1 609 244 879	1 043 220 535	275 55 121	2 020 423 971	2 325 381 1 650	228 411	64 256	195 696	320 1 198
Separated Widawed	25 257	535 23 78	8 31	48 254	17 126	25 159	5 42	6 83	27 106
Divarced	204	187	60	324	151	214	41	121	185

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

Census Tract or Block Numbering				Remainder o	of Spokane County	—Con.			
Area	Tract 130	Tract 131	Tract 132.01	Tract 132.02	Tract 133	Tract 134.01 (pt.)	Tract 134.02 (pt.)	Tract 135 (pt.)	Tract 136 (pt.)
LAND AREA Square kilometers Square miles	10.8 4.2	24.0 9.3	27.4 10.6	38.6 14.9	228.3 88.2	19.5 7.5	13.9 5.4	147.3 56.9	21.1 8.2
AGE Under 5 years	166 370 462 278 186 152	5 046 385 481 440 328 268 861 801 497 422 354 174 35	6 838 626 749 742 582 258 1 245 1 160 588 415 311 142 20	2 335 142 180 176 169 94 299 453 351 231 165 60 15	2 092 130 194 209 168 78 249 406 317 169 123 40	2 246 151 187 218 197 66 248 484 284 209 153 45	4 421 320 458 444 331 146 482 1 001 551 322 239 109	3 574 201 273 313 279 134 377 778 510 362 234 99	2 326 277 267 203 144 121 507 346 180 150 91
3 and 4 years 16 years and over 18 years and over 21 years and aver 60 years and aver 60 years and aver 10 years and aver 10 years 10 years 10 years 10 ta 14 years 15 ta 19 years 20 ta 24 years 25 to 34 years 35 to 44 years 35 to 44 years 45 to 54 years 55 to 64 years 75 to 84 years 75 to 84 years 75 to 84 years 85 years and aver 16 years and over 18 years and over 18 years and over 21 years and over 60 years and aver 62 years and aver	2 114 2 024 1 913 550 35.5 1 468 86 90 117 109 83 191 235 135 99 88 102 133 46 1 147 1 104 1 053 363 352 37.3	174 3 666 3 527 3 362 784 704 32.0 2 568 2 188 2 181 1 127 4 54 4 409 9 6 2 1 8 3 1 90 1 8 88 1 7 68 4 47 3 99 3 3.3 3	277 4 612 4 339 4 082 670 586 29.5 3 439 313 373 365 271 130 676 576 576 298 199 154 72 12 128 2 333 2 198 2 095 330 292 29.5	56 1 810 1 727 1 638 370 311 37.7 1 168 67 90 76 81 50 160 238 169 119 79 29 10 31 918 879 842 189 155 37.9	58 1 519 1 441 1 372 259 218 35.4 1 029 98 79 36 142 200 146 73 64 19 7 7 29 744 47 70 678 131 110 34.8 1 106 3 4.8	71 1 635 1 553 1 469 301 267 36.4 1 116 72 108 89 30 141 237 144 91 78 19 3 36 813 777 732 141 125 35.6 1 130	146 3 108 2 958 2 840 524 456 35.3 2 273 160 230 235 152 65 2772 513 274 159 128 71 14 76 1 600 1 535 1 484 300 261 35.5 2 148	777 2 722 2 594 2 475 524 437 37.9 1 754 101 130 135 123 62 209 416 230 174 1112 52 100 38 1 366 1 363 1 250 261 217 37.88	127 1 547 1 488 1 420 202 173 28.3 1 134 139 129 97 56 58 269 159 96 69 43 15 4 61 762 736 703 95 80 28.5 1 192
Male Median oge HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP All persons In hauseholds Householder Family hauseholder Nonfamily hauseholder Living alone Spause Child Other relatives Nonrelatives Institutionalized persons Other persons in group quorters	33.6 2 755 2 574 1 002 673 329 287 574 849 63 86	2 478 31.3 5 046 5 041 1 854 1 389 465 370 1 122 1 711 129 225	3 399 29.5	37.5 2 335 2 335 902 698 204 171 617 705 44 67 —	2 092 2 088 696 590 106 93 537 744 53 58 -	2 246 2 206 752 653 99 80 615 766 20 53 24	35.1 4 421 4 416 1 524 1 233 291 258 1 120 1 627 56 89 -	38.1 3 574 3 574 1 302 1 034 268 210 926 1 147 63 136	28.0 2 326 2 319 748 632 116 84 549 913 38 71 -7
Persans per hausehold Persans per family Persans 65 years and aver In households Hauseholder Living alone Spause Other relatives Nanrelatives Institutionalized persons Other persans in group quarters	2.57 3.21 478 302 220 130 129 71 11 - 176	2.72 3.13 563 562 377 150 138 144 30	3.16 3.43 473 473 287 79 77 146 32 8	2.59 2.96 240 250 156 57 55 69 112 3	3.00 3.26 172 172 107 39 37 46 16	2.93 3.15 202 202 120 28 24 72 6 4	2.90 3.27 366 366 241 101 100 102 17 6	2.75 3.07 347 206 63 57 104 24 13	3.10 3.37 131 129 84 26 21 33 8 4 -
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN Families With own children under 18 years. Number of own children under 18 years Married-cauple families With awn children under 18 years. Number of own children under 18 years Female househalder, na husband present Number of own children under 18 years. Number of own children under 18 years.	356 684 574 290 583 75	1 389 721 1 421 1 122 560 1 149 196 129 225	1 827 1 133 2 373 1 542 927 2 011 213 157 284	698 317 585 617 263 499 62 44 73	590 290 614 537 264 566 29 17	653 328 634 615 306 597 18 11 22	1 233 704 1 420 1 120 630 1 286 88 62 115	1 034 467 936 926 396 809 82 54	632 391 813 549 339 724 55 36
MARITAL STATUS Males 15 years and aver	246 614 11 36 81 175 208 623 623	1 810 428 1 150 25 33 174 1 930 298 1 151 45 189 247	2 333 516 1 575 23 36 183 2 388 390 1 576 35 123 264	902 179 625 8 11 79 935 143 625 10 55	793 170 552 9 10 52 766 130 547 7 43 39	858 182 620 5 5 46 832 132 622 8 8 28	1 551 322 1 137 13 16 63 1 648 250 1 135 24 103	1 399 304 950 14 21 110 1 388 226 949 20 61	810 165 564 15 10 56 769 95 570 6

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Remainder of Spokane Caunty—Can.										
Area	Tract 137	Troct 138	Tract 139	Tract 140.01	Tract 140.02	Tract 141	Tract 142	Tract 143			
LAND AREA Square kilometers	74.9 28.9	16.9 6.5	11.5 4.4	1.7 .6	14.1 5.5	349.1 134.8	627.5 242.3	861.9 332.8			
Aff Persons Under 5 years	1 940 150 123 112 109 195 392 327 210 145 107 57 13 55 1 536 1 491 1 419 252 226 31.7 951 79 67 53 59 100 182 153 153 154 155 155 155 155 155 155 155	4 854 816 497 270 288 936 1 530 463 41 8 4 1 - 294 3 238 3 171 2 804 7 7 23.0 2 114 415 262 132 97 329 643 208 21 5	3 751 195 213 199 238 348 848 637 452 286 182 109 24 74 3 106 3 024 2 834 436 388 32.7 1 639 90 102 96 94 148 314 260 213 144 96	2 134 81 82 80 393 752 271 145 97 76 73 63 21 37 1 882 1 861 1 294 201 176 22.1 1 110 33 42 41 237 368 116 76 51 368	5 717 340 381 347 738 1 436 767 660 457 276 1170 97 48 142 4 579 4 464 3 503 425 373 22.8 2 946 173 200 172 400 701 367 369 248 133 91	3 748 250 279 322 277 181 531 624 565 366 237 107 9 115 2 830 2 709 2 565 501 434 35.5 1 859 129 131 157 131 87 271 336 275 118	1 871 96 149 166 148 84 276 363 247 165 125 37 15 43 1 429 1 365 1 296 262 223 35.6 922 48 75 74 65 46 142 183 119 77 63	3 11: 18: 26/ 23: 35: 11: 40 43: 32: 27: 28: 16/ 77: 2 044 66/ 610 35.6 1 56/ 11: 10: 17: 5.59 12: 15: 15: 15: 15: 15: 15: 15: 15: 15: 15			
75 to 84 years	28 7 28 743 720 677 118 111 31.2 989 31.9	2 - 148 1 294 1 261 1 149 4 22.4 2 740 23.2	70 71 11 33 1 340 1 303 1 228 239 217 34.2 2 112 31.8	448 18 16 992 984 652 130 120 21.9 1 024 22.4	90 30 72 2 361 2 302 1 783 237 210 22.8 2 771 22.9	46 6 56 1 410 1 359 1 281 246 212 35.7 1 889 35.3	22 8 18 713 678 650 135 118 35.6 949 35.5	13 99 4 1 199 1 111 1 059 36 329 36.3 1 544 33.9			
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP All persons In hauseholds Hauseholder Family householder Living olone Living olone Spause Child Other relotives Nonrelatives Institutionalized persons Other persons in group quarters	1 940 1 706 703 468 235 193 382 487 31 103 234	4 854 3 943 1 122 1 111 10 1057 1 718 32 14 - 911	3 751 2 498 1 017 707 310 276 534 810 43 94 1 253	2 134 1 604 762 283 479 300 197 290 43 312 530	5 717 4 920 1 924 1 155 769 410 858 1 428 122 588 57 740	3 748 3 748 1 368 1 085 283 232 942 1 197 108 133	1 871 1 871 681 548 133 100 491 588 43 68	3 11: 2 88: 1 08: 81: 26: 23: 71: 92: 6: 8: 7:			
Persons per household Persons per family Persons 65 years and over In hauseholds Householder Using alone Spouse Other relatives Nanfamily householder Living alone Spouse Other relatives Nanelatives Nanelatives Other persons in group quorters	2.43 2.92 177 1177 115 47 40 48 7 7	3.51 3.53 5 1 - - 4 - -	2.46 2.96 315 223 169 97 96 47 6 1	2.10 2.87 157 157 121 82 82 27 5 4	2.56 3.08 315 261 164 64 61 74 18 5	2.74 3.07 353 353 220 75 68 102 24 7	2.75 3.05 177 177 108 35 33 52 15 2	2.6 3.0 52 45 30 11: 11: 12: 2:			
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN Families With own children under 18 years Number of own children under 18 years Martied-couple families With own children under 18 years Number of own children under 18 years Femole householder, no husband present With own children under 18 years Number of awn children under 18 years	468 237 417 382 170 317 63 48 71	1 111 887 1 664 1 057 837 1 580 31 31 50	707 372 660 534 246 452 141 102	283 128 258 197 78 151 69 46 96	1 155 643 1 200 858 430 850 240 182 299	1 085 497 969 942 412 823 101 65	548 254 485 491 220 427 49 30 50	819 381 782 711 316 666 76			
MARITAL STATUS Males 15 years and over	803 203 434 24 11 131 752 128 433 35 52 104	1 966 779 1 079 22 3 83 1 305 192 1 071 5 6	1 793 880 698 23 30 162 1 351 457 570 32 111 181	897 637 210 4 10 36 994 630 214 15 64	2 250 1 191 911 25 22 101 2 399 1 120 898 28 120 233	1 455 319 969 18 29 120 1 442 239 977 27 78 121	735 166 500 8 9 52 725 117 504 7 38	1 184 315 744 13 22 83 1 241 233 744 10			

Table 2. General Characteristics of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and camplementary threshold are 400 persons. Far definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering			Spakane Caunty		Spakane	city, Spokane Caunty	
Area	Spakane, WA MSA	Tatal	Oppartunity CDP	Spakane city	Tract 14	Tract 15	Tract 23
AGE							
All persons	341 874 24 715	341 874 24 715	21 514 1 469	165 284 12 097	5 498 520	4 898 442	4 549 394
5 ta 9 years	25 890 24 106	25 890	1 640 1 595	11 483 9 908	417 284	390 352	378 249
10 ta 14 years	24 071	24 106 24 071	1 530	10 362	288	295	306
20 ta 24 years	24 738 55 815	24 738 55 815	1 345 3 357	12 950 28 794	482 1 111	385 912	383 825
35 ta 44 years	53 798 34 032	53 798 34 032	3 290 2 373	24 342 14 186	662 389	737 331	637 339 323
55 ta 64 years	27 768	27 768	1 943	13 189	363	333	323 359
65 ta 74 years 75 ta 84 years	26 173 15 646	26 173 15 646	1 723 929	14 605 9 879	514 377	424 249	304
85 years and over	5 122	5 122	320	3 489	91	48	52
3 and 4 years16 years and over	9 996 262 688	9 996 262 688	608 16 495	4 732 130 031	205 4 231	186 3 653	151 3 487
18 years and over	253 554 237 570	253 554 237 570	15 870 14 971	126 302 118 716	4 116 3 913	3 546 3 362	3 377 3 139
60 years and over	60 826	60 826	3 925	34 908	1 179	889	875
62 years and overMedian	55 176 33.5	55 176 33.5	3 540 34.5	32 174 33.9	1 099 31.4	825 31.0	808 31.9
Femole	175 835	175 835	11 284	86 773	2 926	2 509	2 364
Under 5 years5 ta 9 years	12 004 12 494	12 004 12 494	693 789	5 853 5 555	259 198	222 196	172 189
10 to 14 years	11 634	11 634	779	4 796 5 184	132 131	167 133	114 172
20 to 24 years	11 850 12 514	11 850 12 514	753 698	6 714	262	224	195
25 to 34 years	28 254 27 287	28 254 27 287	1 774 1 747	14 491 12 266	577 330	428 373	389 312
45 to 54 years	17 276	17 276	1 228 1 045	7 447 7 168	205 230	174 178	190 193
65 to 74 years	14 530 14 595	14 530 14 595	957	8 416	296	245	216
75 to 84 years	9 675 3 722	9 675 3 722	575 246	6 309 2 574	244 62	139 30	188 34
3 and 4 years	4 907	4 907	288	2 322	104	93	64
16 years and over18 years and over	137 581 133 130	137 581 133 130	8 864 8 565	69 727 67 903	2 309 2 262	1 903 1 852	1 869 1 807
21 years and aver	124 961	124 961	8 089	63 920	2 159	1 762	1 663 526
60 years and aver62 years and aver	35 454 32 452	35 454 32 452	2 308 2 100	21 153 19 641	731 681	504 465	487
Median	34.7 166 039	34.7 166 039	35.9 10 230	35.5 78 511	33.0 2 572	32.0 2 389	33.7 2 185
Median age	32.3	32.3	33.0	32.3	30.0	30.3	30.2
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP							
All persons In households	341 874 332 088	341 874 332 088	21 514 21 252	165 284 160 487	5 498 5 478	4 898 4 885	4 549 4 382 1 924
Househalder	135 919	135 919	8 430	71 326	2 432	1 968	1 924 1 106
Family hausehalder Nonfamily hausehalder	90 215 45 704	90 215 45 704	6 041 2 389	42 046 29 280	1 411 1 021	1 320 648	818
Living aloneSpause	37 530 71 574	37 530 71 574	1 985 4 846	24 276 31 321	826 956	509 873	634 697
Child	99 851	99 851	6 547	43 744	1 496	1 523 173	1 214 121
Other relativesNonrelatives	8 092 16 652	8 092 16 652	557 872	4 192 9 904	195 399	348	426
Institutionalized persansOther persons in graup quarters	5 039 4 747	5 039 4 747	174 88	3 098 1 699	20	13	74 93
						2.52	2.31
Persons per householdPersons per family	2.46	2.46 3.01	2.54 3.00	2.27 2.91	2.27 2.91	2.99	2.89
Persons 65 years and over	46 941 43 866	46 941 43 866	2 972 2 735	27 973 25 739	982 982	721 717	715 668
Hauseholder	30 504	30 504	1 796	18 504	710	488 222	491
Nanfamily househalder Living alane	15 098 14 522	15 098 14 522 10 883	765 737	10 066 9 713	404 384 210	213	249
SpouseOther relatives	10 883	10 883 1 680	759 107	5 988 826	210 42	197 2 3	258 249 154 14
Nanrelatives	799	799	73 159	421 1 962	20	9	9 13
Other persons in group quarters	2 565 510	2 565 510	78	272	Ξ	Ξ.	34
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN							
Fomilies With own children under 18 years	90 215	90 215	6 041	42 046	1 411 701	1 320 692	1 106 552
Number of awn children under 18 years	44 603 82 503	44 603 82 503	2 907 5 273	20 096 36 050	1 260	1 232	552 1 020
Morried-couple families With awn children under 18 years	72 049 32 686	72 049 32 686	4 865 2 127	31 465 13 157	963 410	881 390	709 270
Number of awn children under 18 years Female householder, no husband present	63 349 14 336	63 349	4 054	24 980	795	753 343	561 315
With awn children under 18 years	9 822	14 336 9 822	943 659	8 537 5 822	363 241	249	709 270 561 315 231 382
Number of own children under 18 years MARITAL STATUS	16 014	16 014	1 051	9 413	388	408	382
Moles 15 years and over	127 460	127 460	7 787	61 227	1 940	1 790	1 639
Never married	35 282	35 282	1 853	18 359	582	519	594 740
Naw married, except separatedSeparated	74 488 1 908	74 488 1 908	4 991 101	32 706 1 087	996 46	915 25	50
Widawed	3 041 12 741	3 041 12 741	162 680	1 840 7 235	79 237	49 282	43 212
Females 15 years and over	139 703	139 703	9 023	70 569	2 337	1 924	
Never marriedNaw married, except separated	28 703 73 993	28 703 73 993	1 619 5 005	15 426 32 557	495 992	359 911	1 889 454 730 71
Separated	2 835	2 835 16 117	189	1 695	68	52	71 266
Widawed Divarced	16 117 18 055	16 117 18 055	1 041 1 169	10 125 10 766	372 410	223 379	266 368

Table 2. General Characteristics of White Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and camplementary threshold are 400 persons. Far definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering		Spakane city	, Spakane Caunty—Can.			Remainder of Spake	ane Caunty
Area	Troct 25	Tract 26	Tract 30	Tract 31	Tract 111	Tract 138	Tract 140.02
All persons Under 5 years	5 869 273 260 216 804 1 260 835 550 293 379 393 389 217	3 982 359 293 195 291 474 820 512 279 281 246 180 52	1 835 197 181 110 147 147 393 279 115 74 110 62 20	3 653 326 291 246 232 267 729 645 292 207 221 151 46	7 243 528 517 447 564 811 1 402 1 088 544 339 388 369 246	3 961 662 401 211 228 772 1 286 355 37 7 1	5 062 301 321 316 649 1 212 663 611 419 264 164 96
3 and 4 years 16 years and aver 18 years and aver 21 years and aver 60 years and aver 62 years and aver 62 years and aver 62 years and aver 63 years 64 years 65 to 9 years 65 to 19 years 65 to 19 years 65 to 19 years 65 to 24 years 65 to 44 years 65 to 44 years 65 to 74 years 65 to 74 years 75 to 84 years 65 to 74 years 75 to 84 years 65 to 74 years 75 to 84 years 75 to 84 years 85 years and over	110 5 084 4 994 3 916 1 222 1 131 26.2 3 166 126 141 114 465 615 389 258 158 203 255 269	140 3 099 3 015 2 747 631 571 28.9 2 118 196 152 109 158 236 411 262 149 150 141 113	91 1 317 1 263 1 163 231 220 28.4 927 93 105 43 64 78 199 135 51 42 66 37	123 2 741 2 652 2 511 520 478 31.6 1 956 148 149 129 120 157 398 342 130 115 134 104 30	203 5 663 5 477 4 999 1 153 1 086 30.4 3 947 260 254 217 314 435 744 549 283 192 241 262 196	233 2 661 2 614 2 318 3 3 23.1 1 684 341 204 103 72 269 521 152 17 4 1	129 4 058 3 953 3 128 416 364 23.1. 2 641 156 169 154 365 602 222 340 2229 128 88 59
3 and 4 years	57 2 763 2 717 2 111 810 760 27.6 2 703 25.0	74 1 642 1 603 1 454 373 337 29.2 1 864 28.7	44 676 649 604 139 133 29.1 908 27.5	58 1 505 1 464 1 379 322 299 32.3 1 697 30.9	103 3 175 3 072 2 798 786 749 31.7 3 296 29.1	119 1 030 1 004 915 2 2 22.4 2 277 23.5	66 2 125 2 070 1 609 232 205 23.0 2 421 23.2
All persons In households Hauseholder Fornity householder Nanfamily householder Living alone Spause Child Other relatives Nonrelatives Institutionolized persons Other persons in group quarters	5 869 4 824 2 406 870 1 536 1 196 562 968 146 742 146 899	3 982 3 982 1 772 999 773 588 644 1 057 146 363	1 835 1 835 695 440 255 185 253 610 93 184	3 653 3 651 1 554 954 600 459 631 1 062 114 290 - 2	7 243 7 031 3 316 1 724 1 592 1 275 1 170 1 956 131 458 212	3 961 3 218 960 952 8 8 852 1 375 22 9	5 062 4 432 1 739 1 062 677 361 800 1 277 96 520 57
Persons per family	2.02 2.96 999 925 759 591 574 113 31 22 43	2.27 2.88 478 478 354 207 202 93 25 6 —	2.70 3.24 192 192 139 78 73 37 111 5	2.40 2.97 418 418 302 171 159 87 14 15	2.13 2.91 1 003 799 621 438 430 143 26 9 204	3.48 3.49 2 2 1 - - 1 - -	2.57 3.08 306 252 166 63 61 72 16 4
Familes With awn children under 18 years Murnber of own children under 18 years Murnber of own children under 18 years Murnber of own children under 18 years Number of own children under 18 years Female householder, no husband present With own children under 18 years Number of awn children under 18 years	870 428 791 558 246 505 255 156 240	999 519 876 649 290 531 270 190 287	440 272 505 251 135 290 148 120 195	954 526 911 626 280 534 270 210 324	1 724 1 011 1 704 1 185 614 1 128 442 340 503	952 754 1 334 906 711 1 273 25 25 34	1 062 588 1 067 801 397 771 214 166 258
Males 15 years and over	2 335 1 388 596 42 89 220 2 785 1 386 598 58 445 298	1 474 533 665 31 43 202 1 661 437 675 57 192 300	661 233 263 20 28 117 686 187 271 34 86 108	1 260 377 640 34 26 183 1 530 356 660 65 168 281	2 535 858 1 235 48 96 298 3 216 865 1 230 86 525 510	1 651 638 921 17 2 73 1 036 140 863 3 3 27	1 962 989 843 17 22 91 2 162 977 835 26 118

Table 3. General Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meonings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering		Spokone Cou	unty	Spokone city, Spokone County	Remoinder of Spo- kane County
Area	Spokone, WA MSA	Totol	Spokone city	Troct 31	Troct 138
AGE All persons	5 105	5 105	3 416	411	416
Under 5 yeors	569 545 514 407 484 974 669 335 282 215 94	569 545 514 407 484 974 669 335 282 215 94	364 366 355 240 262 645 435 234 219 195 84	54 60 38 37 30 73 38 25 21 24 9	65 44 27 30 81 127 41 - - 1
3 and 4 years 16 years and over 118 years and over 21 years and over 60 years and over 62 years and over Medion	243 3 404 3 248 2 959 448 398 25.3	243 3 404 3 248 2 959 448 398 25.3	161 2 280 2 181 2 031 400 360 27.1	26 248 238 215 45 43 22.4	26 276 267 227 1 1 1 22.1
Female Under 5 yeors	2 194 271 285 238 186 181 391 233 117 113 113 54	2 194 271 285 238 186 181 391 233 117 113 113 113	1 468 179 185 161 106 103 247 155 80 90 103 47	200 18 40 17 18 14 34 19 7 9 9 16 6	165 25 27 13 12 24 50 13 - - 1
3 ond 4 yeors 16 yeors ond over 18 yeors ond over 21 yeors ond over 60 yeors ond over 62 yeors ond over Medion Mole	113 1 363 1 294 1 175 235 213 22.9 2 911	113 1 363 1 294 1 175 235 213 22.9	77 917 877 814 212 193 25.0 1 948	9 118 116 103 28 27 22.5 211	8 97 95 81 1 20.8
Medion oge	26.7	26.7	28.4	22.4	22.9
All persons In households	5 105 4 715 1 668 1 069 599 498 511 1 929 262 345 179 211	5 105 4 715 1 668 1 069 599 498 511 1 929 262 345 179 211	3 416 3 271 1 222 726 496 424 294 1 300 203 252 91 54	411 411 137 98 39 34 27 199 26 22	416 308 85 83 2 1 68 149 5 1 ——————————————————————————————————
Persons per household Persons per fornity Persons 55 years and over In households Householder Living olone Spouse Other relatives Nonrelatives Nonrelatives Nonrelatives Other persons of group quarters	2.67 3.34 326 295 223 116 110 51 16 5 29	2.67 3.34 326 295 223 116 110 51 16 5 29 2	2.51 3.25 296 268 206 111 105 45 12 5	2.82 3.32 35 35 29 13 12 5 1	3.78 3.83 1 1 - - - - 1
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN					
Families With own children under 18 yeors	1 069 659 1 637 703 411 865 256 176 669	1 069 659 1 637 703 411 865 256 176 669	726 417 1 076 419 213 441 217 148 552	98 59 160 41 21 47 44 29 99	83 71 146 79 67 133 3 3
MARITAL STATUS					
Males 15 years and aver	2 077 866 830 71 34 276 1 400 491 527 52 134 196	2 077 866 830 71 34 276 1 400 491 527 52 134 196	1 388 573 505 58 30 222 943 330 300 37 120 156	134 57 49 7 3 18 125 53 28 4 17 23	180 83 86 3 - 8 100 28 68 68 1

Table 4. General Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering		Spokone C	ounty
Area	Spokone, WA MSA	Total	Spokone city
AGE			
All persons	5 539	5 539	3 622
Under 5 years5 to 9 years	582 605	582 605	438 416
10 to 14 yeors	569 519	569 519	340 309
20 to 24 yeors 25 to 34 yeors	515 1 018	515 1 018	361 689
35 to 44 yeors	779	779 471	480 274
55 to 64 years	254	254	155
65 to 74 yeors	159 56	159 56	111 41
85 years ond over 3 ond 4 years	12 233	12 233	168
16 yeors ond over18 yeors ond over	3 681 3 463	3 681 3 463	2 370 2 234
21 years and over60 years and over	3 134 341	3 134 341	2 030
62 years ond over	294	294	201
Medion	24.8 2 898	24.8 2 898	24.2 1 907
Under 5 years5 to 9 years	283 310	283 310	220 222
10 to 14 yeors	277	277	166
15 to 19 yeors	257 256	257 256	152 177
25 to 34 yeors	566 413	566 413	389 249
45 to 54 yeors55 to 64 yeors	260 137	260 137	155 82
65 to 74 years	96 33	96 33	61 27
85 years and over	10	10	7
3 ond 4 yeors	112 1 975	112 1 975	86 1 266
18 years and over	1 872 1 709	1 872 1 709	1 204 1 105
60 yeors and over62 yeors and over	201 176	201 176	132 117
Medion	26.3 2 641	26.3 2 641	25.4 1 715
Medion oge	22.9	22.9	23.0
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP			
All persons In households	5 539 5 321	5 539 5 321	3 622 3 488
HouseholderFomily householder	1 644 1 117	1 644 1 117	1 130 726
Nonfomily householder Living olone	527 373	527 373	404 292
SpouseChild	734 2 079	734 2 079	390 1 360
Other relatives	318 546	318 546	231 377
Nonrelatives	124	124 94	75 59
Other persons in group quorters	94	2.94	2.87
Persons per householdPersons per fomily	2.94 3.44	3.44	3.44
Persons 65 years and over in households	227 218	227 218	160 153
Householder Nonfomily householder	150 80	150 80	107 57 55
Living olone	78 49	78 49	34
Other relativesNonrelatives	12	12 7	- 8 2 6
Institutionolized personsOther persons in group quorters	8	8 1	6
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN			
Fomilies	1 117 765	1 117 765	72 6
With own children under 18 yeors Number of own children under 18 yeors	1 735	1 735 587	1 160
Married-couple fomilies With own children under 18 yeors	587 362	362	193
Number of own children under 18 yeors Female householder, no husband present	884 437	884 437	49° 34 4
With own children under 18 yeors Number of own children under 18 yeors	345 735	345 735	277 574
MARITAL STATUS			
Moles 15 years ond over	1 755 765	1 755 765	1 129 511
Now morried, except seporoted Seporoted	663 58	663 58	368 44
Widowed Divorced	30 239	30 239	180
Femoles 15 years and over	2 028	2 028	1 299
Never morried Now morried, except separated	636 776	636 776	43 41
Separoted	125 126	125 126	100
Divorced	365	365	263

Table 5. General Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meonings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering		Spokone C	ounty
Area	Spokone, WA MSA	Total	Spokone city
AGE			
All persons	6 569	6 569	3 686
Under 5 yeors	522	522	292
5 to 9 yeors	589 586	589 586	334 329
15 to 19 yeors	770	770	409
20 to 24 years	843 1 044	843 1 044	398 581
25 to 34 yeors	930	930	496
15 to 54 years	466	466	267
55 to 64 years	364 310	364 310	236 227
75 to 84 years	118	118	93
85 years and over	27	27	24
3 ond 4 years and over	234 4 746	234 4 746	122 2 660
6 years and over	4 494	4 494	2 514
? I years and over	3 880	3 880	2 212
50 yeors and over52 yeors and over	624 556	624 556	460 419
Medion	24.8	24.8	26.4
Female	3 562	3 562	1 920
Inder 5 years	252	252	134
5 to 9 years	300 316	300 316	150 179
15 to 19 years	371	371	186
20 to 24 years	405	405	183
25 to 34 years	588 575	588 575	311 290
45 to 54 years	274	274	154
55 to 64 years	243	243 163	149 123
65 to 74 years 75 to 84 years	163	60	47
B5 years and over	15	15	14
3 and 4 years	118	118	61
16 years and over	2 636	2 636	1 425
18 years and over	2 524 2 224	2 524 2 224	1 363 1 221
2) yeors ond over60 years ond over62 yeors ond over62	355	355	261
62 years and over	309	309	235 29.2
Medion	26.9 3 007	26.9 3 007	1 766
Median age	22.6	22.6	23.6
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP			
All persons	6 569	6 569	3 686
In households	6 157 1 757	6 157 1 757	3 600 1 113
Fomily householder	1 145	1 145	719
Nonfomily householder	612 474	612 474	394 315
Living oloneSpouse	1 368	1 368	733
Child	2 336	2 336	1 350
Other relativesNonrelatives	349 347	349 347	206 198
Institutionalized persons	28	28	19
Other persons in group quorters	384	384	67
Persons per household	2.79	2.79	2.80
Persons per fomilyPersons 65 years and over	3.52 455	3.52 455	3.58 34 4
In households	450	450	341
Householder	268	268	212
Nonfomily householder Living olone	95 93	95 93	76 75
Spouse	103	103	81
Other relativesNonrelatives	71 8	71 8	4
Institutionolized persons	5	5	
Other persons in group quorters	-	-	-
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN			
Families	1 145	1 145	719
With own children under 18 years Number of own children under 18 years	1 939	671 1 939	41: 1 090
Married-counts families	864	864	54
With own children under 18 years Number of own children under 18 years	512 1 610	512 1 610	31: 88:
remale householder, no husband present	208	208	120
With own children under 18 yeors Number of own children under 18 yeors	133 247	133 247	8 160
MARITAL STATUS	2-1/		
Males 15 years and over	2 178	2 178	1 27
Never married	1 075	1 075	58
Now morried, except separatedSeparated	961	961 31	60 2
Widowed	26	26	1
Oivorced	85	85	5
Females 15 years and over	2 694	2 694	1 45
Never marriedNow morried, except separated	861	861 1 469	42 79
Seporoted	1 469	1 469	3
146.1	165	165	12:
Widowed Oivorced	153	153	8:

Table 6. General Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshald is 400 persons. Far definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering		Spakane C	Caunty
Area	Spakane, WA MSA	Total	Spakane city
AGE			
All persons	6 994	6 994	3 677
Under 5 years5 ta 9 years	844 790	844 790	470 407
10 to 14 years	715 705	715 705	355 347
20 to 24 years	739 1 291	739 1 291	360 729
35 to 44 years	934	934	464
45 to 54 years	398 282	398 282	202 148
65 ta 74 years 75 ta 84 years	167 101	167 101	108 71
85 years and aver	28	28	16
3 and 4 years	334 4 515	334 4 515	199 2 379
18 years and over21 years and over	4 274 3 787	4 274 3 787	2 269 2 023
00 years and over	416	416	263
52 years and aver Wedian	366 ! 22.9	366 22.9	232 23.7
Female	3 449	3 449	1 767
Inder 5 yearsi to 9 years	410 404	410 404	228 204
0 to 14 years 5 ta 19 years	366 354	366 354	181 169
0 ta 24 years	330	330	161
25 ta 34 years	598 475	598 475	3 19 222
15 ta 54 years	206 136	206 136	98 72
55 ta 74 years	92	92	61 42
35 years and over	60 18	60 18	10
3 and 4 years	170	170 2 209	95
6 years and aver	2 209 2 087	2 087	1 125 1 069
21 years and aver	1 838 232	1 838 232	943 147
62 years and aver	211 22.6	211 22.6	135 23.1
Male	3 545	3 545	1 910
Median age	23.0	23.0	24.1
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP			0 (77
All persans	6 994 6 562	6 994 6 562	3 677 3 507
Househalder	1 955 1 304	1 955 1 304	1 136 685
Nonfamily hausehalder	651 472	651 472	451 329
Living alaneSpause	1 049	1 049	490 1 424
ChildOther relatives	2 806 271	2 806 271	142
Nanrelativesnstitutianalized persans	481 244	481 244	315 101
Other persans in group quarters	188	188	69
Persons per family	2.73 3.28	2.73 3.28	2.58 3.24
Persans per familyPersans 65 years and aver	296	296	195
n househalds Hauseholder Nanfamily househalder	290 199	290 199	192 136
Nanfamily househalderLiving alane	103 100	103 100	72 69
SpauseOther relatives	56 24	56 24	41 10
Nanrelotives	11	11	5
nstitutionalized persans Other persans in graup quarters	5	5 1	-
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN			
Families With awn children under 18 years	1 304 825	1 304 825	685 426
Number of own children under 18 years	2 455	2 455	1 260 449
Married-couple families With awn children under 18 years	917 537	917 537	245
Female hausehalder, no husband present	1 636 298	1 636 298	718 17 5
With awn children under 18 years Number af awn children under 18 years	231 698	231 698	140 470
MARITAL STATUS			
Males 15 years and aver	2 376 996	2 376 996	1 291 551
Never married Naw morried, except separated	1 037	1 037	511
Deparated	58 25	58 25	41 18
Divorced	260	260	170
Females 15 years and aver	2 269 686	2 269 686	1 154 363
Naw married, except separatedSeparated	1 093 75	1 093 75	510 42
Widawed	120	120	67 172
Oivarced	295	295	172

Table 7. General Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshald and camplementary threshald are 400 persons. Far definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering		Spokane C	ounty
Area	Spokane, WA MSA	Total	Spakone city
All persons	337 561	337 561	163 068
	24 228	24 228	11 829
	25 396	25 396	11 228
10 to 14 years	23 680	23 680	9 707
	23 648	23 648	10 156
	24 333	24 333	12 764
	55 067	55 067	28 389
	53 229	53 229	24 071
	33 747	33 747	14 041
	27 541	27 541	13 075
	26 036	26 036	14 515
	15 558	15 558	9 818
	5 098	5 098	3 475
85 years and over	9 804	9 804	4 617
	259 853	259 853	128 570
	250 877	250 877	124 912
	235 164	235 164	117 468
	60 477	60 477	34 688
	54 870	54 870	31 980
	33.7	33.7	34.1
Femole Under 5 years	173 685	173 685	85 693
	11 766	11 766	5 716
	12 241	12 241	5 428
	11 412	11 412	4 696
	11 641	11 641	5 086
	12 341	12 341	6 638
	27 917	27 917	14 321
	26 984	26 984	12 128
	17 122	17 122	7 372
	14 414	14 414	7 107
	14 520	14 520	8 366
	9 621	9 621	6 270
	3 706	3 706	2 565
3 and 4 years 16 years and over 18 years and over 21 years and over 60 years and over 62 years and over Median Median age	4 808	4 808	2 264
	136 175	136 175	69 025
	131 809	131 809	67 242
	123 770	123 770	63 320
	35 258	35 258	21 028
	32 275	32 275	19 526
	34.8	34.8	35.6
	163 876	163 876	77 375
	32.5	32.5	32.5
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP All persons	337 561	337 561	163 068
	328 086	328 086	158 388
	134 710	134 710	70 630
	89 424	89 424	41 634
	45 286	45 286	28 996
	37 213	37 213	24 058
	70 915	70 915	31 014
	98 131	98 131	42 896
	7 926	7 926	4 107
	16 404	16 404	9 741
	4 815	4 815	3 014
	4 660	4 660	1 666
Persans per hausehald Persans per family — Persons 65 years ond over In hauseholds — Hauseholder — Nanfamily householder Living alone Spause — Other relatives Nonrelatives Institutionalized persans Other persans in graup quarters	2.46	2.46	2.26
	3.01	3.01	2.91
	46 692	46 692	27 908
	43 623	43 623	25 577
	30 337	30 337	18 391
	15 009	15 009	10 004
	14 436	14 436	9 654
	10 834	10 834	5 952
	1 660	1 660	817
	792	792	417
	2 560	2 560	1 959
	509	509	272
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN Fomilies With own children under 18 years Number of awn children under 18 years With awn children under 18 years Number af awn children under 18 years With own children under 18 years With own children under 18 years Number of own children under 18 years Number of own children under 18 years	89 424	89 424	41 634
	44 148	44 148	19 866
	81 026	81 026	35 311
	71 478	71 478	31 181
	32 386	32 386	13 018
	62 358	62 358	24 551
	14 157	14 157	8 436
	9 687	9 687	5 745
	15 591	15 591	9 137
Males 15 years and over	125 991 34 669 73 848 1 876 3 026 12 572	125 991 34 669 73 848 1 876 3 026 12 572 138 266	60 451 18 038 32 386 1 063 1 830 7 134 69 853
Never married	138 266 28 319 73 285 2 790 16 021 17 851	28 319 73 285 2 790 16 021 17 851	15 234 32 232 1 672 10 069 10 646

Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990

Table 8. [For definitions o

לוכן תבוווויותון מן ובוווין מונח וובתוווולף כן אלוניסוף, אבר ובעון														
Census Tract or Block Numbering		Š	Spakane Caunty					Totals fa	Totals far split tracts/8NA's in Spokane Caunty	's in Spokane Ca	unty			
Area	Spakane, WA MSA	Total	Oppartunity COP	Spokane city	Tract 1	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 17	Tract 22	Tract 38	Tract 106	Tract 107	Tract 108	Tract 109
RACE														
All persons	361 364	361 364	22 326	961 221	804	6 867	4 894	3 800	354	1 485	6 548	889		
White Slack	341 8/4			165 284 3 416	754 9				326			877	3 981	2 186
American Indian, Eskimo, ar Aleut	5 539	5 539 5 390	217	3 622 3 545	8 %	8 %	% %	78	7	22.22	4 %	m m	188	28.6
Eskima Alant	95		1 ~	86	-	-	-	40	. 1	1	5) I	7 1	3-
Asian ar Pacific Islander	6 569	6 569	30,0	3 686	1 67 6	. 22	। कु	789	100	37.	1 22	1 40 -	['] 28	24
Chinese	824		33		۷ ۱	17	54	7 7	> 1	5 67	51 51	4 7	3.5	9
Filipina Japanese	1 750	750 1 744	38	341 927		6 6	5 8	e 2	7 7	∞ ₌	11	1 1	8 %	· m m
Asian Indian	264	264	25	131	1 1	<u>- «</u>	4 4	14	1 4	-2	3~5		122	·
Vietnamese	695	695	19	410	1	200	r 1	2%	וו	2-	4 ·c	- 1	2	`
Hmang	252	252	1 1	237	1 1	1 1	1 1	29	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	-
Laohian	194	194	72	186	-	1-	1 9	14	1	1.	11	1	110	1
Other Asian	313	313	22.	134	1 1	- 1	۷ ۱	1 9	1 1	- 1	^=	1 1	m —	1 1
Pacific Islander Hawaiian	482 251	482	4 4	287	1 1	ر د	e –	9 0	1 1	1 1	910		12	40
Samaan	38	885	: 1	52.5	1	5	- 1 4	41.	1 1	1 1	· 11	- 1	50	n-
Other Pacific Islander			' ' ;	328	1 1	1 1	1 5	4 1	1 1	1 1	7	1 1	-4	1 1
Other race	2 2//	2 2//	128	1 188	ı	25	74	25	5	22	8	2	81	9
HISPANIC ORIGIN														
All persons		361 364	22 326		804	6 867	4 894	3 800	354	1 485	6 548	889	4 160	2 253
Mexican	4 241	6 994 4 241	300 221	3 6// 2 211	2.40	0,4	7.4	2588	4 ~	38	8 78	0 4	3.5	17
Puerta Rican	451	451	33		1	51	5	-	10	4	7-	1	, œ	1
Other Hispanic	354 370	2 190 354 370	107 21 960	1 159	13 785	6 777	30	3 732	340	1 449 5 1	31	928	36 4 085	2 232
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN														
All nercons	26.1 264	172	702 00		700							000		
White Hispanic arigin	341 874	341 874 4 313	21 514 227	165 284	154 71	6 633 72	4 4 730 54	3 539 40	326	1 373 1 373 15	6 326 51 51	877 877 8	3 981 55	2 253 2 186 1 186
Nat af Hispanic arigin	337 561	337	21 287		737		4 676 42	3 499	316	1 358	6 275	698		
Hispanic arigin	133	•	mç		. — «	: 1 ţ	į 1 <u>9</u>	<u> </u>	. 11	57	; ! :	11	3-!	o I
American Indian, Eskima, ar Aleut	5 539	5.4	217	3 622	°&.	3 8,	55	38		24.5	44	37	32	33 B
Not of Hispanic arigin	5 216	5	203 <u>+</u>	3 389	38	88 7	55	92	7	7 7	1 04	lm	1 62	۱ و
Asian ar Pacific Islander	6 569	9	304		7 1	77 -	:& ⊿	8,	.0.0	37	829	o vo	55	127
Not of Hispanic ariginOther race	6 352	90	300	3 562	2	27.	33	128	1	37	225	150	2%	. 23
Hispanic arigin	2 008	77	118	1 007	1 1	c 91	46	88	50	256	8/1	77	<u> </u>	9 4
Nat af Hispanic arigin	592		0	181	1	6	5	5	က	က	-	1	4	2

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

, Jufy	Troct 124 (pt.)	24.6 38.5 57.7 5.7 5.7 5.7 5.7 5.7 5.7 5.7 5.7	1 428 17 8 8 5 5 1 4 4	428 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Oppartunity COP, Spokone County	Troct 119 Tro	88 23.4 33.4 34.5 44.4 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	3 219 3 219	3 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3
Oppartunity	Tract 118	64.9 64.0	2 967 57 57 33 33 11 2 2 910	2 2 2 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8
	Tract 136	86.3 8.26 8.26 8.26 8.26 8.26 8.26 8.26 8.26	2 851 120 76 12 12 12 2 731	28 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
	Tract 135	808 808 807	3 654 25 25 1 1 9 09	3 55 5 5 7 7 7 7 7 7 9 65 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6
	Tract 134.02	0.0 2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0 3.0 3.0 3.0 4.0 5.0 5.0 5.0 5.0 5.0 5.0 5.0 5.0 5.0 5	6 302 23 3 3 3 4 6 239	6 5 33 6 08 0 08 0 08 0 08 0 08 0 08 0 08 0 08
	Tract 134.01	604 808 808 808 808 808 808 808 808 808 8	2 508 31 14 14 2 477	20 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
County — Con.	Tract 128.02	6.6 6.4 6.4 6.5 6.5 6.5 6.5 6.5 6.5 6.5 6.5 6.5 6.5	3 129 3 47 3 6 1 0 3 082	8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8
Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Spokane County—Con	Tract 124	7 606 7 7 888 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	7 604 91 45 45 8 8 8 7 513	7 389 7 389 7 389 7 330 7 330 1 00 1 00 1 00 1 00 1 00 1 00 1 00
ls for split tracts/	Tract 122	683 683 684 685 687 687 688 688 688 688 688 688 688 688	1 139 22 23 1 109	1 139 062 – 040 040 – 04
Tota	Tract 113	88.6 233 284 285 286 287 287 287 287 287 287 287 287 287 287	3 556 3 52 3 3 8 3 504	88 88 88 44 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45
	Troct 112.02	3.33 3.30 3.30 3.30 4.7 4.7 5.0 6.0 7.0 7.0 7.0 7.0 7.0 7.0 7.0 7.0 7.0 7	3 434 104 75 9 9 17 3 330	3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3
	Tract 112.01	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	2 215 40 240 1 2 1 2 1 7 5	2 122 2 122 2 122 4 4 4 4 67 67 7 8 8 8 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 1
	Troct 110	600 600 600 600 600 600 600 600 600 600	3 670 23 22 22 3 3 632 3 632	670 88 88 88 88 84 44 44 19
[for definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text] Census Tract or Block Numbering	Area	Multie Milte Milte Milte Mareicon Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Aranciron Indian, Eskimo Asian Hanagia Asian Hanagia Asian Hanagia Asian	HISPANIC ORIGIN All persons Hispanic origin (of ony race) Mexican Cubon Cubon Cubon Other Hispanic origin RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN	Mil persons White Hisponic origin Hisponic origin Hisponic origin Block Hisponic origin On of Hisponic origin Sold Hisponic origin Hisponic origin Hisponic origin Hisponic origin Asia or Perficit Islander Hisponic origin Other rose Hisponic origin Other rose Hisponic origin Other rose Hisponic origin Hisponic origin Other rose Hisponic origin Hisponic origin Hisponic origin

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

(For definitions of terms ond meanings of symbols, see text)		Oppartunity (Oppartunity CDP, Spokane Caunty—Con	ıty — Con.					Spakane	Spakane city, Spokone Caunty	Ą			
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Tract 126	Troct 127.01	Tract 127.02	Tract 128.01	Tract 128.02 (pt.)	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4	Troct 5	Tract 6	Troct 7	Tract 8	Tract 9 (pt.)
White Mine Company of Aley Propries Page No. 1979 (Aley Propries Page No. 1979 (Alex Positic Islander	202 883 72 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22	2 2 2 3 5 5 6 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	4 4 6 4 6 4 6 4 7 4 7 4 7 4 7 4 7 4 7 4 7 4 7	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	4 2 6 1 6 1 6 1 6 1 6 1 6 1 6 1 6 1	750 754 3999 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	88.9 8.9 8.9 8.9 8.0 8.0 8.0 8.0 8.0 8.0 8.0 8.0 8.0 8.0	88.888 88.989 1256 1256 1257 1268 1278 1288 1288 1288 1288 1288 1288 128	3.3 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	60 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	268 268 268 27 268 27 26 27 28 27 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28	5 0 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	44 888 48.4 88.6 66.5 66.5 66.5 66.5 66.5 66.5 66.5	6 8 8 4 7 3 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8
HISPANIC ORIGIN All persons All persons All persons All persons Orbert Hispanic Other Hispanic origin Not of Hispanic ORIGIN	2 990 477 19 19 9 18 2 943	2 934 52 31 31 19 2 882	2 22 43 43 34 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	4 346 61 81 2 2 2 2 2 4 285	2 16. 24. 24. 2 10. 2 13.	804 19 6 6 6 6 7 85 7	4 383 72 74 44 4 73 3 1 1 2 5 5 4 3 1 1 1	5 196 130 77 22 23 31 5 066	8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	3 216 56 25 100 3 160	2 913 50 27 27 2 17 2 863	5 198 49 34 7 7 7 7 7 5 149	4 658 25 4 4 4 4 6 6 9 6 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	6 867 90 90 15 15 6 777
All persons Hisponic origin Not of Hisponic origin Hisponic origin Hisponic origin Not of Hisponic origin Other roce Hisponic origin Not of Hisponic origin Hisponic origin Not of Hisponic origin Not of Hisponic origin	2 28888 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	2 934 2 817 2 780 2 780 1 6 1 6 3 5 3 5 5 1 5 1 6 1 7 1 8	22 2 24 2 2 24 2 5 1 7 7 4 9 8 8 1 88 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	44 4 461 4 481 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	2 2 12 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	754 754 777 737 737 88 38 38 12 2	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	86 8 4 7 7 7 7 1 18 8 1 1 8 8 1 1 8 8 1 1 8 8 1 1 8 8 1 1 8 1 8 1 1 8 1 8 1 1 8 1 8 1 1 8 1 8 1 1 8 1 8 1 1 8 1 8 1 1 8 1	3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	8. 8 0. 8 0. 8 0. 8 0. 8 0. 8 0. 8 0. 8	20	86.0 4 98.4 4 98	44 4 4 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88	6 867 6 633 6 567 6 567 7 4 4 7 90 7 2 7 7 2 7 2 7 2 7 2 7 2 7 2 7 2 7 2 7

Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con. [For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text] Table 8.

POKA	NE, W	/A MSA		CENSUS TRACTS AN
Census Tract or Block Numbering			HISPANIC ORIGIN All persons Hisponic origin (of any race) Makkon Puerto Rican Cuban Other Hispanic Not of Hispanic origin RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN	White Hispanic origin Not of Hispanic origin Red Hispanic origin Red Hispanic origin American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Hispanic origin Not of Hispanic origin
	Tract 10 (pt.)	44 87 987 987 987 987 987 987 987 987 987	4 894 77 77 45 2 2 30 4 817	46 4 4 2 2 3 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5
	Troct 11	8 135 7 7 7 7 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	3 247 66 24 24 24 7 38 38	3 247 3 135 3 088 27 27 27 27 27 17 17
	Troct 12	2 2 2 8 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	2 183 45 25 25 7 7 2 138	2 183 2 085 2 085 2 054 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
	Troct 13	8.0 8.0 8.4 7.0 8.0 8.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1	3 254 67 7 36 36 8 1 1 1 3 187	8 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
	Tract 14	5 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	5 919 179 108 11 5 5 5 5 740	5 919 5 498 124 5 374 107 100 118 123 123 123 123 7
Spak	Troct 15	2	5 312 160 121 121 - - 5 152	2 5 3 4 4 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8
Spakane city, Spakane County—Con	Tract 16 T	40 60 80 50 4 4 9 0 5 5 5 7 5 5 6 7 5 6 7 5 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7	2 417 57 39 2 2 2 16 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	2 129 2 129 2 102 2 102 4 3 4 3 1 10 1 10 1 10 1 10 1 10 1 10 1 10 1
e County—Con.	Tract 17 (pt.)	3 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	3 800 68 68 52 52 1. 1. 3 732	60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 6
	Tract 18	80 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	3 070 61 3 26 3 009	2 070 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
	Tract 19	860 979 877 977 977 977 977 977 977 977 977	3 910 83 83 57 10 1 1 15 3 827	3 900 3 660 3 660 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4
	Tract 20	38 82 88 87 88 87 88 87 88 87 88 87 88 87 88 87 87	4 224 112 72 3 3 7 4 112 4 112	4 224 3 882 3 702 3 817 8 7 166 166 5 6 2 7 2 9 4 4
	Tract 21	20.0 8.0 20.0 20.0 20.0 20.0 20.0 20.0 2	2 502 61 36 1 1 2 34 2 441	2 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 4 4 7 4 7 5 6 8 4 8 4 8 8 6 8 6 8 8 9 1 1 4 9 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

Troct 23

Tract 22 (pt.)

5 017 4 549 4 660 4 489 95 1 240 232 95 95 91 91 318

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Area	White Minde Stime, or Aleut American Indian, Eskima, or Aleut American Indian, Eskima and American Indian Eskima American Indian Eskima Asian Chines Filipina Asian or Poatife Islander Asian Chines Filipina Asian Asian Indian Asian Asian Indian Asian Asian Indian Asian A	All persons Mexicon Mexicon Mexicon Cubon Cubon Other Hisponic Not of Hisponic origin RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN	Minie All persons Hispanie arigin Not af Hispanie arigin Hispanie arigin Hispanie arigin And af Hispanie arigin And arigin arigin Not of Hispanie arigin
	Tract 24	2 2 2 385 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2 741 155 125 11 2 17 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	2 74. 2 111 2 111 2 274 111 2 274 111 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
	Tract 25	5 6 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	6 421 185 104 2 2 3 76 6 236	6 421 5 869 5 769 5 769 137 137 20 117 20 117 20 117 20 117 20 117 20 117 20 117 20 117 20 117 20 117 20 117 20 117 20 117 20 117 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20
	Tract 26	3 4 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	4 421 137 89 89 2 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	4 421 3 982 3 982 3 903 1 120 1 120 1 173 8 8 1 8 1 183 8 1 18
	Tract 27	200 800 800 800 800 800 800 800 800 800	1 235 4 4 9 31 9 14 14 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200
	Tract 28	800 700 700 700 700 700 700 700 700 700	814 36 19 10 16 778	814 707 707 708 891 87 7 7 7 7 8 7 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Spa	Tract 29	2 6 2 6 2 6 2 6 2 6 2 6 3 6 3 6 4 6 5 6 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 6	2 993 73 73 45 45 - 2 2 920	2 738 338 338 2 70 2 70 2 8 4 7 7 8 7 8 7 8 7 8 7 8 7 8 7 8 7 8 7 8 7
Spakane city, Spakane	Tract 30	22	2 376 83 43 43 5 5 2 293	2 378 835 835 1 379 1 37
e Caunty—Can.	Tract 31	4 & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & &	4 526 134 80 80 5 5 44 44 44 44	2 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5
	Tract 32	88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88	3 295	3 3 100 3 3 100 3 3 100 3 3 100 3 3 3 100 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3
	Tract 33	82 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	239 18 14 14 14 221	239 144 144 144 144 144 144 144 144 144 144
	Tract 34	8828 8828 8828 8828 8828 8828 8828 882	972 41- 25 6 6 5 5 933	972 872 872 873 874 875 876 877 877 877 877 877 877 877 877 877
	Tract 35	1179 1070 1970 1970 1970 1970 1970 1970	1 179 21 21 14 14 1 6 6	1 070 1 070 1 070 1 055 4 55 2 2 2 2 33 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2

Tract 38 (pt.)

Tract 36

42 38 27 27 27 38 5

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbals, see text]														
Census Tract or Block Numbering						Spake	Spakane city, Spakane Caunty — Con.	Caunty—Con.						
Area	Troct 39	Tract 40	Tract 41	Troct 42	Tract 43	Troct 44	Tract 45	Tract 46	Tract 47	Tract 106 (pt.)	Tract 107 (pt.)	Tract 108 (pt.)	Tract 109 (pt.)	Tract 110 (pt.)
RACE														
All persons	1 528	4 999	2 170 2 101	4 970 4 847	3 488 3 364	4 190 4 065	3 283 3 383	5 88 2 5 579	5 740 5 441	5 836 5 628	470 461	36 36	1 1	
Black Andrew Letter at Alant	,==	132							5.54		77	1 1	1 1	
American Indian	-2-	72.	. <u>12:</u>	26	1 23	15	22	14	38	37	1 2	1 1	1 1	
AleutAleut	- ' [;۱۱		1 1 8	15	1 5	- 2	1 21	151		lm	1 1	1 1	
Asian or Pacific Islander	3%	2 %2	72,	- 62	25.6	- 86.5	<u></u>	202	3 1 2 2	188	· ~ –	1 1	; 1	
Chinese Filipina	» ا	<u>3</u> æ g	۷ ۱ و	35 1	- 2	%= %	12 36	3 8 8	328	22	1-1-	1 1	1 1	
Asian Indian	18		7 8	0 -	۰ <u>۵</u> -	vo-	- 51	ω <u>4</u> ο	27.0	22 2	1	111	111	
Viethamese	1 1 1	411	1 1 1	1 1 1	- სლ	- 1 1	111	- 1	3 1 1) I I	1 1	1 1	1 1	
LadianThoise Thoise Thomas Tho		ıιm	1.1	lπ	1 6	1 00	1 1	17	2 1	1 40	1 1	1 1	1 1	
Other Asian Pocific Islander	1-	8 7 6	1 1	40	4 %	— m €	vn m c	-0-	96	L 90°	1-1	1 1 1	1 1 1	
HawaiianSamaanSamaanSamaanSamaan	1-1-	9 1.	1 1	ю I	- 10	ומי	7 1 5	- 10	1 1 1 7	r 1 r	1 1			
Guamanian	- 14	54	110	- 221	76.7	1 181		901 00	272	181	1 1 2		1 1 1	
HISPANIC ORIGIN														
All persons	1 528	4 999 123	2 170 29	4 970	3 488	4 190 59	3 508	5 88 2 85	5 740	5 836	470	36	1.1	
Mexican Peerto Rican Peerto Rican	۱ ۵	2 4 73	o 4	38	<u>~</u> ~	27	<u>s</u> - ×	9 4 4 6	94 90 90 90	3 ∼−	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	
Other Hispanic	1 501	37 4 876	16 2 141	4 904	3 459	27 4 131	3 466	32 5 797	5 646	31 5 762	468	36	1 1	
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN														
White Hispanic origin Color of Hispanic origin Color orig	1 528 459 1 441	4 999 4 657 68 4 589	2 170 2 101 2 081 2 081	4 970 4 847 52 4 795	3 364 3 364 3 351	4 190 4 065 4 020 4 020 31	3 349 3 349 3 349	5 882 5 579 48 5 531 119	5 740 5 441 5 386 75	5 836 5 628 47 5 581	470 461 - 461 2	98 1 98 1 98 1 98 1	11111	
Hispanic arigin ———————————————————————————————————	267	129 23 24	1 2 1	1 1 2 %	2-5%	3 - 18 - 2	22	118	68 7 <u>7</u> 8 8 4 3	333	7 7 7 7	1 1 1	111	
Hispanic origin	: 'E	; ~ 3;	- 25	133	73.1	1 25	-22	3.50	38 5	139.	100	1 1 1	1 1 1	
Asian or Paatic Islander Hispanic arigin	% & & .	8228	/7 _ 72	7765	, , , , ,	ē 1.25	4 c. L.	<u>5</u> ∘≨8	<u>8-8</u> 5	252	၁၂ က ၈	111	111	
Other race Hispanic origin Not of Hispanic origin	441	25 4 54 12 2 4	0.00-	20 ° °	<u> </u>	844	- 40	37.8	787	<u>•</u>	1 77	1 1 1	1 1 1	

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]														
Census Tract or Block Numbering				Spokane city,	Spokane city, Spakane Caunty—Con.	-Con.					Remain	Remainder of Spakane County	ounty	
Area	Troct 111	Tract 112.01 (pt.)	Tract 112.02 (pt.)	Tract 113 (pt.)	Tract 122 (pt.)	Tract 134.01 (pt.)	Troct 134.02 (pt.)	Tract 135 (pt.)	Troct 136 (pt.)	Troct 1 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 22 (pt.)
RACE														
White	7 243	312 292	1 1	6 6 7 8 9 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	434 390	262 262	1 881 1 839	9 8	525 498	1 1	1 1	1.1	1.1	118 105
Block American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	97	50.	1 1	1 1	23 4	1 1	= 9	1 1	ω က	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	4 m
American Indian	% %	ا ا	1 1	1 1	- 23	1 1	91	1 1	က၊	1 1	1 1	1 1	f I	က၊
AleutAleutAleut Asian or Pacific Islander	222	1 1	1 1	1 1	· 9	1 1	²⁰	1 1	13.	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	2
Asian	⁷ 2	1 1	1 1	1 1	<u>4</u> cc	1 1	7 5	1 1	12	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 51
Filipina	3.8	1 1	1 1	1 1	I 4	1 1	നയ	1 1	7	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	
Asian Indian	8≌	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	- 4	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	- 1
Vietnamese	47	1 1	1-1	1 1	- 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1
Hwang	ا n	1 1	1 1	1 1	1)	1 1		1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1	1
Thai		1	1	1	ı	1	1	1	4			1 1	1 1	1 1
Pocific Islander	25	1-1	1 1	1 1	2	1 1	I I	1 1	- 5	1 1	1 1		1 1	1 1
Howaiian	4.	1	ı	ı	-	1	1	ı	_	1	1	1	1	ı
Sumoan Communication of the Co	-0	1 1	1 1	1 1	ı ~	1 1			1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1
Other race	72	1 1	1 1	1 1	ı –	1 I	۱۷۰	1-1	lπ	1 1	1 1	1-1	1-1	14
HISPANIC ORIGIN														
Hispanic origin (of any race)	7 726	312	1 1	1 2	434 18	262	1 881	80	525	1 1	1-1	1 1	1-1	911
MexicanPuerto Rican	174	7	1 1	1 1	12	1 1	√ 0 I	1 1	- 5	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	7
Other Hispanic	55 7 544	303	1 1 1	110	1,5	1 176	13	ııç	1 7 02	1 1	1.1	1.1	1 1	1 6 5
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN				1				3	}				l	2
All nercone	7 776	313	ı	c	434	676	1 001	G	362					,
White Hispanic arigin Not of Hispanic pricin	7 243	292	11	4010	380=18	262	1 839	3 2 1 8	498			111	1 1 1	2 02
Block	97	C07	1 1	7 -	8/8 4	797	- - - -	ਤੂ ।	8	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	& ₄
Not of Hispanic arigin	° 66	1 1	ŧ I	1 1	14	1 1	' = [']	1 1	1 00	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	14
American Indian, Eskima, ar Aleut	2 65	222	1 1	1 1	. 6. kg	1 1	-0~	1 1	m –	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	က၊
Asian or Pacific Islander	222	<u> </u>	1 1	1 1	2 9	1 1	% &	I i	13.2	1 1	1 1	1 1	(1	m 64
Not of Hispanic origin	215 215	1 1	1 +	1 1	- 92	1 1	18,	1 1	1 22	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	
Hispanic arigin	7 % e	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1	1 1 1	04-	1 1 1	უ ი I	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1	1 1	400
	•			l	ı		-	•	ī	I	'	1	ı	7

Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con. Table 8.

POKA	Census Tract or Block Numbering						Remoinder of Spakone County—Con.	e County—Con.					
NE, W	Area	Tract 38 (pt.)	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103.01	Troct 103.98	Tract 104.01	Troct 104.02	Tract 105.01	Troct 105.98	Troct 106 (pt.)	Tract 107 (pt.)	Tract 108 (pt.)
/A MSA	Mylie Block Skimo, or Aleut Annerican Indian Skimo or Aleut Asian or Pacific Islander Asian or Pacific Islander Asian noffice Islander Acion Indian Korean K	ශී ල 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	6.00 6.00 6.00 6.00 6.00 6.00 6.00 6.00	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 6	80 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	24 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	60 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	80 0 80 0 80 0 80 0 80 0 80 0 80 0 80 0	6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	288 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200	44	48. 8. 8. 8. 8. 8. 8. 8. 8. 8. 8. 8. 8. 8
	HISPANIC ORIGIN All parsons Hispanic origin old my race) Maxican Puerto Ricon Cubon Other Hispanic origin Not of Hispanic origin	3 1 1 1 1 1 1 2	3 638 2 46 20 20 5 5 5 3 3 592	6 165 53 53 53 53 6 087	2 755 31 22 1 1 - 2 724	8 151 105 65 3 3 1 1 8 046	2 123 51 36 4 4 11 2 072	3 857	\$ 807 101 73 1 1 1 1 26 5 706	6 176 93 55 55 7 7 8 31 6 083	L 4 4 1 1 1 800	64 8 4 4 1 1 4 11	4 124 75 75 31 8 8 6 4 049
CENSUS TRACTS A	White Missonic origin is the fish of the f	ଷ୍ଟ୍ର । ପ୍ର । । । । । । । । । । । । ।	6.0 6.24 6.24 6.0 6.0 6.0 6.0 6.0 6.0 6.0 6.0 6.0 6.0	6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	2 2 5689 2 6689 2 6699 5 5 5 1 1 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	15 16 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	2 123 1 887 1 887 1 887 1 72 7 72 1 72 1 07 1 07 1 05 1 05 1 05 1 05 1 05 1 05 1 05 1 05	3 3 43 8 8 13 3 44 9 3 8 13 2 13 2 13 2 13 2 13 2 13 2 13 2	\$ 638 \$ 500 \$ 500 \$ 500 \$ 400	5 6 032 8 9 8 9 8 9 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	712 698 694 694 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	0 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	4 124 3 245 3 886 2 85 2 87 2 7 2 3 2 2 3 2 2 3 2 2 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4

Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

		Tract 122 (pt.)		86. 86. 86. 86. 86. 86. 86. 86. 86. 86.		705 10 10 10 10 693		200 660 660 670 670 670 670 670 670 670 6
		Troct 121		60 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20		2 624 30 14 14 10 2 594		2 2 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5
		Troct 120		0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.0		3 689 37 15 3 3 19 3 652		3 3 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9
		Tract 117		8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9		5 610 112 81 5 2 2 2 2 24 5 498		6 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8
		Tract 116		621.2 621.2 621.2 621.2 621.2 621.3		1 559 24 15 15 1 1 535		1 559 1 512 2 512 2 507 2 6 9 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
	County—Con.	Tract 115		26 26 26 26 26 26 26 27 26 27 26 27 26 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27		2 731 46 46 27 8 8 11 1		2 733 2 203 2 203 2 203 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
	Remainder of Spokane County—Con.	Troct 114		44 86 77 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 86		4 845 75 75 50 5 18 4 770		4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4
	œ	Troct 113 (pt.)		88.85 4.184 4.184 4.185 5.22 5.22 5.23 5.24 5.25 5.25 5.25 5.25 5.25 5.25 5.25		3 554 38 3 502 3 502		3 3 481 8 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4
		Troct 112.02 (pt.)		6 88888774		3 434 104 755 9 9 17 3 330		8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8
		Troct 112.01 (pt.)		868 868 4 4 4 4 4 1 1 2 2 1 1 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		1 903 31 19 - - 1 872		66 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6
-Con.		Troct 110 (pt.)		600 600 600 600 600 600 600 600 600 600		3 670 38 22 23 3 3 13 3 632		600 c 600 c 80 c 80 c 80 c 80 c 80 c 80 c 80 c
jin: 1990—Con		Troct 109 (pt.)		220 162 185 286 286 287 287 288 288 288 288 288 288 288 288		2 253 21 14 14 - - 2 232		2 253 2 186 2 170 2 170 8 8 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 4 2 4 4 4
Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: [For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]	Census Tract or Block Numbering	Area	RACE	White Block American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Eskimo Asian a Pacific Islander Asian Indian Korean Victoran Victoran Endodian France Combodian Conter Asian France Companion Conter Asian France Companion Controct	HISPANIC ORIGIN	Hispanic origin (of any race)	RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN	White Hispanic origin Not of Hispanic origin Block Hispanic origin Not of Hispanic origin Annerican Indian, Eskima, or Aleut Hispanic origin Not of Hispanic origin Asian or Poetic Islander Hispanic origin Not of Hispanic origin

gin: 1990	
Origin:	text]
	See
Hispanic	of symbals.
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and	O E
0	puo
Race	terms
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Table 8.	[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbals, see text]

[For definitions of terms and meonings of symbals, see text]												
Census Tract or Block Numbering						Remainder of Spakane County—Con	e County—Con.					
Area	Troct 123	Tract 124 (pt.)	Troct 125	Tract 128.02 (pt.)	Tract 129.01	Tract 129.02	Troct 130	Troct 131	Tract 132.01	Troct 132.02	Tract 133 1	Tract 134.01 (pt.)
While Block Block Richard Eskimo Eski	4 4 4 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6		200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200	9.9. 8.4.5.2.2.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.2.1.1.2.2.1.1.2.2.1.1.2	4 0 6 0 6 0 6 0 6 0 6 0 6 0 6 0 6	8 4 4 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 2	88.6 88.6 88.6 88.6 88.6 88.6 88.6 88.6	688 650 7748 882 883 883 883 883 883 883 883 883 88	800 800 800 800 800 800 800 800 800 800	900 900 900 900 900 900 900 900 900 900	92 42 42 6-52-1 44 6-52-1 02-82481111174-1819
Hisponic arigin (of any race) Mexican Cuban Cuban Other Hisponic arigin Not of Hispanic arigin	4 946 74 74 54 54 17 17 4 872	6 176 74 37 3 3 4 6 102	2 395 40 23 23 4 4 4 4 2 13 13 13	963 12 12 12 - - 951	2 782 47 35 2 2 10 10 2 735	5 054 64 43 64 43 6 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	2 755 57 37 37 - - 2 698	5 046 78 63 63 15 7 7 8 7 8 4 7 8 7 8 7 8 8 7 8 8 8 8 8 8	6 838 82 38 38 4 4 40 6 756	2 335 14 4 4 4 2 321	2 092 22 15 15 7 2 070	2 246 31 14 14 1– 17 2 215
White Hispanic origin Not of Hispanic origin	44 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	6 176 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	2 33 4 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	8 44 6	2 782 2 689 2 669 2 669 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	5 054 8 4 8 48 8 9 1 4 8 45 1 7 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2 755 670 670 682 2 632 1 1 1 1 2 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	5 046 878 878 844 844 1 18 1 18 1 18 1 22 2 22 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	6 838 6 53 6 53 6 588 7 7 7 7 8 8 2 8 2 8 2 8 2 8 2 8 2 8 2 8 2 8 2 8	2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	2 0 0 2 0 0 2 0 0 2 0 0 2 0 0 2 0 0 2 0	6 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con. [for definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

[Far definitions of ferms and meanings of symbols, see fext]											
Census Tract or Block Numbering					Remainder	Remainder of Spokane County—Con	.on.				
Area	Tract 134.02 (pt.)	Tract 135 (pt.)	Tract 136 (pt.)	Troct 137	Troct 138	Tract 139	Tract 140.01	Troct 140.02	Troct 141	Tract 142	Tract 143
White White Slock American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Asian Pocific Islander Asian Pocific Islander Asian Pocific Islander Asian Indian Korean Viernamese Cambadian Hanaya Laofian Indian Pocific Islander Asian Indian Korean Cambadian Hanaya Laofian Islander Indian Other Asian Pocific Islander Indian Pocific Islander Indian Other Asian Indian Other Asian Other Pocific Islander Indiana Samaan Gouranian Gouranian Other Pocific Islander Indiana Samaan Gouranian Other Pocific Islander Indiana Islander Indiana Islander	4 4 4 2921	8 8 8 9 8 9 8 9 8 9 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	26 27 28 28 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29	1 776 63 777 63 8 8 8 8 8 9 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	8 8 8 8 8 9 8 9 8 9 8 9 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	6.0 28.4 26.4 26.4 26.4 26.4 26.4 26.4 26.4 26	24 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	5 6 6 77 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	8 8 4 4 8 8 8 6 4 4 4 4 3 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	7.88 8.72 7.83 7.83 7.83 7.83 7.83 7.83 7.83 7.83	8 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
Hispanic origin (of any race)————————————————————————————————————	4 421 44 44 17 3 3 3 1 23 4 377	3 574 45 25 25 1 1 3 529	2 326 115 74 74 11 2 30 2 211	1 940 75 55 3 3 1 7	4 854 296 177 177 4 7 7 7 8 8 8 5 8	3 751 163 42 42 6 6 113 3 588	2 134 66 56 56 1 1 2 068	5 717 175 137 137 5 5 33 5 5 33 5 542	3 748 52 38 38 7 7 3 696	1 871 15 15 17 1 17	3 112 29 29 13 13 3 083
White All persons Hispanic origin Not of Hispanic origin Black Hispanic origin cride Not of Hispanic origin American Malan, Eskima, or Aleut Hispanic origin Not of Hispanic origin Not of Hispanic origin Nor of Hispanic origin	4 4 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	3 574 3 506 3 506 3 473 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	2 2 2 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	1 946 1 230 6 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	4 854 3 961 4 93 3 868 4 16 4 7 2 7 2 7 2 7 2 7 1 7 1 7 1 7 5	3 3 484 484 484 484 484 484 484 484 484	2022 2022 2022 2022 2022 2022 2022 202	5 77 5 062 4 963 9 7 9 7 9 8 9 8 9 8 9 8 9 8 9 8 9 8 9 8	8 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	1 823	3 0699 3 0699 15 0599 15 0599 16 0599 17 0599 18 0599 19 0599 10 0599

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

Census Tract or Block Numbering		:	Spakane County			Tatals fo	r split tracts/BNA	A's in Spokane Cau	unty	
Area	Spakane, WA MSA	Total	Opportunity CDP	Spakane city	Tract 1	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 17	Troct 22	Tract 3B
All housing units	150 105	150 105	8 917	79 875	384	2 736	2 070	1 385	155	781
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER		141 (10	0 /45	75 147	224	2 673	2 015	1 325	152	710
Occupied hausing unitsOwner-accupied hausing units Percent of occupied hausing units	141 619 90 233 63.7	141 619 90 233 63.7	8 645 5 520 63.9	75 147 43 010 57.2	334 203 60.B	2 124 79.5	1 638 B1.3	1 062 80.2	-	422 59.4
WhiteBlack	87 913 645	B7 913 645	5 417 25	41 562 475	196 1	2 080	1 606 3	1 013 10	_	403 6
American Indian, Eskima, ar Aleut Asian ar Pacific Islander Other race	597 B55	597 855 223	23 46 9	318 536 119	6 - -	15 17 4	10 13 6	13 23 3	- - -	2 8 3
Hispanic arigin (of any race) White, not of Hispanic arigin	911 87 268	911 87 268	54 5 373	480 41 231	3 193	13 2 070	17 1 595	17 1 003	-	5 401
Renter-accupied hausing units White	51 3B6 4B 006	51 386 48 006	3 125 3 013	32 137 29 764	131 121	549 525	377 359	263 243 5	152 137 5	288 264 11
Black American Indian, Eskima, ar Aleut	1 047	1 023 1 047 902	25 34 31	747 812 577	B 2	B 11 4	6 7 -	12	4	6 4
Asian ar Pacific Islander Other race Hispanic arigin (of any race)	40B	40B 1 044	22 4B	237 656	- 3	i 4	5 6	3	_ B	3 7
White, not of Hispanic origin		47 442	2 990	29 399	118	522	357	242	131	261
Vacanty Status Vacant housing units	8 486	8 486	272	4 728	50	63 15	55 2B	60 23	3	71 11
For sale anly	3 OB7	1 335 3 0B7 1 033	42 134 40	810 2 050 610	5 13 9	17 8	13	15 3	3	26
For seasonal, recreational, or accosional use For migrant workers	999	999	1B	134	3	3	-	ĭ -	Ξ	12 2
Other vocantBoarded up	2 028	2 028 194	3B 2	1 124 136	20 1	20	13	18	=	20 10
ROOMS									•	0
1 raam	7 B14	2 B3B 7 B14	60 307	2 191 5 062	6 35	5 42	3 23	19	8 54 26	27 79
3 raams	27 636	14 504 27 636	B43 1 319	9 076 15 900	66 10B 80	106 339 601	96 347 535	43 292 272	43 13	252 141
5 rooms 6 rooms 7 rooms	21 177	26 265 21 177 17 298	1 330 1 325 1 231	14 205 11 048 8 682	49 28	54B 3B9	404 271	250 244	4 4	97 64
8 or mare raams	. 32 573	32 573 5.3	2 502 6.0	13 711 5.0	12 4.3	706 6.0	391 5.6	265 5.8	3 3.1	112 4.7
Mean, all housing units Median, accupied housing units	5.7	5.7 5.4	6.1 6.0	5.3 5.1	4.4 4.4	6.3 6.0	5.9 5.6	5.9 5.8	3.3 3.1	5.2 4.7
Median, awner-accupied hausing units Median, renter-accupied hausing units	. 6.4	6.4 4.0	6.9 4.1	6.2 3.B	4.5 4.3	6.3 5.0	5.7 5.0	5.9 5.1	3.1	5.7 4.0
UNITS IN STRUCTURE 1, detached	100 206	100 206	5 992	53 672	216	2 557	2 010	1 354	5	444
1, attached	4 062	4 062 6 048	437 574	1 163 3 761	- 1	24 16	2	13	2	11 28
3 or 4	. 5 339	5 339 5 444	296 271	3 920 4 178	<u>-</u>	21 25	15 12	3 2		2 39 38
10 to 19 20 to 49	6 258	6 258 6 11B	567 440	3 801 4 090	_	23 10	15	Ξ	35 109	38 B6 60
50 ar mare	. 10 700	4 710 10 700	268 24	3 638 1 113	157	51 3	- - 5	- - 6		64
Occupied housing units		1 220 141 619	4B 8 645	539 75 147	10 334	6 2 673	2 015	1 325	152	710
PERSONS IN UNIT	20,000	20, 002	2 017	25.207	112	560	553	212	В2	228
1 person 2 persons 3 persons 2	. 47 B79	39 002 47 B79	2 017 3 108 1 423	25 396 24 931 10 959	112 109 43	1 065 468	785 323	42B 266	42 18	306 92
4 persons5 persons	. 22 411 . 19 821 . B 269	19 821 8 269	1 423 1 290 559	8 464 3 505	36 1B	366 154	225 88	265 96	5 5	58 22
6 or more persons Median, accupied housing units	4 237 2.16	4 237 2.16	248 2.24	1 B92 1.99	16 2.00	60 2.23	41 2.08	5B 2.58	1.50-	1.92
Median, awner-accupied housing units Median, renter-accupied housing units	. l 2.30 l	2.30 1.B4	2.3B 1.91	2.16 1.66	1.94 2.14	2.22 2.30	2.06 2.1B	2.48 2.91	1.50-	1.96 1.85
PERSONS PER ROOM 1.00 or less	13B 070	13B 070	8 49B	73 250	322	2 635	1 986	1 278	145	696
1.01 to 1.50 1.51 or more	_ 2 374	2 374 1 175	99 48	1 226 671	7 5	2B 10	19 10	42 5	3 4	9 5
Wean		.43	.41	.42	.52	.40	.39	.4B	.53	.39
Specified owner-occupied housing units Less than \$20,000	71 159 1 025	71 159 1 025	4 947	38 257 734	98	2 001	1 532	992 12	_	304 6
		12 646 23 104	230 1 76B	9 B37 14 049	53 24	276 1 055	289 853	304 575	=	
\$40,000 to \$59,999	17 069 B 605	17 069 B 605	2 115 644	7 045 3 22B	4 -	490 96	292 65	90 10	-	53 26
\$150,000 to \$199,999	1 680	5 B42 1 680	163 B	2 144 6B5	-	64 12	16 6	1 -	Ξ	66 7B 53 26 38 17
\$200,000 ta \$249,999 \$250,000 ta \$299,999 \$300,000 ar mare	_ l 262	613 262	3 2 3	256 116	Ξ	Ξ.	1	-	=	6 2
Medion (dollors) Mean (dollors)	_ 5B B00	313 58 800 68 300	63 200 65 500	163 51 000 60 B00	32 000 33 400	53 500 56 900	50 B00 52 900	45 900 45 900	=	60 500 B3 200
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units Median contract rent (dallars)	_	50 183 28B	3 105 321	31 802 277	129 242	542 343	371 315	257 338	149 2B6	287 303 335
Mean contract rent (dollors) With meals included in rent Mean contract rent (dollors)	_ 834	302 B34	333 25	290 709 700	234	334	314	336 1 313	307	333 2 132
Na meals included in rentNa cosh rent	_ 47 012	691 47 012 2 337	541 3 019 61	700 30 376 717	124	518 24	354 17	249 7	149	132 275 10
	2 33/	2 33/	01	/1/	,	27	1,	,		

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

Census Tract or Block Numbering				Totals for s	plit tracts/8NA'	s in Spokane Cou	nty—Con.			
Area	Troct 106	Troct 107	Troct 108	Troct 109	Tract 110	Troct 112.01	Troct 112.02	Troct 113	Tract 122	Tract 124
All housing units TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF	2 088	309	1 532	923	1 432	1 108	1 293	1 372	560	2 575
HOUSEHOLDER Occupied housing units Owner-occupied housing units Percent of occupied housing units White Slack American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Asion or Padfic Islander Other roce	2 056 1 875 91.2 1 826 13 7 27	302 282 93.4 282 - -	1 464 764 52.2 752 2 3 4	904 717 79.3 703 2 6 5	1 412 1 118 79.2 1 089 11 9 4	1 031 823 79.8 807 3 9	1 241 1 047 84.4 1 025 2 13 2	1 330 1 133 85.2 1 121 1 3 4	502 289 57.6 281 - 2 5	2 518 2 180 86.6 2 143 10 4 16
Hispanic origin (of ony roce) White, not of Hispanic origin	21 1 809 181 176 2 1	1 281 20 20 - - - -	12 744 700 668 9 6 14	6 698 187 183 — 2 2	10 1 084 294 286 - 4 3	6 803 208 201 - 6 - 1	14 1 016 194 191 1 2 -	9 1 115 197 192 - 3 1	3 279 213 200 3 10 -	20 2 130 338 328 1 4 3 2
Hisponic origin (of any roce) White, not of Hisponic origin	1 176	20	12 659	1 182	285	4 199	7 184	1 192	2 198	5 325
VACANCY STATUS Vacant housing units For sale only————————————————————————————————————	32 7 7 10 3 - 5	7 2 1 1 2 - 1	68 6 33 16 2 - 11	19 3 6 6 2 - 2	20 4 7 6 1 - 2	77 12 24 4 5 - 32 2	52 13 7 8 11 - 13	42 9 11 8 2 1	58 7 34 1 2 - 14 5	57 11 18 12 7 - 9
ROOMS 1 room	1 5 14 40 147 279 413 1 189 7.9 7.9 7.9 8.0 6.5		39 137 184 304 189 160 144 375 5.0 5.5 5.1 7.1 3.8	1 10 37 113 110 174 134 344 6.6 6.9 6.7 7.1	4 18 86 131 243 278 221 451 6.3 6.6 6.4 4.7	10 31 91 430 266 140 51 89 4.5 4.9 4.6	5 25 68 315 306 173 125 276 5.3 5.8 5.3 5.5 4.3	6 13 30 123 250 211 197 542 6.8 7.0 6.8 7.2 5.1	11 42 91 174 114 63 34 31 4.3 4.5 4.4 4.8	16 48 106 212 203 225 350 1 415 7.8 7.6 7.9 8.2 4.6
UNITS IN STRUCTURE 1, detoched 1, ottoched 2 3 or 4 5 to 9 10 to 19 20 to 49 50 or more Mobile home or troiler	1 948 58 62 1 - - - -	303 2	826 93 70 34 36 74 355 — 15 29	693 63 59 7 14 16 46 	1 223 11 15 19 38 97 - - 26	570 10 54 - 1 - - - 466	713 16 15 6 5 - - - 534 4	1 170 41 26 - 14 83 - - 31	362 1 11 31 24 32 - - 96 3	2 065 64 30 29 19 32 11 57 261
Occupied housing units	13 2 056	302	1 464	904	1 412	1 031	1 241	1 330	502	2 518
PERSONS IN UNIT	142 624 418 573 207 92 3.13 3.20 2.41	34 115 56 52 28 17 2.54 2.50 3.17	393 551 251 170 67 32 2.12 2.27 1.90	192 354 173 118 44 23 2.23 2.29 1.96	294 527 243 208 101 39 2.28 2.33 2.02	369 390 121 83 47 21 1.88 1.81 2.20	266 401 233 218 71 52 2.38 2.40 2.29	225 542 239 208 85 31 2.31 2.35 2.03	188 160 71 48 25 10 1.89 1.88 1.93	320 779 471 602 234 112 2.84 2.98 2.18
PERSONS PER ROOM 1.00 or less	2 045 8 3 .40	302 - - .37	1 423 25 16 .42	899 4 1 .36	1 396 13 3 .40	1 002 22 7 .43	1 201 26 14 .46	1 317 9 4 .37	487 11 4 .48	2 487 23 8 .40
VALUE Specified owner-occupied housing units \$20,000 to \$39,999 \$40,000 to \$59,999 \$60,000 to \$79,999 \$80,000 to \$99,999 \$100,000 to \$149,999 \$150,000 to \$149,999 \$200,000 to \$249,999 \$200,000 to \$249,999 \$300,000 or more Medion (dollors) Mean (dallars)	62	240 - 4 8 8 39 53 74 38 15 6 3 107 500 123 400	665 2 99 77 161 196 97 24 6 1 2 79 300 82 100	614 1 7 102 316 146 32 3 2 2 3 2 72 000 76 700	1 026 6 33 510 409 52 12 1 3 - 58 900 60 400	382 20 120 136 84 12 9 1 - - - 46 800 49 000	490 5 77 126 138 78 52 7 3 3 1 65 700 70 600	930 1 48 175 199 133 214 101 34 13 12 84 900 103 800	206 7 113 67 12 2 - 3 2 - - 37 800 42 500	1 775 3 14 76 492 490 502 121 48 17 12 90 900 104 100
CONTRACT RENT Specified renter-occupied housing units Medion contract rent (dollars) With meals included in rent Mean contract rent (dollars) No meals included in rent No cosh rent	178 594 576 — — 167	20 367 449 - - 18 2	696 299 345 31 864 652	18 5 389 395 — — 178 7	292 306 331 - 281	203 260 252 - 188 15	177 262 271 1 213 161 15	181 399 454 2 1 250 159 20	210 234 246 1 313 206 3	323 347 393 — 314 9

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

Census Tract or Block Numbering	To	otols for split troc	ts/BNA's in Spoko	ne County—Con.			Opportuni	ty CDP, Spokane (County	
Area	Troct 128.02	Troct 134.01	Tract 134.02	Troct 135	Troct 136	Tract 118	Tract 119	Troct 124 (pt.)	Tract 126	Troct 127.01
All housing units	1 164	853	2 273	1 382	1 022	1 239	1 428	499	1 339	1 244
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing unitsOwner-occupied housing units	1 144 925	836 776	2 212 1 858	1 326 1 170	951 546	1 178 555	1 362 702	483 302	1 294 721	1 203 800
Percent of occupied housing units White	80.9 906	92.8 760	84.0 1 821	88.2 1 158	57.4 532	47.1 551	51.5 692	62.5 296	55.7 710	66.5 788
Black Americon Indion, Eskimo, or Aleut	2 6	7 2	10 3	2 5	4	1 -	1	3	2 3	2
Asian or Pocific IslanderOther roce	11 -	7	21 3	5 -	6	3 -	4	3	3 3	6 2
Hispanic origin (of any roce)	5 901	6 754	11 1 815	8 1 151	11 524	5 546	5 688	2 294	7 706	12 778
Renter-occupied housing units	219 213	60 57	354 346	156 152	405 374	623 603	660 630	181 175	573 552	403 388
Americon Indion, Eskimo, or Aleut	2 -	1	2 3	1 2	20	3 10	11 6 10	3	6 7	5
Asion or Pacific Islonder Other race	4	-	1	ī	2 6	3	3	i	4	í
Hispanic origin (of ony race) White, not of Hisponic origin	6 211	3 56	6 341	3 150	14 367	8 600	8 626	172	550	384
VACANCY STATUS					71	41	66	16	45	41
Vocant housing units For sale only For rent	20 5 10	17 3 2	61 10 16	56 12 4	71 19 27	61 9 38	7 37	2 9	6	9 21
For seasonal, recreational, or accosional use	2	3 2	21	10 2	5 3	3 1	13 3	, 2 3	13	5 2
For migront workersOther vocant	1 2	7	14	28	16	<u>-</u> 10	- 6	-	-	_ 4
8oorded up	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-
PROOMS 1 room		-	4	5	12	15	10	.5	11	6
2 rooms	10	10	29 106	5 25 50	22 65	62 228 261	70 138 291	14 41 59	64 191 236	53 124 236
4 raoms 5 raoms 6 rooms	132 173	38 64 105	148 152 252	172 240 220	144 233 255 125	212 158	250 243	58 55 65	246 182	236 205 213
8 or mare rooms	212 546	139 493	347 1 235	196 474	125 166	133 170	190 236	65 91 170	172 237	128 279
Medion, all housing unitsMean, all hausing units	7.3	7.9 7.9	7.8 7.6	6.4 6.7	5.6 5.8	4.8 5.1	5.3 5.5	6.6 6.5	5.2 5.5	5.5 5.8
Median, occupied housing units Median, owner-occupied housing units	7.4 7.7	8.0 8.1	7.8 8.2	6.4 6.7	5.7 6.1	4.8 6.2	5.4 6.2	6.7 7.6	5.2 6.3 3.8	5.5 6.1 4.2
Median, renter-occupied housing units UNITS IN STRUCTURE	5.9	6.3	4.2	4.8	5.4	3.7	4.3	4.3	3.8	4.2
1, detoched	945 89	832 5	1 908	958 27	548 211	673 30	804 128	309 52	841 63	792 39
1, attached 2 3 or 4	123	1	42 50 129	15	38 11	37 84	192 52	23	66 26	82 34
5 to 9	- 1	_	21 26	í	<u>:</u>	99 146	48 103	12 31	56 156	39 82 34 24 38 73
20 to 49 50 or more	=	_	9 73	_	_	155 -	87 -	11 57	111	73 148
Mobile home or troiler	3	12	6 9	368 4	195 19	4 11	5 9	1	9 11	9
Occupied housing units	1 144	836	2 212	1 326	951	1 178	1 362	483	1 294	1 203
PERSONS IN UNIT	158	88	361	212	119	395	358	82	408	316
2 persons3 persons	466 202	310 138	738 380 470	509 229	319 165	394 170	517 224 158	128 110 91	456 176 163	455 173 157
4 persans 5 persans 6 or more persons	211 75 32	186 90 24	170 170 93	217 111 48	220 83 45	126 65 28	70 35	48 24	66 25	69 33
Median, occupied housing units	2.39 2.37	2.64 2.66	2.52 2.81	2.39 2.39	2.73 2.27	1.99 2.26	2.12 2.19	2.79 3.26	2.02 2.29	157 69 33 2.13 2.18
Median, renter-accupied housing units	2.51	2.45	1.50-	2.31	3.68	1.62	2.02	2.08	1.52	1.98
PERSONS PER ROOM 1.00 or less	1 133	830	2 199	1 302	916	1 149	1 331	473	1 276	1 185
1.01 to 1.50	8 3	5 1	8 5	11 13	25 10	22 7	15 16	8 2	13 5	9 9 .42
Meon	.37	.37	.37	.41	.51	.45-	.43	.45	.42	.42
Specified owner-occupied housing units	837	663	1 671	496	326	505	627	279	644	638
Less than \$20,000 \$20,000 to \$39,999 \$40,000 to \$59,999	11	2 5 19	1 12 39	3 28 44	3 32 78 79	1 46 267	4 58 307	1 3 44	52 334	50 283
\$60,000 to \$79,999 \$80,000 to \$99,999	82 402 265	152 186	326 482	84 117	78 79 45	151 29	192 48	185 44	334 229 24	50 283 260 33 9
\$100,000 to \$149,999 \$150,000 to \$199,999	69	201 55	505 190	146 53	69 19	11 -	13 3	2	3 -	9 2
\$200,000 to \$249,999 \$250,000 to \$299,999	1 3	27 7	61 21	7 10	1	_	2	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ
\$300,000 or more Median (dollars)	76 700	96 400	34 98 900	95 500	74 200	56 000 57 (00	56 700 50 400	69 400	56 100 56 900	59 200 60 100
Meon (dollars)	79 700	112 600	117 300-	106 400	81 200	57 600	59 400	69 800	56 900	00 100
Specified renter-occupied bousing units	215	47	344	117	379	620	656	180	569	399 340
Median contract rent (dallars) Meon controct rent (dallars) With meols included in rent	395 418	556 526	382 383	321 335	360 349	288 274 2	321 343 1	335 352	300 326 10	345 9
Meon controct rent (dallars) No meals included in rent	210	363 38	337	263 100	387 207	506 603	287 643	180	77 <u>.</u> 5 546	346 381
No cash rent	1 4	8	7	16	171	15	12	-	13	9

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Opportunity	COP, Spokone Co	unty—Con.			Spokane	city, Spokone Cou	inty		
Area	Troct 127.02	Troct 128.01	Troct 128.02 (pt.)	Tract 1 (pt.)	Troct 2	Troct 3	Troct 4	Troct 5	Troct 6	Troct 7
All housing units	810	1 557	801	384	1 935	2 069	1 850	1 512	1 268	2 210
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units	804 689	1 536 1 100	785 651	334 203	1 807 943	1 955 1 257	1 767 809	1 449 1 047	1 224 912	2 137 1 623
Percent of occupied housing units White Block	85.7 674	71.6 1 070 12	82.9 636	60.8 196	52.2 915	64.3 1 204 11	45.8 790 9	72.3 1 027	74.5 890	75.9 1 599
Americon Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Asion or Pacific Islonder Other race	3 8 1	6 10 2	5 9 -	6 - -	13 6 7 2	15 17 10	4 6 -	7 2 2	7 9 3	11 8 -
Hisponic origin (of ony roce)White, not of Hisponic origin	7 669	11 1 061	5 631	3 193	7 912	20 1 194	2 788	11 1 018	9 884	11 1 589
Renter-occupied housing units White Block	115	436 422	134 131	131 121	864 821	698 647	958 914	402 386	312 295	514 498
Americon Indion, Eskimo, or Aleut Asion or Pocific Islander Other roce	1	3 4 6	- - 3	8 2 -	22 12 5	18 14 9 10	19 10 13 2	2 9 4 1	6 6 4 1	6 9 1 -
Hisponic origin (of any race) White, not of Hisponic origin	111	10 418	5 129	3 118	15 812	19 637	8 908	5 382	6 290	1 497
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units	6 -	21 4	16 5	50 5	128 26	114 22	83 21	63 21	44 14 13	73 30 18
For rent Rented or sold, not occupied For seosonal, recreational, or occasional use	- 3	5 3 2	8 1	13 9 3	38 36 1	41 13 1	21 11 5	27 2	13 - 2	13
For migront workersOther vacant	3	7	- 2	20	27	37	25	13	15	12
8oorded up	_	2		Ĩ	5	2	_	1	-	-
ROOMS 1 room	_	13	-	6	57	3	45	8	7 14	1 42
2 rooms 3 rooms 4 rooms	3 8 35	35 102 156	6 11 46	35 66 108	113 292 461	54 150 558	108 257 562	36 98 383	68 327	50 640
5 rooms6 rooms	117	165 189	80 120	80 49	389 270	533 314	413 199	361 255	333 196	546 428
7 rooms 8 or more rooms	138 354	232 665	147 391	28 12	171 182	236 221	139 127	160 211	155 168	267 236
Medion, all housing units Meon, all housing units Medion, occupied housing units	7.1 7.3	7.0 6.9 7.0	7.4 7.5	4.3 4.4 4.4	4.6 4.8	5.0 5.3 5.0	4.4 4.7 4.4	5.1 5.4 5.2	5.2 5.5 5.2	5.2 5.4 5.2
Medion, owner-occupied housing units	7.1 7.4 6.0	7.0 7.7 4.2	7.5 7.8 6.0	4.4 4.5 4.3	4.7 5.4 3.8	5.3 4.5	5.0 3.9	5.4 4.4	5.4 4.5	5.2 5.0
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										0.100
1, detoched 1, ottached 2	710 27 55	1 192 46	671 52	216 - 1	1 341 31 131	1 792 49 160	1 185 51 201	1 375 18 15	1 230 2 6	2 199 5
3 or 4 5 to 9	1	42 97 32 79	77	<u>-</u>	165 97	51	39 93	25 18	8 1	Ė
10 to 19 20 to 49	13	3	1	-	45 27	_	149 120	25 23	12	=
50 or more Mobile home or troiler Other	_ _ 4	63	-	157 10	81 2 15	- 1 14	- 2 10	3 10	- - 9	1
Occupied housing units	804	1 536	785	334	1 807	1 955	1 767	1 449	1 224	2 137
PERSONS IN UNIT 1 person	103	252	103	112	608	467	669	442	325	529
2 persons3 persons	342 137	497 294	319 139	109	534 289	645 369	584	559 241	479 170	791 391
4 persons 5 persons	130 65 27	320 118	145 58 21	43 36 18 16	214 97	262 124	236 183 74	131 55	164 60	289 89 48
6 or more persons Medion, occupied housing units Medion, owner-occupied housing units	2.37 2.37 2.36	55 2.56 2.82	21 2.41 2.40	2.00 1.94	65 2.05 2.17	88 2.29 2.17	21 1.87 2.02	21 2.01 2.00	26 2.10 2.08	2.18
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.46	2.08	2.46	2.14	1.89	2.61	1.67	2.02	2.19	2.07 2.71
PERSONS PER ROOM 1.00 or less	797	1 509	778	322	1 734	1 878	1 718	1 428	1 199	2 083
1.01 to 1.50	6	20 7	6	7 5	50 23	59 18	34 15	14 7	15 10	43 11
Weon	.38	.41	.36	.52	.49	.49	.46	.41	.43	.45
Specified owner-occupied housing units	629	1 032	593	98	864 35	1 178 40	732 23	981 13	855 10	1 546
Less thon \$20,000	190	7 280	- 9 63	17 53 24	466 300	568 507	361 304	305 499	257 496	601 850 77
	314 94	526 162	258 210	4	52 8	60 1	38 4	145 15	89 1	77 8
\$80,000 to \$99,999 \$100,000 to \$149,999 \$150,000 to \$199,999	23	52 1	50 2	- - -	1 -	<u>1</u>	1	1 2 1	1	-
\$200,000 to \$249,999 \$250,000 to \$299,999 \$300,000 or more	1	1	- - 1	=	- - 2	- 1	<u>-</u>	<u>:</u>	Ξ	Ė
Medion (dollars)	65 900 69 400	67 300 70 600	77 600 79 100	32 000 33 400	38 000 40 200	39 600 40 400	39 300 40 500	46 300 47 700	45 200 45 800	42 400 43 500
CONTRACT RENT										504
Specified renter-occupied housing units Medion contract rent (dollors)	114 374	434 322	133 427	129 242	854 240	687 304 295	947 305 323	397 302 300	305 306 302	504 334 326
Mean contract rent (dollors) With meols included in rent Meon contract rent (dollors)	392	344 2 406	445 1 537	234	238 2 113	295 2 444	54 773	300 1 213	_	_
No meols included in rent	111	427 5	128	124 5	823 29	668 17	881 12	385 11	292 13	493 11

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

Census Tract or Block Numbering				5ро	kane city, 5pokar	e Caunty—Can.				
Area	Tract 8	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 15	Tract 16	Tract 17 (pt.)
All housing units	1 785	2 736	2 070	1 413	989	1 532	2 710	2 206	981	1 385
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied hausing unitsOutput Owner-accupied hausing units	1 751 1 547	2 673 2 124	2 015 1 638	1 377 1 203	955 669	1 468 924	2 567 1 435	2 074 1 317	924 467	1 325 1 062
Percent af accupied hausing units	88.3 1 517	79.5 2 080	81.3 1 606	87.4 1 173	70.1 653	62.9 896	55.9 1 385	63.5 1 27 <u>6</u>	50.5 43 <u>4</u>	80.2 1 013
Black American Indian, Eskima, ar Aleut	6 7	8 15	3 10	10	4	8 3	18 11	7 11 20	10 13	10 13 23
Asian ar Pacific Islander Other race	16 1	17 4	13 6	14	6 2	12	16 5	3	3	3
Hispanic arigin (of any race) White, nat af Hispanic origin	12 1 507	13 2 070	17 1 595	14 1 162	12 643	11 893	34 1 357 1 132	20 1 261 757	432 457	17 1 003 263
Renter-accupied housing units White Black	204 197 4	549 525 8	377 359 6	174 171 1	286 274	544 512 8	1 047 23	692 17	412	243 5
American Indian, Eskima, ar Aleut Asian ar Pacific Islander	2	11	7	2	4 2	16 5	32 22	34 6	20 16	12 1
Other race Hispanic arigin (of any race)	2	i 4	5 6	3	ī 2	3 13	8 25	8 15	3 13	2
White, nat af Hispanic arigin	195	522	357	168	273	503	1 031	687	404	242
VACANCY STATUS Vocont housing units	34	63	55	36	34	64	143	132	57	60
Far sale anlyFar rent	8 6	15 17	28 13	13 3	9 13	15 21	32 54 23	33 43	8 17 20	23 15 3
Rented or sald, nat accupied Far seasanal, recreatianal, or occasianal use	14 2	8	1 -	5 2	-	7	23 4	16 3 -	20 1 -	1
Far migrant warkers Other vacant Baarded up	4	20	13	13 1	11	20 2	30 2	37 3	11	18
ROOMS				•		-	_			
1 raam 2 raoms	- 5	5 42	3 23	1 10	1 17	19 40	20 71	6 61	11 79	19 43
3 rooms4 raams	27 87	106 339	96 347	37 145	52 225	137 371	234 810 624	176 604 512	95 234 229	292 272
5 raams 6 raams 7 raams	158 277 316	601 548 389	535 404 271	300 325 227	239 182 124	404 233 187	420 278	347 242	163 79	250 244 265
B ar mare raams Median, all hausing units	915 7.6	706 6.0	391 5.6	368 6.2	149 5.3	141 5.0	253 4.9	258 5.0	91 4.8	265 5.8 5.9
Mean, all hausing unitsMedian, occupied hausing units	7.6 7.6	6.3 6.0	5.9 5.6	6.4 6.2	5.6 5.4	5.2 5.0	5.1 4.9	5.3 5.1	4.9 4.8	5.8
Median, awner-accupied hausing units Median, renter-occupied hausing units	7.8 4.9	6.3 5.0	5.7 5.0	6.3 5.6	5.7 4.5	5.4 4.3	5.2 4.3	5.3 4.4	5.4 4.2	5.9 5.1
UNITS IN STRUCTURE 1, detached	1 603	2 557	2 010	1 397	869	1 174	2 145	1 951	663	1 354
1, attached2	16 28	24 16	2 2 11	8 5	14 54	26 95	75 294	37 109	13 24	13 7
3 or 45 to 9	2 17	21 25	15 12	2	9 13	36 7	124 34	44 38	35 56	3 2
10 to 19	48 68	23 10	15 -	_	22 -	44 107	27	13 -	70 4 106	Ξ.
50 ar mare	- - 3	51 3 6	- - 5	- ī	- 2 6	37 6	- 11	1 13	2 8	- 6
Occupied housing units	1 751	2 673	2 015	1 377	955	1 468	2 567	2 074	924	1 325
PERSONS IN UNIT	280	560	553	321	305	517	855	530	238	212
2 persans	801 248	1 065 468	785 323	598 226	330 157	490 207	851 404	671 403	282 157	428 266
4 persans 5 persans 5	244 112	366 154	225 88	150 57	104 43	167 63	267 123	260 132	151 61	265
6 ar more persans Median, accupied hausing units	2.24	60 2.23	2.08	25 2.11	16 2.02	24 1.94	67 2.00	78 2.26 2.10	35 2.29 2.19	96 58 2.58 2.48
Median, awner-occupied hausing units	2.29 1.79	2.22 2.30	2.06 2.18	2.06 2.77	1.98 2.16	2.01 1.78	1.94 2.11	2.67	2.46	2.91
PERSONS PER ROOM	1 74	2 (25	1 004	1 0/0	000	1 407	2 404	1 977	876	1 278
1.00 or less 1.01 ta 1.50 1.51 ar mare	1 744	2 635 28 10	1 986 19 10	1 360 11 6	938 10 7	1 437 23 8	2 484 55 28	77 20	31 17	42 5
Mean	.34	.40	.39	.37	.40	.42	.45	.48	.53	.48
VALUE Specified owner-occupied housing units	1 437	2 001	1 532	1 114	628	810	1 308	1 226	425	992
Less than \$20,000 \$20,000 ta \$39,999	1 7	8 276	9 289	2 128	9 203	13 304	39 661	43 622	24 227	12 304 575
\$40,000 ta \$59,999 \$60,000 ta \$79,999 \$80,000 ta \$79,999	143 748 380	1 055 490 96	853 292 65	603 258	333 67 10	404 78 8	507 90 9	505 45 6	151 22	304 575 90 10
\$80,000 ta \$99,999 \$100,000 ta \$149,999 \$150,000 ta \$199,999	129 26	64 12	16 6	80 36 5	4	3	2	3	=	1
\$250,000 ta \$299,999	3 -	- -	1	2 -	1	_	_	=	<u>-</u>	1
\$300,000 ar mare Median (dallars)	75 300	53 500	50 800	52 900	44 800	42 800	39 100	38 900 40 100	37 400 39 500	45 900 45 900
Mean (dollars) CONTRACT RENT	80 000	56 900	52 900	57 900	47 000	44 300	40 700	40 100	37 300	43 700
Specified renter-occupied housing units Median cantract rent (dallars)	201	542 343	371 315	171 354	281 317	534 305	1 113 292	741 293	449 254	257 338
Mean cantract rent (dallars)	374 403	343 334	315 314	356 349 —	317 310	305 301	292 286 2	289 1	234 221 -	336 1
Na meals included in rent	191	518	354	165	273	519	732 1 076	213 718	44]	313 249
Na cash rent	1 10	24	17	6	8	15	35	22	8	7

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

Process Proc	Census Tract or Block Numbering				s	pakane city, Spakar	ne County—Can.				
TRUMER FOR PRICE AND INSPANIC ORIGIN OF		Tract 18	Tract 19	Tract 20	Tract 21	Tract 22 (pt.)	Tract 23	Tract 24	Tract 25	Tract 26	Tract 27
## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ##		1 473	1 660	1 970	1 110	91	2 308	1 314	2 829	2 029	653
What	HOUSEHOLDER										
What is a second property of the control of the con	Owner-occupied nausing units	605	900	750	563	88	1 097	118	792	848	216
American Manifesti, air Mari. 1	White		866	42.0 729		Ξ	1 065				190
With and of Experience of Expe	American Indion, Eskima, ar Aleut		16	4	5	=	9 7	1 3 1	5		3 1 1
Part	Hispanic origin (af any race) White, not af Hispanic arigin					_			764	805	6 185
American Marie, Calena, or Alam. 142 183 44 132 2 55 84 44 48 12 2 55 84 44 48 12 2 55 84 44 48 12 2 55 84 44 48 12 2 55 84 44 48 12 2 55 84 44 48 12 2 55 84 44 12 12 55 84 44 12 12 55 84 44 12 12 55 84 44 12 12 55 84 44 12 12 55 84 44 12 12 55 84 44 12 12 55 84 44 12 12 55 84 44 12 12 55 84 44 12 12 55 84 44 12 12 12 55 84 44 12 12 55 84 44 12 12 55 84 44 12 12 55 84 44 12 12 55 84 44 12 12 55 84 44 12 12 55 84 44 12 12 55 84 44 12 12 55 84 44 12 12 55 84 44 12 12 55 84 44 12 12 55 84 44 12 12 55 84 44 12 12 55 84 44 12 12 55 84 44 12 12 55 84 44 12 12 55 84 44 12 12 55 84 44 12 12 55 84 44 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12	Renter-occupied hausing units White	746	614	1 037 949	485 450	80	859	1 013 923	1 634	958	334 272
### ACANCE STATUS **CAMCE STATUS **Well and Bit Uses **Well and Bit U	American Indian, Eskimo, ar Aleut Asian ar Pacific Islander	14 12	18 9	44 12	13 8	2	58 13	34	43 91	48 17	22 5 5
Ten pick March M	Hispanic arigin (of any race)	12	17		11		20	29	41	37 935	13 267
Fig. 18 of No	VACANCY STATUS										
Peter of the Pet	For sale only	12	22	28	20	_	42	8	15	26	9
Searched procedure	Rented ar sold, nat accupied		9	14	1	3 -	33	5	25	15	25
Sourched	Far migrant workers	15	_	_	-	=	<u>-</u>	-	-	_	36
	8aarded up	Ĭ	2		i	-				6	16
Medical and browing with	1 room		10		8						12
Medical and browing with	3 raoms	199	179	329	127	16	328	443	566	262	120 142
Medical and browing with	5 rooms	270	281 329	382	269		483	115	323	432	120 97
Medical and browing with	7 raoms	98	254 268	214	111	4	244	32	240	157	41 45
Median, coaped housing units. 4.3 5.5 4.7 5.0 3.1 4.9 3.1 4.0 4.5 4.4 5.8 6.0 5.0 6.0 6.0 6.0 6.0 6.0 6.0 6.0 6.0 6.0 6	Median, all hausing units	4.3	5.4	4.7	4.9	3.0	4.9	3.1	3.9	4.5	4.4 4.6
UNITS IN STRUCTURE 744	Median, occupied housing units Median, awner-occupied hausing units	4.3 5.3	5.5 6.3	4.7 5.9	5.0 5.6	_	5.6	5.8	6.4	5.3	4.4 5.5
detched		3.6	4.4	3.9	4.3	3.1	4.1	3.0	3.2	4.0	3.9
3 or 4	1, detached				837			254 27		1 266	457 9
20 to 49	2	44	172	305	100		320	134	288	78	69 41
20 to 9	5 to 9 10 ta 19	37		150 72	60 52		120	176	397 204	174	33 27
Order 25 8 9 10 1 17 8 40 8 16 Occupied housing units 1 392 1 556 1 787 1 048 88 2 046 1 131 2 596 1 909 550 PERSONS IN UNIT person	20 to 49 50 or mare	169	=	-	-	57 -		222 79	360	105	
PERSON N UNIT	Mobile hame ar trailerOther		8		10		17		40		16
Derson		1 392	1 556	1 787	1 048	88	2 046	1 131	2 596	1 909	330
183 752 279 160 77 313 92 281 332 78 78 78 78 78 78 78 7	1 person							676			229 139
Median, accupied hausing units	3 persans	183	252	279		7	313	92	281	332	
Nedion, accupied housing units	5 persons	44 36	109	101	58 38		98	17	114 77	81 52	36 17
1.00 or less	Median, accupied hausing units Median, awner-occupied hausing units	1.79	2.17 2.20	2.02 2.14	2.05 2.07	-	1.93	1.76	2.07	2.00	1.76
1.00 or less	Medion, renter-accupied hausing units	1.61	2.12	1.93	2.02	1.50	2.21	1.50-	1.50-	2.07	1.91
1.51 ar more	1.00 or less									1 833	515
VALUE Specified owner-occupied hausing units	1.51 ar more	15	16	20	7	3	41	27	25	23	17
Specified owner-occupied housing units		.4/	.44	.48	.46	.49	.40	,40	.40	.40	.40
\$20,000 to \$39,999	Specified owner-occupied housing units				511 24	-					188 45
\$60,000 to \$79,999	\$20,000 to \$39,999	221	262	392		Ξ	421	55	258 268	382 313	106 27
\$150,000 to \$199,999	\$60,000 ta \$79,999	48	106 33	25	31 10	=	22	7 2	102 23	3	9
\$250,000 for \$499,999\$ 1	\$100,000 to \$149,999 \$150,000 ta \$199,999	6 -		1 -	3	-	5	1	6 1	1	Ξ
Medin (dollars)	\$25U,UUU ta \$299,999	-	Ξ		Ξ	Ξ	- 1	=	- 1	-	_
CONTRACT RENT Specified renter-occupied housing units 785 640 1 030 479 85 936 1 004 1 789 1 051 323 Median contract rent (dollars) 308 270 237 272 316 242 190 268 294 224 Mean contract rent (dollars) 352 271 248 271 338 251 205 356 295 223 With medis included in rent 114 1 3 - 3 - 3 - 288 2 4 Mean contract rent (dollars) 3 - 838 213 275 Mean contract rent (dollars) 492 187 850 - 196 850 - 985 1 464 1 024 306	Median (dallars)			37 500 38 700		-	36 200 41 700		43 500 47 300	38 800 39 400	28 600 30 400
Specified renter-occupied housing units		400	, , , , ,	,,,,,,							
Mean contract rent (dallars) 352 271 248 271 338 251 205 356 295 223 With meals included in rent 114 1 3 - - 3 - 288 2 4 Mean contract rent (dallars) 692 187 850 - - 196 - 838 213 275 Na meals included in rent 651 623 1 006 471 85 904 985 1 464 1 024 306 Na meals included in rent 651 623 1 006 471 85 904 985 1 464 1 024 306	Specified renter-occupied hausing units Median cantract rent (dollars)						242	190	268	294	323 224
Mean contract rent (dollars) 692 187 850 - - 196 - 838 213 273 No meals included in rent 651 623 1 006 471 85 904 985 1 464 1 024 306 1 30 30	Mean cantract rent (dallars) With meals included in rent	352 114	271 1	248 3	271 —	338	251 3	205	356 288	2	4
		692 651 20	187 623 16			85	196 904 29	985 19		1 024 25	306 13

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

Census Tract or Block Numbering				Spo	okone city, Spokor	ne County—Con.				
Area	Troct 28	Troct 29	Troct 30	Troct 31	Troct 32	Troct 33	Troct 34	Troct 35	Troct 36	Troct 38 (pt.)
All housing units	395	1 138	939	1 990	1 879	178	789	1 112	2 417	740
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units Owner-occupied housing units	357 185	1 103 869	852 444	1 833 1 035	1 641 259	128 23	706 4	973 12	2 157 184	671 384
Percent of occupied housing units White	51.8 160	78.8 813	52.1 358	56.5 923	15.8 244	18.0 10	.6 3	1.2	8.5 176	57.2 368
8lock Americon Indion, Eskimo, or Aleut	14	20 9	70 9	56 8	6 -	10	_	_	2	6 2
Asion or Pocific IslanderOther race	3 4	22 5	4 3	43 5	9 -	3 -	1 -	-	3 -	3
Hisponic origin (of ony roce) White, not of Hisponic origin	7 157	10 808	6 356	11 918	2 242	2 9	- 3	12	3 175	5 366 287
Renter-occupied housing units	172 160	234 221	408 337	798 631	1 382 1 278	105 74	702 624	961 875	1 973 1 823	263
Americon Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	3 5	6	42 22	81 26	37 28	9 10	624 23 39	38 28	53 38	11 6 4
Asion or Pocific Islonder	3 1	-	3 4	51 9	28 11	5	5 11	17 3	46 13	3
Hisponic origin (of ony roce) White, not of Hisponic origin	3 158	4 221	15 328	18 629	34 1 260	6 73	18 616	14 864	39 1 801	7 260
VACANCY STATUS								100	040	69
Vacont housing units	38 9 3	35 13	87 21 25	157 23 61	238 40 94	50 - 15	83 - 48	139 2 120	260 7 177	11 25
For rent Rented or sold, not occupied For seosonal, recreotional, or occosional use	2 2	12 -	25 20	23 1	33 4	32	1	2 7	12 12	12
or second, received on a decosion use	22	_ _ 2	20	49	- 67	3	33	8	52	19
Boorded up	-	=	5	14	2	1	-	-	8	10
ROOMS	4	.5	7	53	92	31	264	380	169	9
2 rooms 3 rooms	13 61	13 61	23 77	75 180	246 638	25 53	360 137 21	361 248 80	422 804 553	27 73
4 rooms5 rooms	105	145 228 234	242 224 151	377 367 352	491 252 88	26 18 13	2	23 10	305 84	128 92
6 rooms 7 rooms 8 or more rooms	48 33 18	182 270	108 107	286 300	27 45	6	1 4	4	35 45	236 128 92 63 112 4.7 5.3 4.8
Medion, oll housing units	4.6 4.7	6.0 6.2	5.0 5.3	5.3 5.5	3.4 3.7	3.1 3.4	1.9	2.0 2.2	3.3 3.4	4.7 5.3
Medion, occupied housing unitsMedion, owner-occupied housing units	4.7 5.0	6.0	5.1 5.5	5.4 6.2	3.4 4.4	3.1 5.0	1.9 2.2	2.0 3.8	3.3 5.4	4.8 5.9
Medion, renter-occupied housing units	4.1	5.2	4.6	4.3	3.3	2.9	1.9	2.0	3.2	4.0
UNITS IN STRUCTURE 1, detoched	303	1 102	786	1 456	129	58	***	7	218 19	441 11
1, ottoched 2 3 or 4	8	13 13 3	25 87 24	32 134 100	55 151	2 4 7	4	1	65 250	28
5 to 9	5 28 3	2	8	129 43	218 301	1 35	5 91	3 132	702 477	2 39 38 86
20 to 4950 or more	25	_	_	82	710 285	65	228 452	383 556	473 201	60
Mobile home or troilerOther	4 6	2 3	2 7	3 11	1 22	1 5	9	1 28	11	26 9
Occupied housing units	357	1 103	852	1 833	1 641	128	706	973	2 157	671
PERSONS IN UNIT	135	236	224	520	1 079	78	625	821	1 409	211
2 persons 3 persons	118 49	385 224	225 143	626 290	428 85	29 12	67 11	142 9	556 112	286 90
5 persons	33 13	143 71	138 60	224 105	30 7	3	3 -	1	53 22 5	58 22 4
6 or more persons Medion, occupied housing units	1.87	2.32	62 2.40	68 2.13	12 1.50–	3 1.50– 1.67	1.50- 1.50-	1.50- 1.50-	1.50 - 1.66	1.94 2.00
Medion, owner-occupied housing units	1.92 1.78	2. 2 6 2.68	2.17 2.75	2.06 2.26	1.50 <u>–</u> 1.50–	1.50-	1.50-	1.50-	1.50-	1.85
PERSONS PER ROOM 1.00 or less	346	1 074	795	1 750	1 607	123	682	947	2 110	657
1.01 to 1.50	5 6	21 8	38 19	1 759 45 29	1 607 18 16	3 2	3 21	26	20 27	9
Meon	.46	.43	.52	.44	.40	.52	.58	.52	.43	.40
VALUE Specified owner-occupied housing units	169	809	405	938	64	14	_	5	101	303
Less thon \$20,000 \$20,000 to \$39,999	7 110	20 197	56 271	21 357	6 19	2 6	=	1 3	11 40	66
\$40,000 to \$59,999 \$60,000 to \$79 999	43 7	346 208	65 11	370 106	12 11	5 1	-	1 -	27 12	77 53 26
\$100,000 to \$149,999	1	25 11	2 -	42 23	8 2	_	-	-	7 2 1	26 38 17
\$150,000 to \$199,999 \$200,000 to \$249,999 \$250,000 to \$299,999		1	=	6 5 4	1	_	-	=	<u>i</u>	12
Median (dollars)	35 100	51 100	30 600	43 300	52 100	38 300		27 500 29 500	39 800	60 600
Mean (dollars)	36 500	51 800	31 800	51 200	84 300	37 300	-	29 500	48 100	83 300
CONTRACT RENT Specified renter-occupied housing units	166	225	399	786	1 382	104	702	961	1 971	286
Medion controct rent (dollors) Meon controct rent (dollors)	259 258	327 333	267 266	248 242	257 290	158 163	140 152	166 203	236 261	303 336
With meols included in rent		-	-	1 187	12 486	-	5 433	7 255	875 1 958	132 274
No cosh rent	161	215 10	386 13	768 17	1 347 23	100 4	689 8	942 12	1 958 12	10

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

Census Tract or Block Numbering				Spo	kone city, Spokar	ne County—Con.				
Area	Tract 39	Troct 40	Troct 41	Troct 42	Tract 43	Troct 44	Troct 45	Troct 46	Troct 47	Troct 106 (pt.)
All housing unitsTENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF	816	2 908	1 145	2 038	1 469	1 951	1 479	2 566	2 404	1 850
HOUSEHOLDER Occupied housing units	770	2 691	1 076	1 980	1 433	1 889	1 417	2 474	2 315	1 825
Owner-occupied housing units Percent of occupied housing units White	610 79.2 594	735 27.3 711	591 54.9 581	1 727 87.2 1 701	1 158 80.8 1 136	1 341 71.0 1 312	1 161 81.9 1 141	1 543 62.4 1 485	1 581 68.3 1 530	1 679 92.0 1 634
8lock American Indion, Eskimo, or Aleut Asian or Pocific Islonder	2 2 11	6 3 9	3 6	3 9 14	3 4 13	7 5 15	2 7 9	26 12 17	13 5 28	11 7 25
Other roce Hispanic origin (of ony race) White, not of Hisponic origin	1 6 590	6 15 703	1 6 577	15 1 687	2 4 1 135	2 13 1 300	2 9 1 134	3 10 1 479	5 15 1 520	20 1 618
lenter-occupied housing units	160 145	1 956 1 819	485 474	253 247	275 260	548 529	256 239	931 891	734 707 13	146 141
Block American Indion, Eskimo, or Aleut Asion or Pocific Islander Other roce	2 4 7 2	57 28 30 22	4 5 1	2 3	3 3 6 3	3 8 1	6 3 8 -	17 7 14 2	9 1	1 1
Hisponic origin (of ony roce) White, not of Hisponic origin	5 142	46 1 798	2 473	5 244	4 259	8 522	5 234	7 886	9 700	1 141
VACANCY STATUS Vacant housing units	46	217	69	58	36	6 2	6 2	92	89	25
For sole only For rent Rented or sold, not occupied	10 16	17 155	6 31 10	18 11 12	5 8 13	19 26 5	22 15 10	26 28 20	23 31 17	5 6 9
For seosonol, recreational, or occosional use	3	16 11 -	4	3	2	1 -	2	4	_	2 - 3
Other vocont	10	18 -	18 1	14 1	8 –	11 -	13 -	14 2	18 2	-
ROOMS 1 room 2 rooms	3 25	128 359	19 99	3 13 29	2 40	2 42	6 15	25 220	10 71	- 3
3 rooms 4 rooms	54 223	711 645	141 185	130	49 128	106 306	51 137	193 454	132 424 359	9 29 119
5 rooms 5 rooms 7 rooms 7	179 145 83	366 210 181	169 118 118	315 404 415	203 246 187	416 370 258	190 197 214	387 414 339	326 345	238 374
B or more rooms Medion, oll housing units	104 5.1 5.4	308 3.9 4.4	296 5.3 5.7	729 6.8 7.0	614 6.9 7.0	451 5.8 6.1	669 7.2 7.2	534 5.5 5.6	737 6.1 6.3	1 078 7.9 8.0
Meon, oll housing units Median, occupied housing units Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.1 5.4	3.9 6.8	5.4 7.2	6.8 7.0	6.9 7.5	5.8 6.3	7.3 7.8	5.6 6.5	6.2 7.1 4.3	7.9 8.0 6.8
Median, renter-occupied housing units UNITS IN STRUCTURE	4.1	3.4	3.8	5.6	4.3	4.5	4.6	3.8		
1, detached 1, ottoched 2	336 24 14	787 18 213	598 18 104	1 978 3 27	1 307 5 6	1 637 31 64	1 291 21 43	1 874 24 23	1 766 84 39	1 748 43 46
3 or 4 5 to 9 10 to 19	5 15	489 687	100 108	15	5 27	28 38 48	46 50 18	296 118 93	113 139 160	Ξ
20 to 49	2 - -	484 217 —	39 44 118	-	22 43 52	48 9 88	- -	123	89	-
Mobile home or troiler	417	13	16	1 4	1	8	9	15	13 2 315	12 1 825
Occupied housing units PERSONS IN UNIT	770	2 691	1 076	1 980	1 433	1 889	1 417	2 474	2 313	
1 person	292 331	1 359 815	475 331	458 748	396 525 197	576 738 286	344 538 211	837 839 375	608 801 365	119 539 379
3 persons 4 persons 5 persons	87 40 11	139 62	102 35	321 286 114	195 74	196 71	202 93	269 92	354 137 50	531 181 76
6 or more persons Medion, occupied housing units Medion, owner-occupied housing units	9 1.78 1.81	27 1.50– 2.12	16 1.69 2.11	53 2.21 2.22	46 2.11 2.19	22 2.00 2.06	29 2.18 2.23	62 1.98 2.23	2.19 2.32	3.17 3.22
Medion, renter-occupied housing units	1.53	1.50-	1.50-	2.12	1.60	1.81	1.90	1.50-	1.81	2.57
PERSONS PER ROOM 1.00 or less 1.01 to 1.50	758 8	2 638 28	1 070 4	1 968 8	1 420 11	1 875 11	1 411 5	2 441 22	2 279 22	1 817 5
1.51 or more	.35	25 .41	.35	.36	.34	.37	.34	11 .40	.39	.40
VALUE Specified owner-occupied housing units	219	546	488	1 604	1 093	1 243	1 074	1 427	1 448	1 575
Less thon \$20,000 \$20,000 to \$39,999 \$40,000 to \$59,999	8 39 24	6 74 215	2 18 134	4 43 402	3 31 229	8 165 541	2 48 184	8 162 605	12 124 403	52
\$80,000 to \$79,999 \$80,000 to \$99,999	26 5	159 53 31	131 83 62 23	595 326	266 172 180	357 115 47	187 139 212	392 134 88	316 309 246	466 642 351
\$100,000 to \$149,999 \$150,000 to \$199,999 \$200,000 to \$249,999	11 26 25	31 7 1	23 13	186 30 7	111 48	9	143 79	26 8	28	52 4 5
\$250,000 to \$299,999 \$300,000 or more Medion (dollors)	17 38 135 400	- 57 600	6 16 73 400	6 5 71 200	19 34 81 700	56 400	37 43 96 300	58 000	70 300	87 400 93 300
Mean (dollars)	168 800	62 000	95 200	78 000	108 100	60 400	123 700	65 300	77 200	93 300
CONTRACT RENT Specified renter-occupied housing units Median controct rent (dollors)	151 246	1 951 251	481 293	246 400	271 364	545 373	254 349	920 344	729 329	1 43 618
Meon contract rent (dollars) With meals included in rent	272	259	307 1 213	392	353	359 3 492	374 1 287	319 2 237	328	596 - -
Meon contract rent (dollors) No meols included in rent No cosh rent	148 3	1 923 28	462 18	227 19	256 15	523 19	246 7	903 15	721 8	138 5

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

Census Tract or Block Numbering				Sp	okone city, Spal	kane County—Cor	l.			
Area	Troct 107 (pt.)	Troct 108 (pt.)	Troct 109 (pt.)	Troct 110 (pt.)	Tract 111	Tract 112.01 (pt.)	Troct 112.02 (pt.)	Troct 113 (pt.)	Troct 122 (pt.)	Troct 134.01 (pt.)
All housing units	161	10	-	-	3 638	162	-	1	195	86
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF										
HOUSEHOLDER Occupied housing units	157	10	_	-	3 473	143	-	1	168	84
Owner-occupied housing units Percent of occupied hausing units	150 95.5	4 40.0	_	_	1 203 34.6	102 71.3	-	100.0	91 54.2	100.0
WhiteBlock	150	4	_	_	1 144 13	102	_	1 -	85 -	84 -
American Indion, Eskimo, or Aleut Asion or Pacific Islander	=	Ξ	_	=	11 32	_	_	_	2 4	Ξ
Other race	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	- 2	_
Hisponic origin (of ony roce) White, not of Hisponic origin	150	4	_	=	20 1 128	101	Ξ	ī	83 77	84
Renter-occupied housing units	7	6	Ξ	_	2 270 2 172	41 37	Ξ	Ξ	73	=
8lack American Indion, Eskimo, or Aleut	_	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ	28 27	4	_	_	2	=
Asian or Pocific Islander Other roce	_	Ξ	_	_	23 20	_	Ξ	_		_
Hispanic origin (of ony race)	_ 7	_	-	-	44 2 148	2 36	-	-	_ 73	_
White, not of Hisponic origin	/	6	_	_	2 148	30	_	_	73	
VACANCY STATUS Vacant housing units	4	_	_	_	165	19	_	-	27	2
For sale onlyFor rent	1 -	_	_	_	10 124	5 10	_	-	24	1
Rented ar sold, not occupiedFor seasonal, recreotional, or occosional use	1	_	Ξ	Ξ	11	1	_	_	<u></u>	_
For migrant workersOther vacant	- 1	-	_	_	9	3	-	_	2	ī
8oorded up	<u>-</u>	-	_	-	<u>-</u>	-	-	-	-	-
ROOMS									10	
1 room 2 rooms	_	=	_	Ξ.	254 392	3 6	_	_	10 16	-
3 rooms 4 rooms	3 1	2 3	Ξ	=	643 864	21 86	_	_	29 42	2
5 rooms6 rooms	9	1 3	Ξ	_	424 278	26 9	-	_	34 32	7 14
7 rooms8 or more roams	28 102	Ĭ	_	_	287 496	3	_	1	19 13	15 46
Median, oll housing units Meon, all housing units	8.5+ 8.3	4.5 4.8	-	_	4.1 4.6	4.1 4.3	-	7.0 7.0	4.5 4.6	14 15 46 7.7 7.7 7.7
Median, occupied housing units	8.5+	4.5	_	-	4.1	4.1	_	7.0	4.8 5.3	7.7
Medion, owner-occupied housing units Medion, renter-occupied housing units	8.5+ 7.8	4.5 5.0	=	_	6.9 3.4	4.2 4.0	Ξ.	7.0	3.8	/. <i>/</i>
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detoched	158	9	_		1 176 100	39 2	_	1	143 1	86 -
2 3 or 4	_	_	_		36 179	36	_	_	10 13	
5 to 9 10 to 19	_	_	_		184 364	1	_	_	20 8	
20 to 49		=	_	_	503 980	_	_			_
Mobile home or trailer	1 2	-	Ξ.	Ξ.	69 47	82 2	_	_	_	
Occupied housing units	157	10	_	_	3 473	143	-	1	168	84
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person	12	3	-	-	1 318	61 41	-	-	50 44	8 29
3 persons	66 29	ĩ	Ξ.	=	1 099 483	18	-		33 20	12 21
4 persons 5 persons	26 13	2 -	Ξ	_	395 124	7 10	Ξ	Ξ	15	9 5
6 or more persons	11 2.52	2.00	Ξ	_	54 1.88	1.76	Ξ.	2.00	2. 27 2. 27	2.92
Median, owner-occupied housing units Median, renter-accupied housing units	2.50 4.00	2.00 2.00	_	_	2.83 1.50–	1.50 <u>–</u> 2.85	-	2.00	2.21 2.45	2.92
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less 1.01 to 1.50	157	10	Ξ	-	3 362	134	_	1 -	160 5	83 1
1.51 or more	-	_	Ξ	_	67 44	9 - .49	-	.29	.53	.40
	.36	.46	-	_	.47	.49	-	.29	.33	,40
VALUE Specified owner-occupied housing units	131	4	_	_	1 046	31	_	1	87	78
Less than \$20,000 \$20,000 to \$39,999		-	=	=	1 6	2 10	_	-	3 52	-
\$60,000 to \$79,999	4 18	1	=	Ξ.	360 540	10	_	_	25	2 7
\$80,000 ta \$99,999 \$100,000 ta \$149,999	24	_	Ξ	Ξ	123	$\frac{7}{2}$	=	_	í	25 34
\$130,000 td \$199,999	45 25	Ξ	Ξ	_	15	2	-	-	3	7 3
\$200,000 to \$249,999 \$250,000 to \$299,999	8	_	Ξ	_	_	_	_	Ξ	_	-
\$300,000 ar mare	115 700	57 500	Ξ	Ξ	63 900	47 500	Ξ	62 500	36 400	107 800
Mean (dallars)	132 300	55 000	-	-	66 300	49 300	-	62 500	44 200	115 900
Specified renter-occupied housing units	7	,			0.040	4.			77	
Median contract rent (dallars)	625	275	Ξ	_	2 263 305	41 282	Ξ	=	264	=
Mean contract rent (dollars) With meals included in rent	538 -	288	Ξ	_	340 195	265 -	_	Ξ	263 1	-
Meon contract rent (dollars) No meals included in rent	- 6	- 6	Ξ	Ξ	576 2 046	41	-	_	313 75	Ξ
No cash rent	1	-	-	-	22	-	-	-	1	-

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Spakane city	, Spakane County	–Can.			Remai	nder of Spakane	Caunty		
Area	Tract 134.02 (pt.)	Tract 135 (pt.)	Tract 136 (pt.)	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 22 (pt.)	Tract 38 (pt.)	Tract 101
All housing units	705	25	217	-	-	-	-	64	41	1 799
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied hausing unitsOwner-occupied hausing units	688 592	24 21	203 168	=	Ξ	Ξ	_	64 -	39 38	1 226 1 073
Percent of occupied housing units White 8lack	86.0 580 4	87.5 21	82.8 165 2	_	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ	=	97.4 35	87.5 1 059
American Indian, Eskima, ar Aleut Asian ar Pacific Islander	- 5	=	- -	=	Ξ	=	=	Ξ	3	5
Other race Hispanic arigin (of any race)	3 4		1	-	_	_	_	_	_	2 15
White, nat of Hispanic arigin Renter-occupied hausing units	579 96	21 3	165 35	_	-	Ξ	Ξ	64	35]	1 046 153 150
White 8lack American Indian, Eskima, ar Aleut	95	3 -	34 _ 1	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ	=	57 3 2	1 - -	- 2
Asian ar Pacific IslanderOther race	<u> </u>	=	Ė	_	=	_	_	2 -		1
Hispanic arigin (af any race)	1 94	- 3	1 34	Ξ	_	_	_	4 54	1	1 150
VACANCY STATUS										573
Vacant housing units Far sale only Far rent	17 5	1 -	14 6	=	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ	=	2 - 1	30 6
Rented or sold, nat accupied Far seasanal, recreational, or accasional use	8	=	4	=	_	Ξ	_	_	=	21 488
For migrant warkers Other vacant 8aarded up	3	1	2	Ξ	_	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ	1	28
ROOMS	_	-	_	_	-	_	_	_		_
1 raam 2 raams	3	Ξ	1	_	Ξ	Ξ	_	2 23	-	40 142
3 raams	8 85 47	Ī	8 23	=	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ	10 23 6	6 16 13	192 318 332
5 raams 6 raams 7 raams	66	6	31 35 50	=	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ	=	5 1	267 164
8 ar mare raams Median, all hausing units	388 7.8	11 7.0	69 6.7	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ	3.2	- 4.4 4.5	344 5.1 5.4
Mean, all hausing units Median, accupied housing units Median, awner-occupied hausing units	7.6 7.8 8.2	7.4 7.2 7.7	6.7 6.7 6.9	=	Ξ	Ξ	<u> </u>	3.1 3.2	4.3 4.3 4.3	5.9 6.0
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.4	5.0	5.6	-	-	-	-	3.2	5.0	4.8
UNITS IN STRUCTURE 1, detached 1, attoched	575 11	23	208	_	-	Ξ	=	_	3	1 286 12
23 or 4	21 94	2	4	_	Ξ	_	Ξ	-	Ξ	4 2
5 to 9	l -	=	Ξ	_	=	=	=	12 52	-	12
50 ar mare	<u> </u>	Ξ	3	=	=	Ξ	Ξ	=	38	339
Other Occupied housing units	688	- 24	203	-	_	-	-	64	39	144 1 226
PERSONS IN UNIT								28	17	177
1 person 2 persons 3 persons	103 273 114	2 5 6	35 83 36	=	Ξ	Ξ	=	22 11	20 2	429 206
4 persons 5 persons 5	131	8 1	36 9	_	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ	2 1	=	235 103
6 ar mare persans Median, accupied hausing units Median, awner-accupied hausing units	24 2.38 2.47	2 3.33 3.56	2.30 2.31	Ξ.	Ξ	Ξ	=	1.68	1.63 1.60	76 2.53 2.51 2.73
Median, renter-accupied hausing units	1.88	2.75	2.25	-	-	-	-	1.68	3.00	2.73
PERSONS PER ROOM 1.00 or less	684	24	203	_	_	-	-	61	39	1 174
1.01 to 1.50	3 1 .36	- - .44	.39	=	=	Ξ	-	2 1 .59	- - .37	33 19 .48
Wean	.50	.44	.57							
Specified owner-occupied housing units Less than \$20,000	523	13 _	151	=	Ξ	Ξ	=	-	1 -	454 8
\$20,000 ta \$39,999 \$40,000 ta \$59,999	4 6	- - 2	17 23 41	Ξ	=	=	=	Ξ	1	32 93 112
\$60,000 ta \$79,999 \$80,000 ta \$99,999 \$100,000 ta \$149,999	76 120 205	3 2 4	21 37	Ξ.	Ξ	Ξ	=	=	-	81 98 20
\$150,000 to \$199,999 \$200,000 to \$249,999	18	1	11	_	=	Ξ	Ξ.	=	-	20 8 2
\$250,000 ta \$299,999 \$300,000 or mare Median (dallars)	112 000	129 200	77 700	Ξ.	=	=	Ξ	=	47 500 47 500	77 000
Mean (dallars)	119 000	143 500	87 100	-	-	-	-	-	47 500	84 500
CONTRACT RENT Specified renter-occupied housing units Median contract rent (dallars)	96	3	31	-	-	-	_	64 271	1 263	109 308
Median cantract rent (dallars) Mean contract rent (dallars) With meals included in rent	382 409	369 396 —	300 369 -	=	=	=	Ξ	265	263	333 2
Mean contract rent (dallars)	93	3	30	Ξ	-	=	Ξ	64	1	369 96 11
Na cash rent	3	-	1	-	-	_	-	_		- 11

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remoinder of Spokone County—Con.									
	Troct 102	Troct 103.01	Troct 103.98	Troct 104.01	Troct 104.02	Tract 105.01	Tract 105.98	Troct 106 (pt.)	Tract 107 (pt.)	Troct 108 (pt.)
All housing units	2 208	1 127	2 936	969	1 444	2 025	1 989	238	148	1 522
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units	2 069	1 058	2 773	830	1 314	1 979 1 630	1 947 1 790	231 196	145 132	1 454 760
Owner-occupied housing units Percent of occupied housing units	1 806 87.3	719 68.0	2 400 86.5	424 51.1	1 118 85.1	82.4	91.9	84.8	91.0 132	52.3 748
White	1 787 1	712	2 366 2	399 11	1 098 3	1 597 10	1 764	192 2	-	2
Americon Indion, Eskimo, or Aleut Asion or Pacific Islander Other roce	13 3 2	6 1 -	18 7 7	1 11 2	9 3 5	8 12 3	10 10 3	2	= =	3 4 3
Hisponic origin (of ony roce) White, not of Hispanic origin	13 1 776	710	29 2 348	4 397	16 1 088	12 1 589	16 1 753	191	1 131	740
Renter-occupied housing units White	263 257	339 329	373 368	406 366	196 193	349 339	157 150	35 35	13 13	694 662
8lock American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	- 5	- 6	- 1	18 9	1	2 5	1 5	_	_	9
Asian or Pocific Islander	-	2 2	3	11 2	-	3	1 -	_	_	14
Other roceHisponic origin (of any race)	4	8	3	8	2	7	1			12
White, not of Hispanic origin	254	324	366	360	193	333	150	35	13	653
VACANCY STATUS Vocont housing units	139	69	163	139	130	46	42	7	3	68
For sole only	22	9 22	23 27	11 102	17 36	16 14	15	2	1	6 33
For rentRented or sold, not occupied For seosonol, recreational, or occosional use	16 16	11	15	4	12	10	7 9	į	<u>.</u>	33 16 2
For seosonol, recreational, or occosional use For migront workers	40 1	10 1	48	4 -	25 -	6 -	<u>.</u>		-	11
Other vocontBoorded upBoorded up	44	16 2	50 2	18 1	40	Ξ	9 -	2 -	_	'i
ROOMS										
1 room 2 rooms	19 40	14 48	20 60	20 113	11 45	4 23	1 17	1 2	_	39 137
3 rooms	108 329	109 249	136 486	104 311	93 172	82 147	31 112	5 11	1 10	182 301
4 rooms5 rooms	415	244	585	217	300	155	178 278	28 41	12 22	188 157
6 rooms 7 rooms	359 340	180 123	488 400	93 43	236 192	198 297	305	39	24 79	143 375
8 or more rooms Medion, oll housing units	598 6.0	160 5.1	761 5.9	68 4.3	395 5.9	1 119 7.8	1 067 7.7	111 7.3	7.7	5.0
Mean, all housing units Median, occupied housing units	6.3 6.1	5.3 5.2	6.2 6.0	4.5 4.4	6.2 6.1	7.6 7.8	7.7 7.7	7.4 7.3	7.7 7.7	5.0 5.5 5.1
Median, owner-occupied hausing units Medion, renter-occupied housing units	6.3	5.7 4.0	6.2 4.8	5.1 4.0	6.3 5.0	8.2 4.5	7.8 6.1	7.7 5.6	7.8 6.3	7.1 3.8
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached1, ottoched	1 568 10	730 13	1 782 9	273 23	891 10	1 601 73	1 795 7	200 15	145	817 93
2	2 3	44	2	31 101	16	17	9 2	16	2	70 34
3 or 4	2	28	- 1	16	-	95 84	-	Ė	_	36 74
10 to 19	1	70 20	_	53	-	118	_	-	-	355
50 or moreMobile home or troiler	596	207	1 116	452	484	16	167	5	1	15 28
Occupied housing units	2 069	9 1 058	25 2 773	20 830	41 1 314	12 1 979	9 1 947	231	145	1 454
PERSONS IN UNIT	2 007	1 030	1 //0	030	1 014					
1 person	268	278	360	190	164	236	181 582	23 85	22 49	390 547
2 persons3 persons	717 369	338 172	992 502	280 178	459 254	707 358	375	39	27 26	250 168
4 persons 5 persons	411 197	153 71	523 259	117 40	255 117	412 192	484 230	42 26	15	67 32
6 or more persons Medion, occupied housing units	107 2.63	46 2.24	137 2.57	25 2.30	65 2.63	74 2.63	95 3.06	16 2.69	2.56	2.12
Medion, owner-occupied housing units Medion, renter-occupied housing units	2.59 2.92	2.32 1.98	2.52 2.82	2.37 2.24	2.62 2.69	2.82 2.07	3.09 2.66	2.96 2.07	2.50 3.00	2.28 1.90
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less	2 000	1 017	2 663	781	1 253	1 966	1 932 10	228 3	145	1 413 25
1.01 to 1.50 1.51 or more	49 20	32 9	85 25	14	46 15	4	5	.42	.38	25 16 .42
Meon	.46	.48	.47	.55	.47	.39	.41	.42	.30	2
VALUE Specified owner-occupied housing units	595	502	778	155	383	1 463	1 437	160	109	661
Less than \$20,000 \$20,000 to \$39,999	11 49	12 107	5 37	6	4		2 18	- 1	4	2 98
\$40,000 to \$59,999 \$60,000 to \$79,999	80 134	231 99	77 214	77 24	35 94	31 514	137 466	3 55	4 21	76 159
\$80,000 ta \$99,999 \$100,000 to \$149,999	161	29	206	6	107 101	490	344 296	50 40	29 29	196 97
\$150,000 to \$199,999	126 27	21	184 34	1 -	27	288 79	100	10	13	24
\$200,000 to \$249,999 \$250,000 to \$299,999	5		15 4	_	3 1	28 13	40 16		2	1 2
\$300,000 or more Medion (dollars)	82 900		85 100	46 200	87 700	18 85 500	18 84 700	88 400	98 100	79 500
Meon (dollors)	86 300	55 100	92 500	43 500	94 500	101 300	101 900	96 900	112 700	82 300
CONTRACT RENT Specified renter-occupied housing units	171	332	274	402	136	342	124	35	13	690
Median contract rent (dollors)	286	218	282	265	321 317	389 446	409 436	479 485	358 404	299 346
With medis included in rent	_	219	284 -	11	317	18	430	403	-	31 864
Mean contract rent (dollors) No meals included in rent	146	314		240 386	119	1 017 315 9	113	29	12	31 864 646 13
No cosh rent	1 25	18	29	5	17	9	11	6		13

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meonings of symbols, see text]

Concess Treest on Plant Numbering	,			Remainde	r of Spokone County	—Con.			
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Troct 109 (pt.)	Troct 110 (pt.)	Troct 112.01 (pt.)	Troct 112.02 (pt.)	Troct 113 (pt.)	Tract 114	Troct 115	Troct 116	Troct 117
All housing units	923	1 432	946	1 293	1 371	1 843	1 183	719	2 545
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER									
Occupied housing units Owner-occupied housing units	904 717	1 412 1 118	888 721	1 241 1 047	1 329 1 132	1 749 1 351	1 130 876	683 494	2 430 1 069
Percent of occupied housing units	79.3	79.2 1 089	81.2 705	84.4 1 025	85.2 1 120	77.2 1 323 4	77.5 861	72.3 484	44.0 1 045 2
Black American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Asion or Pocific Islander Other roce	6 5 1	11 9 4 5	3 9 2 2	13 2 5	3 4 4	9 12 3	6 6 3	3 6 1	8 12 2
Hispanic origin (of ony roce) White, not of Hispanic origin Renter-occupied housing units	698	10 1 084 294	5 702 167	14 1 016 194	9 1 114 197	11 1 315 398	12 853 254	3 482 189	10 1 039 1 361
White	183	286	164	191 1	192	377 2	247	183	1 319 8
Americon Indion, Eskimo, or Aleut Asion or Pocific Islander Other race	2	4 3 1	2 _ 1	2 -	3 1 1	11 5 3	4 1 1	3 1 2	15 11 8
Hisponic origin (of ony race) White, not of Hisponic origin	1	3 285	2 163	7 184	1 192	6 374	2 246	3 183	23 1 305
VACANCY STATUS Vocont housing units	19	20	58	52	42	94	53	36	115
For sole only For rent	3 6	4 7	7 14	13 7	9 11	23 33 11	16 14 5	6 8 2	8 79 10
Rented or sold, not occupied For seosonol, recreational, or occasionol use For migrant workers	2	6	4 4 -	8 11 -	8 2 1	2	_	2	6
Other vocont 8oorded up	2	2 -	29 2	13 1	11	25 3	18 1	18 4	12 1
ROOMS 1 room		4	7	5	.6	13	6	5	76
2 rooms 3 rooms 4 rooms	37	18 86 131	25 70 344	25 68 315	13 30 123	62 110 375	33 81 238	40 51 146	162 343 659
5 rooms6 rooms	110 174	243 278	240 131	306 173	123 250 211	383 294	271 224	160 110	448 299 209
7 rooms 8 or more rooms Medion, oll housing units	. 344	221 451 6.3	48 81 4.6	125 276 5.3	196 542 6.8	233 373 5.4	140 190 5.4	70 137 5.2	349 4.6
Mean, oll housing units Medion, occupied housing units	6.9	6.6 6.4	5.0 4.7	5.8 5.3	7.0 6.8	5.7 5.5	5.6 5.4	5.6 5.3	5.0 4.6 6.0
Medion, owner-occupied housing units	7.1	6.7 4.3	4.8 4.3	5.5 4.3	7.2 5.1	5.9 4.4	5.7 4.5	5.7 4.1	3.8
UNITS IN STRUCTURE 1, detached	693	1 223 11	531 8	713 16	1 169 41	1 274 32	1 094 22	605	1 135 126
1, ottoched 2 3 or 4	. 59	15 19	18	15 6	26	34 48	33 11	21 13	131 114
5 to 9	. 16	38 97 —	_	5	14 83	19 36 29	6 2	34 23	148 243 57 357
50 or more Mobile home or troiler	19	26	384	534	31	352	- 8	12	357 193 41
Occupied housing units		3 1 412	5 888	1 241	7 1 329	19 1 749	7 1 130	68 3	2 430
PERSONS IN UNIT 1 person	. 192	294	308	266	225	338	301	200	829
2 persons3 persons	354	527 243	349 103	401 233	541 239	560 326 321	424 173 147	264 102 78	759 360 297
4 persons6 or more persons	. 44	208 101 39	76 37 15	218 71 52	208 85 31	135 69	55 30	28 11	136 49
Medion, occupied housing units Medion, owner-occupied housing units	2.23 2.29	2.28 2.33	1.89 1.85	2.38 2.40 2.29	2.31 2.36 2.03	2.46 2.49 2.32	2.12 2.10 2.24	2.04 2.07 1.89	2.01 2.37 1.67
Median, renter-occupied housing units PERSONS PER ROOM	1.96	2.02	2.09	2.27	2.03				
1.00 or less	. 1 4	1 396 13	868 13	1 201 26	1 316 9 4	1 696 34 19	1 101 21 8	673 8 2	2 353 39 38
1.51 or more		.40	.43	14 .46	.37	.48	.43	.40	.46
VALUE Specified owner-occupied housing units	614	1 026	351	490	929	971 9	818 13	45 8 7	871 3
Less thon \$20,000 \$20,000 to \$39,999 \$40,000 to \$59,999	. 7	6 33 510	18 110 126	5 77 126	48 175	147 310	199 423	91 208	103 506
\$60,000 to \$79,999 \$80,000 to \$99,999	316 146	409 52	77 12	138 78 52	198 133 214	385 90 24	146 25 4	115 21 10	227 21 9
\$100,000 to \$149,999 \$150,000 to \$199,999 \$200,000 to \$249,999	_ 3	12 1 3	1	7 3	101 34	5 1	5 2	3 -	i -
\$250,000 to \$299,999 \$300,000 or more	2	58 900	- 46 700	3 1 65 700	13 12 85 000	- 60 900	1 - 48 000	2 1 53 400	53 600 54 700
Medion (dollars)		60 400	49 000	70 600	103 900	60 900	50 900	57 100	54 700
CONTRACT RENT Specified renter-occupied housing units	185	292	162 251	177 262	181 399	392 297	244 300	188 288	1 349 327
Median controct rent (dollars) Meon controct rent (dallars) With meals included in rent	395	306 331 -	249 —	27 l	454 2	300	297 2 313	302	320 1 237
Meon contract rent (dollars) No meals included in rent No cosh rent	178	281 11	- 147 15	213 161 15	159	381 11	234 8	183 5	1 330 18
AO COSII TEIN	- ' '		.,,						

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Far definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering				Remainde	r of Spokone County-	-Con.			
Area	Tract 120	Troct 121	Troct 122 (pt.)	Troct 123	Troct 124 (pt.)	Troct 125	Troct 128.02 (pt.)	Troct 129.01	Tract 129.02
All housing units	1 640	1 157	365	2 432	2 076	1 047	363	1 008	1 716
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER									
Occupied housing unitsOwner-occupied housing units	1 5B6 1 0B3	1 095 621	334 198	2 261 1 256	2 035 1 878	1 010 520	359 274	981 735	1 665 1 255
Percent of occupied housing units White	68.3 1 077	56.7 609	59.3 196	55.6 1 214	92.3 1 B47	51.5 512	76.3 270	74.9 723	75.4 1 225
Block American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Asian or Pocific Islander Other race	1 2 3 -	2 4 5 1	- 1 1	14 6 19 3	4 13 7	3 4 1	1 2 -	2 6 2	7 15 1
Hispanic origin (of any race) White, not of Hispanic origin	1 071	5 605	1 196	10 1 207	1B 1 836	7 506 490	270 B5	9 716 246	1 219 410
Renter-occupied housing units White Block	503 500	474 465 2	136 127 1	1 005 951 20	157 153	478 2	82 2	238	39B 2
Americon Indion, Eskimo, or Aleut Asion or Pocific Islander	2 -	4 1	8 -	18 11	1 2	2 5	- -	2 4 2	2
Other roce	6	5	2	19	1 152	3 7 474	1 82	4 236	6 396
White, not of Hispanic origin VACANCY STATUS	495	462	125	940	153	4/4	02	230	370
Vacant housing units For sole only	54 14	62 14	31 7	1 71 18	41 9	37 8	4 -	27 7	51 13
For rentRented or sold, not occupied	14 11	2B 2	10	82 26 21	9 10 4	13 4 5	2 1	B 4 1	16 13 1
For seasanal, recreational, or occosional use For migrant workers Other vacant	3 - 12	4 - 14	12	21	- 9	7	Ė	7	8
Boorded up	2	i	5	1	1	-	-	-	2
ROOMS 1 room	10 26	19 61	1 26	4B 173	11 34	11 53	_ 4	3 10	1 37
2 rooms 3 rooms 4 rooms	145 342	126 29B	62 132	415 6B1	65 154	128 298	3 31	27 12B	86 140
5 rooms 6 roams	396 255	230 177	B0 31	430 236	148 160	193 102	52 53 65	139 201 159	191 294 326
7 roams 8 or more rooms	180 286 5.3	98 148 4.8	15 1B 4.2	193 256 4.4	259 1 245 8.1	108 154 4.7	155 7.1	341 6.5	641 6.B
Medion, all housing units Meon, oll housing units Median, occupied housing units	5.6 5.3	5.1 4.9	4.4 4.3	4.B 4.4	7.8 8.2	5.2 4.7	7.2 7.1	6.6 6.5	6.9 6.9
Median, owner-occupied housing units Median, renter-occupied housing units	5.8 4.2	5.6 4.0	4.5 3.8	5.1 3.7	8.3 5.1	5.7 4.1	7.5 5.6	6.9 5.7	7.3 5.4
UNITS IN STRUCTURE 1, detoched	1 180	753	219	1 302	1 756	494	274	827	1 368
2	53 90	41 77	_ 1	65 52	12 7	58 78	37 46 3	94 60 4	117 84 8
3 or 4	21 3B 97	48 10 55	1B 4 24	140 82 227	27 7 1	13 67 130	- -	7 1	9
20 to 49 50 or more	140	56 -	_	17B -	Ė	66	_	-	94 - 28
Mobile home or troiler	6 15	103 14	96 3	364 22	260 6	138	3	6 9	8
Occupied housing units PERSONS IN UNIT	1 586	1 095	334	2 261	2 035	1 010	359	981	1 665
l person=2 persons	449 598	315 392	138 116	809 766	238 651	36B 331	55 147	132 358	231 470
3 persons 4 persons	248 193	180 141	38 28	344 233	361 511	13B 105	63 66	191 196	329 403 152
5 persons 6 or more persons Median, occupied housing units	72 26 2.08	45 22 2.09	10 4 1.75	72 37 1.92	1B6 88 2.86	40 2B 1.91	17 11 2.35	65 39 2.50	80 2.90
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.14 1.B6	2.19 1.91	1.73 1.79	2.06 1.69	2.92 2.28	2.11 1.69	2.29 2.62	2.49 2.54	3.08 2.38
PERSONS PER ROOM					0.01	000	255	972	1 637
1.00 or less 1.01 to 1.50 1.51 or more	1 562 14 10	1 070 18 7	327 6	2 191 42 2B	2 014 15 6	98B 16 6	355 2 2	7 7 2	17 11
Mean	.41	.45	.45	.45	.39	.43	.37	.42	.44
Specified owner-accupied housing units	945	522	119	890	1 496	364	244	68 3	1 148
Less than \$20,000 \$20,000 to \$39,999 \$40,000 ta \$59,999	136 4B0	10 124 273	4 61 42	39 297 293	2 11 32	6 77 137	- 2 19	30 253	42 2B8
\$60,000 to \$79,999 \$80,000 to \$99,999 \$100,000 to \$149,999	25B 51	89 16	10 1	155 56	307 446	115 2B	144 55	322 58	562 186 53
\$100,000 to \$149,999 \$150,000 ta \$199,999 \$200,000 to \$249,999	12 1	8 2	- - 1	31 15	500 121 4B	1	19 1	14 3 1	53 9 2
\$250,000 to \$299,999 \$300,000 or more	3 -	Ξ		4	17 12	Ξ	3 -	<u>.</u>	2
Median (dollars) Meon (dollars)	53 500 56 200	49 000 50 700	38 800 41 200	45 800 52 900		53 500 55 400	75 400 B1 000	62 700 64 800	67 100 70 100
CONTRACT RENT	407	470	100	000	142	488	82	239	404
Specified renter-occupied hausing units	497 304 319	472 292 300	133 219 237	998 288 305	143 475 448	299 333	374 376	384 37B	372 377
Mean contract rent (dollars)	_	_	Ξ	2 275	-	10 609	- 82	1 513 234	395
Na meals included in rent No cosh rent	486 11	461 11	131 2	970 26	134 9	469 9	- 62	4	3/3

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meonings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering				Remoinder o	of Spokone County	—Con.			
Area	Troct 130	Troct 131	Troct 132.01	Troct 132.02	Troct 133	Troct 134.01 (pt.)	Troct 134.02 (pt.)	Tract 135 (pt.)	Troct 136 (pt.)
All housing units	1 060	1 929	2 249	973	713	767	1 568	1 357	805
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER			0.140	202	404	750	1 524	1 202	748
Occupied housing units	1 002 575 57.4	1 854 1 482 79.9	2 163 1 931 89.3	902 695 77.1	696 613 88.1	752 692 92.0	1 524 1 266 83.1	1 302 1 149 88.2	378 50.5
Percent of occupied housing units White 8lock	566	1 455 4	1 893	687	610	676 7	1 241	1 137	367 2
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Asion or Pacific Islonder Other roce	6 1 2	13 6 4	20 13 2	2 4 -	3 	2 7 -	3 16 -	5 5 -	1 6 2
Hisponic origin (of ony roce) White, not of Hisponic origin	9 559	12 1 447	21 1 875	4 683	1 609	6 670	7 1 236	8 1 130	10 359
Renter-occupied housing units White	427 409	372 354	232 225	207 206	83 80	60 57	258 251	153 149	359 370 340 20 2
Americon Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	4 3 8	10 3	2 2 3	<u>ī</u>	- - 1 2	1	2 2 2	2 -	20 2 2
Other race Hisponic origin (af any race) White, not of Hispanic origin	3 8 404	3 7 352	- 3 222	206	3 79	3 56	5 247	3 147	13 333
VACANCY STATUS									
Vacant housing units	58	75	86 27	71 18	17 3	15 2	44 5	55 12 4	57 13 26
For rent Rented or sold, not occupied For seasonal, recreotional, or occosional use	42 5 2	23 6 2	18 19 3	5 24 15	2 2 3	2 3 2	15 13 -	10 2	1 2
For migrant workersOther vacant	-	2 28	3 - 19	9	3 - 7	- 6	11	27	1 14
8oarded up	ĭ	ĩ	2	_	Ì	-	-	1	-
ROOMS 1 room	11	3	6	2	4	-	4	5 25	12 21
2 rooms	96 142	46 118	44 75	12 59 122	8 27 83	4 8 36	26 98 63	50 171	57 121
4 rooms 5 rooms 6 rooms	220 104 87	404 410 323	313 475 373	156 157	115 121	57 91	105 186	236 214	202
7 rooms 8 or more rooms	87 313	234 391	373 590	124 341	82 273	124 447	239 847	193 463	220 75 97 5.4
Median, oll housing units	5.1 5.7	5.5 5.8	6.1 6.3	6.4 6.6	6.5 6.8	7.9 7.9	7.7 7.6	6.4	5.5
Medion, occupied housing units Medion, owner-occupied housing units	5.3 7.5	5.5 5.8	6.1 6.3 5.0	6.5 7.1 4.9	6.5 6.8 5.1	8.0 8.1 6.3	7.8 8.2 4.0	6.4 6.7 4.8	5.5 5.8 5.4
Median, renter-occupied housing units UNITS IN STRUCTURE	3.6	4.5	3.0	4.7	3.1	0.0			
1, detached1, ottoched	569 13	1 228 58	1 608 25	716 50	564	746 5	1 333 31	935 27	340 209
23 or 4	16 11	33 9	10	50 53 12	-	1	29 35 20 26	13 9	34 11 -
5 to 9 10 to 19 20 to 49	25 84 17	11 7 -	Ξ	33		=	26 9	<u>:</u>	_
50 or more Mobile home or troiler	233 83	575	_ 599	_ 52	138	12	73 6	368	192
Occupied housing units	1 002	8 1 854	7 2 163	7 902	11 696	3 752	1 524	1 302	19 748
PERSONS IN UNIT							0.50	010	84
1 person2 persons	287 301	370 626	259 632	171 365	93 245	80 281 126	258 465 266	210 504 223	236 129
3 persons 4 persons 5 persons 5	142 167 65	338 308 145	386 496 260	142 150 48	104 147 65	126 165 81	339 127	209 110	184 74
6 or more persons	40 2.21	67 2.39	260 130 2.99	26 2.27	42 2.60	19 2.62	69 2.65	46 2.38	41 2.92
Medion, owner-occupied housing units Medion, renter-occupied housing units	2.89 1.50-	2.40 2.36	2.98 3.07	2.37 1.94	2.59 2.65	2.64 2.45	2.97 1.50-	2.38 2.30	2.25 3.78
PERSONS PER ROOM 1.00 or less	976	1 811	2 094	889	676	747	1 515	1 278	713
1.01 to 1.50	18 8	31 12	51 18	12 1	18 2	4 1 .37	5 4 .38	11 13 .41	25 10 .55
WALUE	.44	.46	.50	.38	.44				
Specified owner-occupied housing units Less than \$20,000	465 2	941 12	1 308	545	247 8	585 2 5	1 148 1 8	483 3 28	175 3 15
\$20,000 to \$39,999 \$40,000 to \$59,999	21 89	136 395	53 655 352	4 52 105	13 42 36	17 145	33 250	44 81	55 38
\$60,000 to \$79,999 \$80,000 to \$99,999 \$100,000 to \$149,999	112 112 100	252 112 29	161 74	138 119	36 37 78	161 167	362 300	115 142	55 38 24 32 8
\$150,000 to \$199,999 \$200,000 to \$249,999	24 4	2	7	70 2 6	18 11	48 24	99 43	52 6 8	8 -
\$250,000 to \$299,999 \$300,000 or more	1]] 55 000	2 - 58 000	13 18 95 200	1 3 92 200	9 94 800	18 34 95 000	95 200	68 500
Medion (dollars)	81 300 87 500	55 900 60 300	58 000 63 900	120 500	100 900	112 100	116 600	105 400	76 000
CONTRACT RENT Specified renter-occupied housing units	418	362	222	196	61 249	47 556	248 382	114 317	348 363
Medion contract rent (dollors) Mean contract rent (dollors)	353 341	309 317	334 350	444 439	269 312	526 1	373 -	333 1	363 345 1
With meals included in rent Mean controct rent (dollors) No meals included in rent	432 404	- - 341	210	185	_ 53	363 38	244	263 97	387 177
No cosh rent	5	21	12	11	8	8	4	16	170

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering				Remainder of Spoko	ne County—Con.			
Area	Tract 137	Troct 138	Tract 139	Troct 140.01	Troct 140.02	Troct 141	Troct 142	Troct 143
All housing units	748	1 266	1 088	813	1 969	1 470	773	1 196
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER								
Occupied housing unitsOwner-occupied housing units	703 366	1 122	1 017 584	762 192	1 924 850 44.2	1 368 1 107 80.9	681 557 81.8	1 086 831 76.5
Percent of occupied housing units	52.1 355	.4	57.4 558	25.2 187	817 5	1 087	553	825
Block Americon Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Asion ar Pacific Islander Other race	3 5 3 —	-	12 4 9 1	2 3	6 14 8	8 2 6	3 - 1	5 1 -
Hisponic origin (of any race) White, not of Hispanic origin	1 354	_ 3	6 553	187	14 810	9 1 081	4 551	1 824
Renter-occupied housing units	337 305	1 118 957	433 407	570 491	1 074 922	261 252	124 120	255 250
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	11 10	84 6	16 1	8 7 47	23 15 94	2 6 1	3	3
Asion or Pocific Islander	6 5	34 37	5 4	17	20		1	2
Hispanic origin (of ony roce) White, not of Hisponic origin	10 300	58 940	8 402	24 483	35 905	251	115	248
VACANCY STATUS	45	144	71	51	45	102	92	110
Vacant housing units For sole only For rent	45 1 29	144 - 1	71 2 19	7 24	4 26	21 28	9 5	9 12
Rented or sold, not occupiedFor seosonol, recreational, or occosionol use	2 3	4	6	9 5	9 2	8 24	8 60	9 15
or migront workers	10	138	43	6	- 4	21	10	65
Boarded up	2	2	1	-	-	3	1	3
room	19	_	14	35	39 259	25 31	6 26	4 20
2 rooms 3 rooms 4 rooms	80 97 164	25 53 236	64 171 220	196 175 132	260 425	112 269	52 134	39 171
rooms	135 77	592 274	222 158	101 55	226 170	249 220	176 126	226 225 201
7 rooms	64 112	60 26	121 118	49 70	173 417	233 331	103 150	310
Medion, oll hausing units Mean, oll housing units	4.6 5.0	5.0 5.1	4.8 5.1	3.5 4.1	4.5 5.2	5.7 5.9	5.5 5.8	6.1 6.3 6.2
Median, occupied housing unitsMedian, owner-occupied housing units	4.7 6.0	5.1 3.5	4.9 5.8	3.6 6.1	4.6 7.1	5.9 6.2	5.7 5.9 4.9	6.3 5.7
Medion, renter-occupied housing units UNITS IN STRUCTURE	3.9	5.1	3.8	3.0	3.6	4.6	4.7	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
1, detached	318 74	365 801	633 11	310 12	944 39	881 13	407 8	944 16
2 3 or 4	40 6	89	76 71	61 123	166 101	20 4	4 -	11 7
6 to 9	56 25	-	58 59	77 1 <u>39</u>	82 165	2 -	=	3 1
20 to 49 50 or more Mobile home or trailer	30 187	-	72 _ 105	57 - 27	192 141 130	- - 538	- - 349	206
Other	12	11	3	7	9	12	5 681	1 086
Occupied housing units PERSONS IN UNIT	703	1 122	1 017	762	1 924	1 368	001	1 000
1 person	193 253	10 222	276 333	300 260	410 720	232 498	100 260	234 404
3 persons 4 persons	113 87	319 378	188 146	95 63	360 280	240 264	126 137	145
5 persans6 or more persons	36 21	147 46	46 28	25 19	98 56	83 51	41 17	172 85 46 2.26
Median, occupied housing unitsMedian, owner-occupied housing units	2.13 2.21	3.53 2.50	2.20 2.35	1.81 2.09	2.27 2.53	2.41 2.40	2.42 2.46 2.29	2.26 2.21 2.57
Medion, renter-occupied housing units PERSONS PER ROOM	2.01	3.53	1.93	1.71	2.10	2.45	2.29	2.57
1.00 ar less	679 17	1 049 60	982 29	729 19	1 844	1 321	657 16	1 071 11
1.51 or more	.47	13 .69	6 .48	14 .51	54 26 .49	35 12 .45	.46	.42
VALUE								407
Specified owner-occupied housing units	133	4 -	453 5	155 3	707 4	449 9	113 1	407 41 145
\$20,000 to \$39,999 \$40,000 to \$59,999 \$60,000 to \$79,999	10 24	1	48 180	41 61	25 273 270	24 78 116	7 18 36	122 51 28
\$100,000 to \$149,999	30 27 22	ī	137 54 23	33 6 11	100 30	94 87	27 20	28 18
\$150,000 to \$199,999 \$200,000 to \$249,999	8 5		3 2	<u>'</u>	5 -	25 11	3 -	1
\$250,000 ta \$299,999 \$300,000 or more	6	.	- 1			2 3	1 -	1 42 900
Median (dollars)	81 700 100 000	75 000 103 800	59 300 64 600	50 400 54 700	63 600 66 300	79 500 89 900	77 500 81 100	48 400
CONTRACT RENT	A. .					010	01	170
Specified renter-occupied housing units Median controct rent (dollars) Mean controct rent (dallars)	316 223 248	1 093 397 410	426 268 261	567 235 252	1 068 274 281	210 286 289	91 261 284	170 217 226
With meols included in rent	246 1 675	410	261 3 396		1 213		_	2 269
No meals included in rent No cosh rent	239 76	359 734	369 54	562 5	1 023 44	190 20	81 10	143 25

Table 10. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990
[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Concue Tract or Block Mumbaring		is	Spakane County					Spokone city, Spakone County	cone County				Remoinder of Spokane County	pokone County
Area	Spokone, WA MSA	Totol	Opportunity COP	Spokone city	Troct 14	Troct 15	Troct 23	Tract 25	Troct 26	Troct 30	Tact 31	Froct 111	Tract 138	Troct 140 02
Occupied housing units	135 919	135 919	8 430	71 326	2 432	1 968		2 406	1 772	969	1 554	3 316	096	1 739
TENURE Owner-occupied housing units Percent of accupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units Percent of occupied housing units	87 913 64.7 48 006 35.3	87 913 64.7 48 006 35.3	5 417 64.3 3 013 35.7	41 562 58.3 29 764 41.7	1 385 56.9 1 047 43.1	1 276 64.8 692 35.2	1 065 55.4 859 44.6	772 32.1 1 634 67.9	814 45.9 958 54.1	358 51.5 337 48.5	923 59.4 631 40.6	1 144 34.5 2 172 65.5	3 957 799.7	817 47.0 922 53.0
1 TOOM 1 TOOM 2	2 247 6 417 12 485 24 221 23 840 16 326 31 177 6.5 5	2 247 6 417 12 285 23 223 23 640 19 660 11 777 8 5.5 6 4 4	287 287 768 1 184 1 257 2 425 6.0 6.0 6.1	1 759 1 759 7 542 1 13 881 10 787 10 075 10 943 1 543 1 6.2 3 8	264 648 721 257 252 252 252 4.3	28 143 143 144 228 228 5.1 5.1 4.4	30 112 112 213 331 331 216 216 5.0 5.0 5.0	149 375 452 452 289 222 222 271 4.0 4.0	100 100 2007 3379 2229 2239 2239 134 134 134 155 157 167 167 167 167 167 167 167 167 167 16	6 17 6 17 6 17 6 17 6 17 6 17 6 17 6 17	27 49 118 282 282 284 284 284 284 56 6 56	241 761 385 385 286 286 286 472 8.4	19 144 1442 1442 1442 1443 1443 1443 1443	31 182 216 384 384 197 197 164 164 404 7.7 3.7
UNITS IN STRUCTURE 1, deroched 2 2 3 or 4 3 or 4 50 or more Mobile home or trailer Other	92 92 94 94 94 94 94 94 94 94 94 94 94 94 94	92 94 94 94 94 94 94 94 94 94 94 94 94 94	5 755 401 522 223 244 511 407 22 46	49 172 978 3 247 3 247 3 399 1 0 18 465	1 942 66 250 109 109 31 25 1	1751 305 324 334 1111111111111111111111111111111	1 102 240 178 178 87 87 28 259	1 024 283 304 304 332 332 34 359 34 359 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35	1 138 255 181 181 157 77	592 15 16 16 16 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	- 20 20 42 83 84 1 62	1 095 87 87 87 87 87 87 87 87 87 87 87 87 87	316 578 59 1	8844 844 844 844 844 844 844 844 844 84
PERSONS IN UNIT 1 person 2 persons 3 persons 5 persons 6 or more persons 6 or more persons Medion, cocupied housing units Medion, owner-accupied housing units	37 530 46 400 21 18 894 7 829 3 846 2.16 2.26	37 530 46 400 21 420 18 894 7 829 3 844 2.16 2.29 1.81	1 985 3 061 1 368 1 253 2 22 2.23 2.37 1.89	24 276 23 948 10 327 7 906 7 906 3 245 1 624 1.98 2.15	828 809 375 375 116 11.98 2.08	509 651 337 119 119 2.23 2.03 2.63	634 239 239 239 83 200 200 2.13	1 196 607 246 179 107 1 51 2.05 1.50-	588 586 305 177 71 71 71 71 71 71 71 73 73 73 73 73 74 73 74 74 75 75 76 76 76 76 76 76 76 76 76 76 76 76 76	185 193 103 103 52 40 2.12 2.12	459 544 182 182 80 2.08 2.08	1 275 1 061 453 369 1 16 1 2 79 1 50–	8 193 278 327 119 3.50 3.50 3.51 3.51	361 653 256 91 91 2.28 2.50 2.11
PERSONS PER ROOM 1.00 or less 1.01 to 1.50 1.51 or more	132 928 2 040 951 .42	132 928 2 040 951	8 82 82 38 38 41	69 826 998 502 14.	2 43 269 443	1 880 73 15 .46	- 84 44. 44.	2 352 38 16 45	1 716 39 17 17	658 25 49	1 511 28 15 14.	3 226 55 35 46	91. 4. 5. 5.	1 675 44 20 74
VALUE Specified owner-occupied housing units. Less than \$20,000 \$20,000 to \$39,999 \$40,000 to \$59,999 \$60,000 to \$79,999 \$100,000 to \$149,999 \$150,000 to \$149,999 \$200,000 to \$249,999	69 21 982 1	69 219 821 821 821 821 821 821 821 821 821 821	4 854 1 1 226 1 736 2 074 6 29 1 6 3 1 3 3 3 6 3 200 6 5 600	36 963 9 663 13 534 13 534 2 103 2 103 5 1 105 6 1 100	1 260 38 644 4882 4882 88 88 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	187 610 610 483 45 45 88 80 10 10 10 10	73 84 194 194 197 197 198 198 198 198 198 198 198 198 198 198	661 254 264 266 27 27 28 28 43 30 43 300	73 73 73 73 73 73 73 73 73 73 73 73 73 7	32 22 22 22 23 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	846 319 319 325 325 40 40 40 43 500 52 100	991 6 6 8 80 0 6 100	95 000 125 800	680 4 24 282 282 283 99 99 97 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Specified renter-occupied housing units Specified renter-occupied housing units Medion controot rent (dollors) With meols included in rent Mem controot rent (dollors) New controot rent (dollors) No meols included in rent	46 854 289 304 304 828 694 43 887 2 139	46 854 289 289 304 828 694 43 887 2 139	2 994 321 333 333 25 541 2 911 58	29 454 278 293 704 703 28 077	1 031 292 286 286 732 732 998 33	677 291 288 - - 655	847 242 242 251 3 196 819 25	1 620 271 368 288 288 838 838 36	949 294 294 294 213 213 924 23	329 265 264 264 320 320 9	619 256 253 253 1 1 187 605	2 165 305 340 195 1 950 1 950	936 404 404 416 1 - 1 - 318 618	916 278 285 285 21 3 873 40

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]	OTHIZATION, AND FINANCIAL of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]	5	acreristics	Characterisms of nousing		5 E
Census Tract or Block Numbering		Spakone (County	Spokone city, Spokone County	Remoinder of Spo- kone County	
Area	Spokone, WA MSA	Totol	Spokone city	Troct 31	Troct 138	
Occupied housing units	1 668	1 668	1 222	137	88	
TENURE Owner-occupied housing units	645 38.7 1 023 61.3	645 38.7 1 023 61.3	475 38.9 747 61.1	56 40.9 81 59.1	1.2 1.2 84 98.8	
ROOMS 1 room 2 rooms 3 rooms 4 rooms 5 rooms 6 rooms 6 rooms 8 or more rooms Medicin, counter-occupied housing units Medicin, renter-occupied housing units	202 203 203 2045 208 208 274 4 274 4 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	68 139 202 203 285 208 147 147 6.3 6.0	256 256 256 255 255 255 255 255 255 255	27 7 7 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 2 V C 6 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	
UNITS IN STRUCTURE 1. detrached 2. 2. 3 or 4. 5 to 9. 10 to 19. 5 to 10 to 19. 5 to 0 r more 50 or more 50 or more 50 or more 60 or more 60 or more 60 or more 60 or more 61 or troiler 62 or more 63 or more 64 or more 65 or more 65 or more 66 or more 67 or more 68 or more 69 or more 69 or more 60 or more 61 or more 62 or more 63 or more 64 or more 64 or more 65 or more 65 or more 65 or more 66 or more 67 or more 68 or more 69 or more 60	- 285 - 285	100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	708 733 733 101 102 88 88 12 22 12	884205834V 1 10	9868	
PERSONS IN UNIT person pe	498 265 265 266 116 118 2.34 2.53	498 399 262 265 116 2.33 2.20	296 296 296 208 158 66 70 2.13 2.33 1.97	25.55 2.55 2.55 3.36 3.36 3.36 3.36 3.36 3.36 3.36 3	13 21 30 15 15 3,75 3,75 3,77	
PERSONS PER ROOM 1.00 or less 1.01 to 1.50 1.51 or more Mean	1 553 74 41 41 55	1 553 74 74 11 55	1 139 51 32 32	127 5 5 5 88.	73 9 9 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	
VALUE Specified owner-occupied housing units Less throat \$70,000			43. 17. 17. 17. 17. 17. 17. 17. 17. 17. 17.	82 72 74 74 74 74 75 76 77 77 78 78 78 78 78 78 78 78 78 78 78	2009 28	
CONTRACT RENT Specified renter-occupied housing units Medion contract rent (dollars) Mean contract rent (dollars) Mean contract rent (dollars) Mean contract rent (dollars) Mean contract rent (dollars) No medis induded in rent No cosh rent	56 300 1 012 284 282 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	56 300 1 012 284 282 313 312 924 85	50 700 743 275 287 287 275 275 731	80 210 210 2110 110 110 110 110 110 110 1	37 500 81 371 369 23 58	

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering		Spokane County	County
Area	Spokone, WA MSA	Total	Spokone city
Occupied housing units	1 644	1 44	1 130
Owner-accupied housing units	597 36.3 1 047 63.7	597 36.3 1 047 63.7	318 28.1 812 71.9
ROOMS 1 room 2 rooms 3 rooms 4 rooms 5 rooms 6 rooms 6 rooms 7 rooms 8 or more rooms 8 or more rooms Medion, cerelled housing units Medion, renter-occupied housing units	282 282 283 286 286 287 287 7.1.4 1.1.4	223 232 232 226 246 7.4 7.7 1.6 1.0	55 1000 183 184 184 184 184 184 194 194
UNITS IN STRUCTURE 1, detoched 1, othorised 2 or 4 3 or 4 10 to 19 20 to 49 20 to 70 Mobile home or trailer Other	936 102 102 102 102 103 103 103 103 103 103 103 103 103 103	93.9 12.3 10.2 10.2 13.2 13.2 13.2 13.2 13.2 13.2 13.2 13	\$222 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88
PERSONS IN UNIT person	373 477 22.57 22.57 22.57 22.57 22.57	373 427 308 270 139 1.57 2.57 2.84	292 292 293 203 161 188 88 2.43 2.57 2.53
PERSONS PER ROOM 1.00 of less 1.01 to 1.50 1.51 or more Mean	1 506 90 90 8 4 8 8	1 90 84 48	1 024 69 37 36
VALUE Specified owner-occupied housing units	458 161 1128 1128 1128 123 22 22 22 24 24 26 26 26 26 27 27 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28	458 168 1128 1128 1128 104 104 104 104 104 105 106 106 106 106 106 106 106 106 106 106	280 101 101 101 101 101 101 101 101 101 1
CONTRACT RENT Specified renter-occupied housing units Median contract rent (dollars) With medis included in rent Mean contract rent (dollars) With whean contract rent (dollars) Nean contract rent (dollars) No medis included in rent No cosh rent	1 024 268 268 3 3 246 999	1 024 268 268 268 3 246 999	799 257 255 255 3 3 46 785

Spokone County	Spokone, WA Total Spokone city	1 757 1 113	855 855 836 48.7 48.7 48.7 48.7 48.7 48.7 48.7 48.7	70 70 56 70	966 966 640 71 71 71 27 85 85 85 51 113 113 74 116 116 101 117 118 119 74 149 149 91 24 24 16	474 474 315 484 484 300 264 264 152 276 276 179 130 130 87 130 2.34 2.30 2.34 2.30 1.97 1.96	1 516 1 516 937 1 1 516 1 1 51	731 731 473 673 673 673 673 673 673 673 673 673 6	896 896 875 258 258 255 268 268 261 261 261 261 261 261 261 261 261 261
Census Tract or Block Numbering	Area	Occupied housing units	TENURE Owner-occupied housing units Percent of coccupied Mousing units Renter-occupied housing units Percent of occupied housing units	ROOMS 1 room 2 rooms 3 rooms 5 rooms 6 rooms 6 rooms 7 rooms 6 or more rooms 8 or more rooms Medion, cover-excupted housing units Medion, renter-occupied housing units	UNITS IN STRUCTURE 1. detoched 2. 2. 3 or 4 5 to 7 6 to 19 70 to 10	PERSONS IN UNIT person persons persons	PERSONS PER ROOM 1.00 or less 1.01 to 1.50 1.51 or more Meon	VALUE Specified owner-occupied housing units less than \$200 000 \$20,000 to \$59,999 \$40,000 to \$59,999 \$60,000 to \$59,999 \$60,000 to \$59,999 \$100,000 to \$149,999 \$100,000 to \$149,999 \$200,000 to \$14	CONTRACT RENT Specified renter-excupled housing units Medion controct rent (dollors) Medion controct rent (dollors) With mean controct rent (dollors) Mean controct rent (dollors)

Table 14. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990 (Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering		Spakane County	ounty
Area	Spakane, WA MSA	Total	Spokane city
Occupied hausing units	1 955	1 955	1 136
TENURE Owner-occupied hausing units Deperent of accupied hausing units Renter-occupied hausing units Percent of accupied hausing units	911 46.6 1 044 53.4	911 46.6 1 044 53.4	480 42.3 656 57.7
Prooms 1 room 2 rooms 3 rooms 5 rooms 5 rooms 5 rooms 6 rooms 6 rooms 7 rooms 8 or more rooms 9 rooms	53 184 2410 3010 256 178 377 4.8 3.8	53 248 248 200 300 300 321 4 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	46 117 172 172 172 172 173 173 173 173 173 173 173 173 173 173
UNITS IN STRUCTURE 1. detached 2. ottoched 3. or 4 5 to 9 10 to 19 20 to 49 50 or more 50 or more 60 which have or trailer	- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	679 288 661 788 787 787 787 787 787 787 787 787 78
PERSONS IN UNIT 1 person 2 persons 3 persons 4 persons 6 or mare persons 6 or mare persons Median, ecupled housing units Median, nenter-accupied housing units	775 575 332 303 101 101 2.38 2.17	472 575 352 301 154 101 2.68 2.17	329 334 195 195 22.25 2.50 2.50 1.99
PERSONS PER ROOM 1.00 or less 1.01 to 1.50 1.51 or mare	1 820 89 46 565	1 820 89 46 .65	1 057 29 29 .64
VALUE Specified owner-occupied housing units Less than \$20,000 \$20,000 to \$39,999 \$40,000 to \$39,999 \$40,000 to \$39,999 \$40,000 to \$199,999 \$50,000 to \$199,999 \$500,000 to \$199,999 \$500,000 to \$199,999 \$500,000 to \$299,999 \$500,000 to \$299,999 \$500,000 to \$299,999 \$500,000 to \$299,999 \$500,000 to more Median (dallors)	25 25 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27	74 0 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	424 5 5 135 1857 1867 187 197 197 197 197 197 197 197 197 197 19
Specified renter-occupied housing units Specified renter-occupied housing units Median contract rent (dallars) Median contract rent (dallars) With medis included in rent Mean contract rent (dallars) Nan medis included in rent No cash rent	1 019 278 281 281 1 250 1 250 938	1 019 278 281 281 2 1 250 938 77	644 270 271 271 1 250 630 630

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	terms
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Occupancy	entary
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Table 15.	nd co
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g	Thres

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990

(Doto based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text

Census Tract or Block Numbering		Ş	Spokane County					Totols for	Totols for split tracts/8NA's in Spakane County	s in Spakane Cou	Afu			
Area	Spokane, WA MSA	Total	Opportunity CDP	Spokone city	Troct 1	Tract 9	Tract 10	Troct 17	Troct 22	Tract 38	Tract 106	Tract 107	Tract 108	Troct 109
ANCESTRY														
Ancestry specified Single ancestry Ancestry undossified on not reported	361 364 328 498 167 277 161 221 32 866	361 364 328 498 167 277 161 221 32 866	22 326 20 423 10 305 10 118 1 903	177 196 162 171 84 560 77 611 15 025	810 770 398 372 40	6 867 6 361 2 834 3 527 506	4 894 4 366 2 035 2 331 528	3 820 3 585 1 702 1 883 235	341 233 78 30	1 516 1 427 701 726 89	6 533 2 843 2 207 4 83	90 868 473 38	4 128 3 843 2 036 1 807 285	2 291 2 129 1 115 1 014 162
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS														
Arab	722 728 736 736 1 245 1 383 2 361 6 293 1 922 1 922 2 611	722 778 1 736 1 245 1 383 2 361 6 273 1 2 203 6 8 271 2 6 11	44 652 81 22 22 22 170 122 463 762 1 366	354 392 314 2594 2594 709 1 113 1 397	60 67 87 87 87 87 87 87 87 87 87 87 87 87 87	13 734 2 28 15 15 206 278 278 1 836 52 484	9 788 20 20 27 27 27 64 124 939 939 939	7 640 25 25 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27	682 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	3 032 1 1 1 7 7 6 4 4 4 4 7 6 8 6 8 6 8 6 8 6 8 6 8 6 8 6 8 6 8 6	13 066 37 37 44 44 44 33 34 34 1 495 1 25 1 6	1 812 	8 256 5 5 7 7 18 18 18 874 874 874 874 874 151	24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 2
French Condion Gretto Grett Hungarian Irish Irish Irish Morwegian Polish Portuguese	128 322 138 322 1 344 1 301 67 521 15 260 1 24 094 7 006	4 624 128 322 1 344 1 001 67 521 15 260 15 260 7 006 7 006	197 8 423 116 75 3 872 893 1 602 493 66	2 405 59 913 701 34 513 8 160 11 729 3 334 643	2%2 2%3 110 118 118 118 118 118	56 2 524 1 1 357 258 258 1 1 36 2 1 2 1 3	244. 200 201. 201 200 201. 201 201. 201 201.	1 381 1 381 38 797 256 208 82	33 33 34 34 34 34 34 34 34 34 34 34 34 3	237 456 456 6 6 100 100 39	2 626 34 34 34 37 1 078 291 5 5 174	311 135 135 144 177	1 470 8 8 73 738 160 160 73 73	262 782 87 112 87 87 87 87 87 87
Romanian Russian Russian Russian Russian Scottish Scottish Soveritsh Subsoluted Africon Subsoluted Africon Swiss Unicioian Welsh Welsh Welsh Welsh Welsh West Indan (excluding Hispanic origin groups) Yugoslavian Other oncestries	2 139 12 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	159 2 754 113 206 113 120 1 214 2 141 2 141 2 141 2 141 2 141 2 141 2 152 3 152 5 152 6 183	173 174 1 004 1 004 1 103 1 142 128 128 128 128 128 128 128 138 148 158 158 158 158 158 158	6 454 6 454 6 454 6 454 7 259 7 2 577 7 2 557 7 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	622 - 1 8 66 - 1 35 4 4 7 9 8 8 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	203 203 387 17 17 188 198 68 68 68 7	133 133 133 14 14 14 14 15 15 15 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16	182 145 145 7 7 288 137 58 2 621	1 1 4 7 1 5 4 7 1 6 8 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1058 1058 1077 1073 1073 1073 1073 1073 1073 1073	233 223 223 350 18 36 124 4 31 125 4	201 201 201 201 201 201 201 201 201 201	232 233 2 234 234 234 234 234 234 234 23	40 40 40 96 34 34 35 35 16 17 16 17
Dominican (Daminican Republic) Central American Central American Costa Rican Contemalian Nicroguen Nicroguen Solvadaran Centrol American Argentican Colombian Colombi	28226182187488811	25	11111111121141111	86.2 1.42 1.1								1		1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

		Tract 124 (pt.)	1 447	- 406 719 687 41		2 894 27 27 27 27 20 20 434 434 6 6 182	7 411 187 163 72 72 43	659 660 112 661 671 681 681 681		
	Oppartunity CDP, Spokane County	Tract 119 Tract		2 892 1 344 381		6 546 13 13 5 5 77 77 152 607	1 325 1 325 224 8 8 8 279 18	5 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4		111111111111111111
	Oppartunity (Tract 118		2 600 1 432 1 168 367		5 934 2 4 1 2 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	13 906 13 451 81 81 143	2 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5		
-		Tract 136		1 538		5 740 4 4 7 7 40 21 47 439	849 21 21 22 126 126 110	110 110 110 14 14 149 122 22 22 23 85 85 86		11111111111111111
		Tract 135		3 208 1 421 1 847 347		7 230 6 6 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 374 1 4 17 767 113 6 243 60	282 100 243 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 10		
		Tract 134.02		2 684 2 965 557		12 412 4 4 2 8 8 8 17 17 23 106 249 1 213 1 4 478	36 2 072 8 8 1 1 1 304 525 25 353 383 38	2010 1930 1931 1933 1931 1941 1941 1949		
		Tract 134.01		2 291 1 228 1 063 278		5 138 	35 767 7 7 883 103 103 74 74	129 129 141 115 115 12 65 66 67 67 67 67 67 67 67 67 67 67 67 67		10111110111111111
	County—Con.	Tract 128.02		2 923 1 427 1 496 191		6 228 6 6 7 7 4 2 4 2 1 34 8 8 4 704 8 8 1 5 0 6	1 40 148 39 15 567 136 270 85	55 165 175 135 13 148 2 089		1111111111011011111
	BNA's in Spokan	Tract 124		7 201 3 528 3 673 422		15 246 40 40 10 102 119 1 912 1 912 1 912 1 912 1 912 2 818	2 881 39 39 68 188 561 558 195	71 137 338 338 535 85 86 87 87 155 46 47 88		111111111111111111111111111111111111111
	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Spokane County—Con	Tract 122	1 195	- 065 521 544 130		2 390 8 8 13 13 22 2 2 2 2 2 33 33 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	361 219 121 121 114	1 22333		11111111111111111111
s, see textj		Troct 113		3 346 1 421 208		7 108 32 2 49 12 50 50 833 133 133 133 133 133 133 133 133 133	1 384 1 384 10 10 720 117 2% 128	276 276 276 137 116 116 117 2 099		
d meanings of symbols,		Tract 112.02	3 434	2 953 1 493 1 460 481		6 868 	1 352 1 352 2 1 746 22 22 15 106	20 20 92 108 194 130 2 678		1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
is of terms and m		Tract 112.01		1 986 1 163 823 158		4 288 7 7 7 7 97 426	52 760 770 374 355 111 34	123 1 2 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4		111111111111111111
ext. Far definition		Tract 110	3 659	3 311 1 761 1 550 348		7 318 18 19 20 20 27 76 76 566 18	26 1 474 38 622 108 73 73	26 117 96 96 14 214 7 7 200 39 27 27 27 27 27 37		111111111111111111
(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. Far definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)	Census Tract or Block Numbering	Area	ANCESTRY All persons	Anestry specified	SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS	Total ancestries reported Arob Austrian Belgian Cred Doinish English Finish Firench (except 80sque)	French Conadian German German Greth Hugarian Irish Uirhuanian Norwegian Polish Portuguese	Romanian Russian Sucht-irish Scott-irish Scott-irish Swedish Swedish Swedish Swedish Swedish Swedish West indian (sextlanding Hispanic origin groups) West indian (sextlanding Hispanic origin groups) Other oncestries	PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS	Dominicon (Dominicon Republic)

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con. [Date based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.

Undo dosed an sample and souler to sampling variability, see text. For definition of	- EXX:			County—Con.					Spakane ci	Spakane city, Spokone County			i	
Census Iract or Block Numbering Area	Tract 126	Tract 127.01	2	10.82	Troct 128.02 (pt.)	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9 (pt.)
ANCESTRY All persons Ancestry specified Single ancestry Ancestry unclassified or not reparted SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS	2 971 2 711 1 276 1 435 1 260	2 910 2 703 1 324 1 379 207	2 246 2 073 2 073 1 108 1 173	4 321 3 975 2 021 1 954 346	2 191 2 063 1 020 1 043 1 28	810 770 372 372 40	4 377 3 948 2 079 1 869 429	5 196 4 766 2 387 2 379 430	3 940 3 528 2 071 1 457 412	3 216 3 030 1 456 1 574 1 86	2 913 2 641 1 536 1 105 272	5 198 4 764 2 494 2 270 434	4 658 4 395 2 139 2 256 263	6 867 6 361 2 834 3 527 506
Total ancestries reparted Austrian Austrian Capian Carech Donish Dutch Finglish Fin	\$ 942 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	\$ 820 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	4 128 128 123 143 156 156 157 158 158 158 158 158 158 158 158 158 158	8 642 23 7 7 7 7 3 3 100 100 158 18	4 382 7 7 17 17 40 80 80 51 570 61 101	1 620 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	8 754 13 13 17 17 13 82 82 82 82 82 82 82 82 82 82 82 82 82	10 392 12 8 12 39 39 39 34 185 110 1110 115 425	7 880 52 6 13 13 15 164 164 563 226	6 432 10 10 7 7 7 132 655 655 655 855 855 855 855 855 855 855	\$ 826 12 12 14 16 157 157 451 30 236	10 396 9 9 17 7 17 75 224 863 863	9 316 22 27 7 7 71 115 115 974 30	13 734 28 28 15 15 206 278 1 836 52 484
French Canadian German German German Hungarian Irish Irish Iribian Irihuanian Norwegian Polish Portuguese	30 1 281 12 12 610 105 110	1 034 1 034 35 1 1 1 40 1 40 1 83 27	1 010 1 010 471 113 138 56	- 583 28,2 28,8 2,2 3,2 3,2 3,2 3,2 3,2 3,2 3,2 3,2 3,2	853 853 26 26 372 372 78 78 78 74 74	25 296 110 110 18 18 5	60 1 836 2 765 765 181 181 219 97	2 166 2 166 2 21 2 21 4 30 5 59 5 52	37 1 183 2 11 828 239 239 172 172	1 421 1 421 222 233 7 7 303 81	71 986 4 4 576 94 188 56	1 880 1 033 304 120 120	1 703 36 1 068 1 068 369 369 21	56 2 524 16 1 357 2 258 2 510 136 2 136
Romonion Russian Russian Scotch-lish Scottish Scottish Subsider Subsider Swedst Ukrainion Ukrainion Welsh Welsh indon (excluding Hispanic origin graups) Other oncestries PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS	29 214 114 141 189 10 10 41 28 20 20 20 5	100 100 113 284 284 191 191 197		3.4 114 181 181 13 223 37 44 42 42 42 42 3 128	25 25 134 120 5 6 42 42 44 146	622 1860 11 1860 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	22 22 1 165 200 20	88 89 89 89 89 89 89 89 89 89 89 89 89 8	2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	20 118 73 73 152 152 17 78 58 58 2 078	2 30 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	35 218 218 140 14 12 13 10 10 10 10 10 32 32 32 32 33 32 34 36 37 37 37 37 37 37 37 37 37 37 37 37 37	50 153 153 1153 1153 114 88 12 14 14 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	38 205 387 17 17 17 18 525 20 20 20 20 4 29 4 290
Daminican (Dominican Republic) Central American Cesta Rican Gusta Rican Gusta Rican Gustamolan Handuran Nicaoguan Panomanian Panomanian Central American, origin not specified Central American Chileon Chileon Ecudorian Ecudorian Peruvian Venezuelan Other South American				1	111111111191191111	111111111111111111		111111111111111111	≅!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!	1.01111.01111111111				

Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con. Table 16.

(Oata based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text

Concue Tract or Black Numbering						Spokar	Spokane city, Spakane Caunty—Can.	Caunty—Can.						
Area	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 15	Tract 16 Tra	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 18	Tract 19	Tract 20	Tract 21 Tr	Tract 22 (pt.)	Tract 23
ANCESTRY All persons Ancestry specified Single oncestry Multiple oncestry	4 894 4 366 2 035 2 331	3 277 3 093 1 529 1 564	2 153 1 978 1 035 943	3 254 3 029 1 723 1 336	5 919 5 518 3 100 2 418	5 312 4 836 2 558 2 278	2 397 2 236 1 219 1 017	3 820 3 585 3 702 1 883	3 070 2 768 1 737 1 031	3 625 3 625 1 741 1 884	4 224 3 729 2 137 1 592 4 495	2 489 2 198 1 048 1 150 291	249 219 163 30	4 998 4 451 2 347 2 104 547
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS	976	4	3	677	ē.	ì	2			3			3	;
Arab Arab Arab Arab Arab Arab Arab Arab	9 788 20 20 5 1024 124 1339 1339	554 7 7 7 7 7 18 18 18 182 599 1599 166	4 306 - 6 6 6 8 3 3 3 3 3 3 9 0 9 9 0 9 145	6 508 18 18 7 7 16 30 100 100 100 100 193	11 838 7 7 10 - 51 53 213 910 19	10 624 	4 794 	7 640 25 25 27 27 422 1339 706 224	6 31 32 33 32 44 44 54 54 54 54 54 54 54 54 54 54 54	7 820 22 22 22 20 170 170 189	8 448 9 9 1 1 1 2 57 67 64 97 764 236	4 978 27 27 5 34 35 57 516 14	88.1.1.1.1.1.8.E.T.	9 996 18 18 29 29 444 179 1106 332
French Canadian Cerman Cerman Hungarian Hungarian Italian Lithuanian Lithuanian Polish Portuguese	1 20 20 20 1 20 108 108 176 176 177 178	1 280 30 30 250 250 208 208 214	5 769 769 16 167 455 85 85 162 23	292 27 27 27 27 54 8 82 202 8	93 1 925 21 21 1 208 1 188 1 457	1 909 1 909 14 957 244 244 249 439	7143 7143 15 80 80 156 37	98 1 381 38 256 208 82	87 946 14 14 6 419 216 216 154 154	1 225 1 27 17 17 274 663 274 350 350	1 344 52 52 688 135 272 277 10	65 28 28 16 572 71 71 174	25 30 1 1 1 1	32 1 639 30 25 979 74 141 121 30
Romanian Fussian Scotch-irish Scotts Scotts Scotts Scotts Subsequent African Subsequent African Swedish	35 1158 1158 1445 1445 1445 1445 1445 144	2 053	95 96 84 104 104 334 85 1 584	21 20 163 163 88 88 88 88 74 74 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	20 1955 218 218 13 66 66 66 66 66 66 67 76 76	6 303 303 30 33 33 280 280 280 264 564 53 53 4 327	2 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	182 145 145 288 288 137 137 58	201 202 203 203 34 201 201 201 201 201 201 201 201 201 201	101 101 101 102 105 106 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	165 165 155 168 168 3 636	103 103 103 103 103 103 103 103 103 103	1 1 4 4 1 2 3 2 1 2 4 1 0 1 2 4 1 0 1 2 4 1 0 1 2 4 1 0 1 2 4 1 0 1 2 4 1 0 1 2 4 1 0 1 2 4 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	8 60 2000 1112 49 173 173 173 174 169 169 169 169 169 169 169 169 169 169
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS														
Oominican (Oominican Republic) Cesterfol American Ceste Rican Cesterfold Honduran Nicaraguan Nicara							1.0.0						111111111111111111	

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con. [Data bosed on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Tract 24	Tract 25	Tract 26	Tract 27	Tract 28	Spaka Tract 29	Spakane city, Spakane Caunty—Can.	Caunty—Can.	Truct 32	Trort 33	Truct 34	Tract 35	Trot 3k	Trace 38 (re)
ANCESTRY All persons Ancestry specified. Single ancestry Multiple ancestry Ancestry unclossified or not reported	2 760 2 042 1 042 1 000 7 18	6 421 5 87 3 263 2 608 550		1 287 179 703 476 108	833 763 399 364 70	2 907 2 628 1 302 1 326 279	2 462 2 213 1 377 836 249		3 277 2 927 2 927 1 686 1 241 350	228 130 130 54 44		1 172 921 581 380 340 251	3 295 3 076 1 1882 1 194	1 437 1 363 651 712 74
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS Total ancestries reported Austrian Bergian Canodian Careth Durch Durch Finnish Finnish Finnish	s 520 12 13 107 107 295 142	12 84.2 3.4 3.4 2.7 2.7 2.7 2.7 3.6 3.6 4.0 4.0 4.0	8 8 8 8 6 700 6 6 6 700 7 2 7 7 2 2 3 6 7 3 1 7 2 7 7 2 3 6 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	2 574 	1 666 6 5 7 7 7 7 28 246 27 27	5 814 1 15 15 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28	4 924 1 2 2 2 3 3 1 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1	9 218 70 4 70 70 119 119 1221 684 888 88	6 554 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 1	35 3 1 1 1 1 1 9 8 8 1 3	1 956 9 9 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2 94 97 12 12 12 12 12 13 13 13 14 14 15 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16	6 590 9 9 9 11 11 11 27 66 498 498 235	2 874 1 1 1 7 1 9 9 9 444 1 848 1 1 848 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Fench Conodion German German German Hungarian Iritha Lithuran Norwegion Polish Portuguese	36 107 116 116 77 8	2 227 2 227 7 7 1 724 2 262 32 1 131	1 106 1 482 53 8 8 928 195 2 7 7 2 4 1	390 257 77 32 18	183 157 28 55 18	26 926 22 22 508 197 233 18	55 552 752 7498 88 88 140 18	1 104 1 367 1 45 1 69 1 69 2 42 9 9	75 855 11 13 35 35 41 26	1271 233 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 3 3 3 3 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1	215 215 14 145 48 48 45 36	207 207 216 218 61 61	1 035 1 035 12 562 130 8 216 66 66	456 456 6 6 118 118 100 39
Romanian Russian Scotch-lish Scottsh Scottsh South Subsohara African Neweish Wesh inden (excluding Hisponic origin groups) Wesh and (excluding Hisponic origin groups) Wesh oncestries PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	70 140 228 229 32 33 32 16 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19	15 22 22 22 22 24 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26	14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 1	111 133 24 25 7 7 7 7	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	119 183 28 28 32 32 74 74 48 43 43 43 2 573	246 90 90 246 33 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31	114 114 130 130 239 17 17 17 17 277 277 2	2861151111118	932 6 1 1 1 1 8 4 1 1 3 3 5 6 1 1 1 8 4 1 1 1 8 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	28 28 101 17 7 77 75 75 75 123 123 123 123
Daminican (Dominican Republic)	111111111111111111				111111111111111111111111111111111111111	11111111111111111111111		1 <u>∞</u> 1111 <u>∞</u> 1111111111						

in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

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nispanic ori	ls, see text
s in selected	is and meanings of symbols, s
s and rerson:	Far definitions of terms
<u>ë</u> .	see text.
Grou	oility, see
Ancestry Groups	ta samplina variability, see
able 16. Selected Ancestry Grou	on sample and subject to sampling variability, see

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Tract 39 Tract 40 Tract	ANCESTRY All persons All persons All persons Ancestry specified Single ancestry Antestry unclassified ar nat reparted SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS	Total ancestries reported	french Canadian 22 44 Serman 620 1 639 Serman 50 25 Hungarian 27 985 Hulkuarian 24 338 Lithuarian 80 232 Norwegian 6 65 Partitious 6 6 Partitious 7 18	Romanian 9 Acarchirish 13 44 Scotchrish 38 182 Scotchish 51 177 Subsolution 20 24 Subsolution 24 250 Swist 24 250 Swist 6 18 Ukrainion 163 11 Welsh 163 11 Vest Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups) 2 27 Vogoslovian 1 18 3 979 1 Other ancestries 1 188 3 979 1	PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS Oaminican (Oaminican Republic) Cearital American Gusta Rican Gusta Rican Gusta Rican Gustamonican Nicaraguan Nicaraguan Salvadaran Salvadaran Salvadaran Central American Cantral American Cantral American Calcubian Ca
	t 41 Tract 42	295 4 845 198 4 627 193 2 157 163 2 470 99 218	590 9 690 - 26 - 26 - 18 - 18 - 22 29 143 33 1178 609 1 178 204 279	37 27 773 1 501 33 1 064 463 1 064 104 126 7 21 77 357 9 6	11 122 138 180 1779 360 172 360 115 370 115 136 12 136 12 136 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 1	
	Tract 43 Tract 44	3 488 4 190 3 304 4 005 1 521 1 861 1 783 2 144 184	6 976 8 380 7 1 7 1 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	1 255 1 265 2 86 2 90 7 747 2 209 2 209 2 209 2 63 2 64 6 64 6 69 6 64 6 69 6 64 6 69 6 64 6 64	1964 210 205 207 205 207 207 207 10 208 11 68 36 136 36 136 36 136 36 203	
Spakane city, Spakane County—Con.	Tract 45	3 508 3 261 1 623 1 638 1 247	7 016 9 9 9 14 12 14 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15	1084 1084 17 17 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	12 2 2 89	1111111111111111111
Caunty—Can.	Tract 46 Tract 4	5 882 5 217 5 217 2 592 2 653 2 665 44	11 764 11 46 6 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 987 1 8 8 1 1 8 6 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	335 22 335 22 19 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	
	Tract 106 (pt.)	740 5 883 3.44 5 440 655 2 570 426 443	480 1766 444 37 	61 106 834 2404 48 34 48 957 280 265 115 532 225 154 87 13	2.25 18 205 205 205 205 205 205 205 205 18 205 205 205 205 206 206 206 206 206 206 206 206 206 206	
	Tract 107 Tra (pt.)	428 421 260 161 7	856	161 161 1 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	26 2 9 1 1 9 9 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
	Tract 108 Tract (pt.)	88.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00	6	1.5		11111111111111111
	109 (pt.) Tract 110 (pt.)	1111	11111111111			

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Concue Tract or Rlock Numbering				Spakane city,	Spakane city, Spokone County—Can.	Can.					Remainde	Remainder of Spakane County	yuty	
Area	Tract 111	Tract 112.01 (pt.)	Troct 112.02 (pt.)	Tract 113 (pt.)	Tract 122 (pt.)	Tract 134.01 (pt.)	Tract 134.02 (pt.)	Tract 135 (pt.)	Tract 136 (pt.)	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.) To	Tract 10 (pt.) T	Troct 17 (pt.)	Tract 22 (pt.)
ANCESTRY														
An persons Ancestry specified Single ancestry Multiple oncestry Ancestry undossified or nat reported	7 771 7 208 3 677 3 531 563	203 203 180 23 25	11111	11111	469 420 248 172 49	285 250 155 95 35	1 823 603 781 220 220	41 43 14 -	566 496 275 221 70	11111	11111	1111	11111	- 292 2
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS														
Arab Arab Arab Arab Astrian Belgian Candian Caten Doish Dutch Figish Figish Figish Firenth (except 8asque).	15 542 36 36 27 27 78 134 130 1 180 88	456 	***********	1111111111	938	570 1 1 1 1 1 2 4 4 7 7 7 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	3 646 8 8 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	8111111111	1 132 				1111111111	861
French Canadian German German German Hungantan Irish I	167 2 809 1 809 1 378 1 378 440 574 1 313	7	+111111111	111111111	139 122 48 148	37 107 6 53	\$00 8 8 332 211 211 88 88	7 1 1 1 1 1 28	22. 22. 33. 63. 63.	1111111111	111111111	1111111111	111111111	188111881
Romanian Russian Russian Russian Russian Russian Scortish Scottish South Subsideran African Swiss United States or American Welsh Vugoslowan Other ancestries	242 333 445 242 245 345 345 371 171 185 85 85	7983	111111111111111		22 22 23 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24	288 1 7 1 1 8 8 9 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	25 124 124 124 127 127 128 128 128 128 128 128 128 128 128 128	277	27 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	11)111111111111	11111111111111			1118811311110
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS														
Dominican (Dominican Republic) Certifor American Costo Rican Costo Rican Honduran Honduran Nicaraguan Paramanian Salvodoran Certifor American, origin not specified South American Colombian Ecudodrian Peruvain Peruvain Other Sauth American	3313111111			1111111111111111111			1111111111111111111	1111111111111111111	111111111111111111111111111111111111111					

Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con. Table 16.

Census Tract or Block Numbering						Remainder of Spakane Caunty—Can	e Caunty—Can.					
Area	Tract 38 (pt.)	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103.01	Tract 103.98	Tract 104.01	Tract 104.02	Tract 105.01	Tract 105.98	Tract 106 (pt.)	Tract 107 (pt.)	Tract 108 (pt.)
ANCESTRY All persons Ancestry specified Single oncestry Multiple oncestry Ancestry undassified or not reported	6 20 2 4 2 5 1	3 638 3 299 1 572 1 727 339	6 165 5 629 2 653 2 976 536	2 768 2 508 1 224 1 284 260	8 138 7 171 3 122 4 049 967	2 137 1 918 1 142 776 219	3 924 3 389 1 858 1 531 535	5 807 5 252 2 248 3 004 555	6 176 5 806 2 987 2 819 370	650 610 273 337 40	478 447 163 284 31	4 097 3 812 2 019 1 793 285
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS Total antestries reported Arch Austrian Belgian Candolan Candolan Cardol Darish Durch Durch Engish Finish French (except 80sque)		7 276 	12 330 18 18 22 22 22 195 118 1195 1234 296	5 536 4 4 7 123 123 483 17 17	16 276 8 8 279 279 24 24 172 434 1 1 846 1 846 1 5	4 27.4 3 20 20 20 37.1 20 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30	7 848 8 1 19 19 2 1 19 137 6 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	11 28 33 32 32 32 32 32 32 370 370	12 282 283 2843 2843 2843 2843 2843 2843	1 300 114 114 115 115 115 115 115 115 115 115	3	8 5 7 7 7 8 18 18 18 18 864 38 38 18 18
French Canadian German German Hungarian Irish Irish Iribanian Irihuanian Narwegian Polish Portuguese	11118911111	39 1 491 7 7 603 603 125 14 277 7	2 776 2 776 1 018 221 221 223 313 315	1097 1 097 7 487 97 97 229 53	2 737 65 65 46 1 511 243 118 719 719	39 681 405 77 77 13	1 396 3 4 3 4 533 6 6 6 6 7 2 7 1	2 116 23 70 1 221 274 274 366 95	2 403 1 1 95 956 22 1 22 1 62 7 62 7 62 7 62 7 62 7 62 7	18 222 222 121 121 25 26 49 20	150 150 76 111 133 134 146	58 1 449 8 724 724 160 160 347
Romanian Russian Russian Scotch-trish Scottlish Scottlish Subscharan African Swedish Weish and American Weish Sirase or American Weish Grade or American Weish Character (excluding Hispanic arigin groups) West Indian (excluding Hispanic arigin groups) Other ancestries	1114118 1811118	235 113 235 10 10 139 25 25 25 25 25	2006 2006 2006 2006 2006 2006 2006 2006	3 104 104 74 125 1155 117 101 173 1 985	28 294 302 7 7 379 41 41 155 155 574 5 574	2 001	213 173 173 173 173 173 173 67 67 3 377	256 256 256 256 21 111 23 38 38 364	202 202 212 212 22 24 24 25 25 25 26 26 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27	1 1 4 8 1 1 1 2 6 4 1 1 3 4 1 1 1 2 6 1 1 1 3 6 1 1 1 2 6 1 1 1 3 6 1 1 1 1 2 6 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	29 15 18 18 18 28 28 7 7	213 213 209 209 209 20 20 20 105 68 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS Daminican (Daminan Republic) Certral American Custa Rican Narcaguan Narcaguan Paramanaian Centrol American, origin not specified Centrol American Centrol American Centrol American Cillean Cullean Cullean Cultural Custa Rican Custa R							111111111111111111					

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

(Dato based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbals, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area			Tract 112.01	Tract 112 02	œ	Remainder of Spokane County—Con	County—Con.					
	Tract 109 (pt.)	Tract 110 (pt.)	Tract 112.01 (pt.)	Tract 112.02 (pt.)	Tract 113 (pt.)	Tract 114	Tract 115	Tract 116	Tract 117	Tract 120	Traci	Tract 121
ANCESTRY All persons Ancestry specified Single oncestry Anthrible oncestry Ancestry unclossified or not reported SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS	2 291 2 129 1 115 1 014 162	3 659 3 311 1 761 1 550 348	1 916 1 783 983 800 133	3 434 2 953 1 460 1 460	3 554 3 346 1 421 1 925 208	4 803 4 352 2 032 2 320 451	2 773 2 508 1 292 1 216 265	1 559 1 419 698 721	5 610 2 5 939 2 5 2 1 8 6 7 1 8 6 7 1	3 689 1 684 1 822 1 83	7-28	624 283 231 052 341
Arob Arob Astron Astronomy	4 582 24 14 14 14 15 16 16 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	7 318 18 19 20 28 28 76 76 56 16 16	3 832 7 7 16 16 7 7 7 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	6 868 12 12 39 87 87 865 865 865 865 865 865 865 865 865 865	7 108 	9 606 1 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	5 546 14 14 14 15 13 13 13 13 14 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15	3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	11 220 18 18 35 35 14 142 21 422 142 142 142 144 144 144 1	7 378 12 12 6 6 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17	n 6	248 17 17 33 33 53 53 53 51 71 132
French Canadian German German Grek Hungorian Hungorian Holion Lithunian Norwegian Poilsh Portuguese	56 782 8 8 412 87 154 55	26 1 474 38 38 622 108 108 73	667 667 7 349 7 111 34	24 1 352 1 352 746 22 22 1 15 237 106	62 1 384 10 10 770 117 128 128	1 577 1 155 252 229 87	62 1 180 525 527 122 122 49 33	390 2 2 301 301 132 132 122	2 018 40 40 40 38 1 158 252 252 360 38	- 439 685 885 112 123 123 124 125 127 127 127 127 127 127 127 127 127 127	34 893 893 34 119 119 161 161 161	48 480 -0
Romonian Scotch-first Scotch-first Scotchist Stock Subsaheron African Subsaheron American United Stotes or American West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups) Yugoslovian Other oncestries	10 647	28 117 96 96 214 214 7 7 7 7 200 33 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32	136 138 138 38 5 153 101 101 122 120	20 920 920 921 108 134 137 57 57 2 678	2 099	14 153 153 122 8 291 297 27 27 115 115 115	2 023	. 4462	28 8 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	2 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	122 133 135 135 135 133 133 133 133 133 133	1288810888-114
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS Dominicon (Dominicon Republic) Costo Ricon Custe Ricon Custe Ricon Custe Ricon Honduran Nicorogua Nicorogua Nicorogua Solvadoran Solvadoran Central American Agentinean Cillean Colombian Colombia	11111111101111011			1	1111111111111111111					101011111111111	111111111111111111	

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Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbals, see text)

The second of th				,		Remainder of Spakane Caunty—Con.	Caunty—Con.					
Area	Troct 123	Tract 124 (pt.)	Tract 125	Tract 128.02 (pt.)	Tract 129.01	Tract 129.02	Tract 130	Tract 131	Tract 132.01	Tract 132.02	Tract 133 Ti	Tract 134.01 (pt.)
ANCESTRY All persons Ancestry specified Single oncestry Anticiple oncestry Ancestry unclussified on on reported	4 925 4 620 4 620 2 418 2 202 305	6 176 5 795 2 809 2 986 381	2 435 2 270 1 306 964 165	923 860 407 453 63	2 782 2 687 2 687 1 351 1 336	5 054 4 653 2 087 2 566 401	2 728 2 347 1 451 896 381	5 073 4 608 2 220 2 388 465	6 826 5 979 2 527 3 452 847	2 349 2 029 1 007 1 022 320	2 090 1 916 1 062 854 174	2 284 2 041 1 073 968 243
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS Total ancestries reported Avairon Avairon Gondon Condonis Control Durch Control Finish Finish Finish	9 2 2 2 4 2 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	12 352 13 40 40 9 9 82 119 119 1 478	4 870 6 14 1 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	6 6 6 6 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	5 56 4 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	01 56 56 2 - 2 197 107 107 107 107 107 107 107 107 107 10	\$ 456 205 207 6 1 13 3 13 4 22 2	01 1 1 1 4 1 1 4 1 1 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	13 652 8 68 9 7 1 7 1 184 1 126	4 698 122 23 - 55 - 54 - 67	4 180 25 25 105 105 376	4 568
French (except Basque) French Conadian German German Hugarian Irish Irish Irithonian Norwegian Norwegian Portuguse	445 1 104 4 7 725 1 147 1 18 1 18 1 19 1 19 1 19	2 46 2 470 3 9 470 3 9 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	954 8 8 8 8 8 8 919 1 91 1 1 1 20	295 295 13 195 195 196 196	148 1 057 1 13 255 273 273 84	2 227 2 247 2 227 1 033 1 161 1 7 7 7 7 7	23 982 982 982 982 982 982 982 982 982 982	. 295 1 142 1 1022 1 104 367 367	4%6 4%6 106 2 713 9 9 1 281 1 281 9 401 142	210 743 19 166 168 168	77 747 747 747 747 747 747 747 747 747	335 730 7 7 7 7 876 9 7 106 14
Romanian Russian Scotch-frish Scotch-frish Slowdk Slowdk Swedish	335 1822 1822 203 344 46 7 7 3 505	288 288 33 33 47 - 47 147 3 89 3 89	44 44 104 114 118 118 174 174	27 27 27 27 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28	202 6 6 6 703 703 703 703 703 703 703 703 703 703	258 272 272 273 383 194 176 26 26 3 167	17 17 17 18 13 13 13 15 15 16 16	36. 1053 1055 207 222 677 67 67 67 67 67 67 67 67	308 308 2368 63 64 60 17 17 17 17 18 116 17	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	38. 120 120 125 125 125 1 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	22 129 113 113 108 108 27 27 30 30
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS Dominican (Daminican Republic) Central American Gosta Rican Gosta Rican Honduran Ponormanian Ponormanian Solvadoran Central American, origin nat specified Solvadoran Cinitan Cinitan Cinican Cinican Cicanbian Ecudorian Perviori	12112111111111	111111111111111111111111111111111111111							1-0-0-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1		11111111011011111	101111011111111

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con. [Oata based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering					Remainder of	Remainder of Spokane County—Can.	ė.				
Area	Tract 134.02 (pt.)	Tract 135 (pt.)	Tract 136 (pt.)	Tract 137	Tract 138	Tract 139	Troct 140.01	Troct 140.02	Tract 141	Tract 142	Tract 143
ANCESTRY All persons Ancestry specified Single annestry	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	3 574 3 227 1 407	2 304 2 035 1 263	1 962 1 802 1 831	4 4 4 8 8 4 4 4 1 1 4 4 4 4 0 1 4 4	3 761 2 394 1 205	2 118 1 889 1 095	5 735 5 259 2 720	3 736 3 477 1 717	1 854 1 580 784	3 129 2 778 1 444
Ancestry undessified or not reparted		820 347	7/7 7/8 7/8	1/6			794 229			796 274	
Arob Arob Assiries reported Arob Belgian Condian	8 766 4 28 17	7 148 6 12	4 608 - 4 7	3 924	9 708	7 522 19 19 1	4 236 1 1 00	11 470 13 53 11 1	7 472	3 708	6 258
Czech Donish Durich English Finnish French (except 8osque)	9 9 0 150 150 803 803 804 404	11 110 190 786 786 5	40 12 336 154	325 325 112 112	33 172 669 68 163	19 208 180 180 180	61333 61333 61333	46 129 226 989 40 303	1 050 1 050 16 246	41 65 232 61 122	150 150 86 554 554 216
French Conadian Gretman Gretman Gretman Hungardan Hungardan Italian Lithuonian Narwegian Polish	36 1 572 1 1 1 1 972 314 265 94	1 346 1 346 1 760 1 130 2 243	697 835 768 835 875 876 877 877 877 877 877 877 877 877 877	18 723 35 31 31 136 74	727 1 27 2 27 2 27 7 7 6 7 7 8 8 1 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 1	963 13 550 174 174 174	613 613 826 828 827 77 77	1 103 1 7 6 1 17 247 320 113	1 422 - 1 660 - 1 33 173 200	265 265 100 100	1 375 1 375 1 2 2 2 2 8 8 8 8 1 9 3
Portuguese Romanian Russian	16 140 160 160 160	27 88 80 243 26	115 83 7 7		35 131 181 14	25 125 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	. 12887	2088 2088 2088 2088 2088 2088 2088 2088	270 270 163 45	27 27 29 17 17 17	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
Swedish Swedish Ukrainson United Stotes or American Welsh West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups) Other oncestives	300 16 18 7 87 51 51 2 89	218 10 10 65 54 70 70 2 292	98 1 55 54 23	104 21 21 51 51 51 18	96 12 29 97 51 19 28 4 571	132 29 77 57 57 4 350	2 33 39 1 39 1 3 9 1 1 3 9 1 1 3 9 1 1 1 1	370 370 15 60 60 60 7 7	201 40 102 103 38 2 507	46 6 106 57 57 1 42]	119 20 20 130 130 83
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS										<u>.</u>	
Oominican (Dominican Republid)	1111	1111	1111	1111	1811	1111	1111	1111	1111	1111	1111
Nicoraguan Panamanian Penamanian	111	1 1 1	111	1 1 1	1 1 22	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1
Central American, origin not specifiedSouth American	1 1 1	111	111	llm	- - 12	119	111	2	111	1 1 1	1 I m
Colombian Colombian	1 1 1	111	1 1 1	1 I m	1 1 1	1 % 1	1 1 1	. 2 <u>.</u> 5	111		1 1 1
Peruvion Venezuelan	111	111	1 1 1	1 3 1	12	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1.1.1	m
Orner South American			1	1	1	-	-	1	1	1	1

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[Oata based on sample and subject to sompling voriobility, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering			Spokane County			Totals fo	or split trocts/BNA	A's in Spokone Co	unty	
Area	Spakone, WA MSA	Total	Opportunity COP	Spokone city	Troct 1	Troct 9	Troct 10	Tract 17	Tract 22	Troct 38
PLACE OF BIRTH All persons	361 364 349 551	361 364 349 551	22 326 21 759	177 196 170 199	810 804	6 867 6 704	4 894 4 798	3 820 3 711	341 318	1 516 1 441
Foreign born LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH	11 813	11 813	567	6 997 830	6	163	96	109	23	75
Linguistically isolated households Persons 5 years and over In linguistically isolated households Speak o longuage other than English On not speak English "very well" Speak Spanish Do not speak English "very well" Linguistically isolated Speak on Asian or Pacific Island longuage On not speak English "very well" Linguistically isolated	334 723 2 092 14 994 4 961 3 777 1 021 244 3 682 2 118 1 208	334 723 2 092 14 994 4 961 3 777 1 021 244 3 682 2 118 1 208	68 20 814 96 742 258 141 47 35 132 65 43	163 823 1 621 8 676 3 190 2 014 595 174 2 403 1 429 937	742 	6 412 12 169 51 45 - - 33 12	4 530 - 92 24 15 46 24	16 3 472 23 197 85 57 14 - 66 30 14	328 	13 1 399 13 67 13 9 - 20 -
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school Preprimary school Elementory or high school Public school College Public college	100 683 6 522 4 075 62 839 57 795 31 322 24 439	100 683 6 522 4 075 62 839 57 795 31 322 24 439	5 790 405 293 4 036 3 711 1 349 1 184	45 842 2 926 1 800 27 294 24 703 15 622 11 482	219 184 184 35 31	1 832 136 75 1 174 1 035 522 433	999 85 51 661 554 253 202	93 54 812 772 375 361	176 - - 40 31 136 136	332 - 108 103 224 200
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT Persons 25 years and over Less thon 9th grade 9th to 12th grade, no diploma High school graduote (includes equivolency) Some college, no degree Bachelor's degree Graduote or professionol degree Percent bachelor's degree or higher	228 353 11 926 23 666 63 659 59 009 22 997 32 025 15 071 84.4 20.6	228 353 11 926 23 666 63 659 59 009 22 997 32 025 15 071 84.4 20.6	14 344 488 1 375 4 224 3 907 1 552 2 151 647 87.0 19.5	114 872 6 593 12 691 31 386 28 828 11 214 16 303 7 857 83.2 21.0	442 48 92 137 104 49 12 - 68.3 2.7	4 658 186 429 1 365 1 227 548 688 215 86.8 19.4	3 548 170 217 1 029 1 079 274 555 224 89.1 22.0	2 244 113 324 714 590 287 191 25 80.5 9.6	176 12 18 20 44 22 22 22 38 83.0 34.1	1 067 41 86 359 238 91 170 82 88.1 23.6
FERTILITY Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	289 1 426 1 983	289 1 426 1 983	236 1 439 2 156	348 1 354 1 859	494 1 976 2 323	238 1 470 1 703	281 1 220 1 711	350 1 612 1 936	175 1 036 1 087	360 1 331 1 071
RESIDENCE IN 1985 Persons 5 yeors and over Some house	334 723 162 197 167 552 65 620 36 589 37 325 28 018 4 974	334 723 162 197 167 552 65 620 36 589 37 325 28 018 4 974	20 814 10 316 10 297 2 377 4 062 2 149 1 709 201	163 823 75 958 85 506 45 076 9 239 18 024 13 167 2 359	742 182 560 450 40 37 33	6 412 3 750 2 628 1 433 353 377 465 34	4 530 2 704 1 784 1 096 241 267 180 42	3 472 2 143 1 329 768 209 213 139	328 75 248 44 18 83 103 5	1 399 690 686 249 78 180 179 23
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE Urbon populatian In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre Rural populatian In housing units an properties of less than 1 ocre On farms	300 970 224 869 60 394 19 356 3 213	300 970 224 869 60 394 19 356 3 213	22 326 17 092 - -	177 196 133 743 - - -	810 666 - - -	6 867 6 300 - - -	4 894 4 525 - -	3 820 3 758 - - -	249 15 92 - -	1 516 1 082 - -
JOURNEY TO WORK Warkers 16 years and over Car, truck, ar von	158 203 140 464 123 128 17 336 4 395 4 298 36 5 974 2 035 5 335	158 203 140 464 123 128 17 336 4 395 4 298 36 5 974 2 035 5 335	10 507 9 830 8 863 967 159 159 149 98 271	74 810 65 011 56 494 8 517 3 227 3 175 10 3 203 1 127 2 242	270 231 168 63 12 12 10 10 12	2 963 2 729 2 332 397 82 82 - 55 13	2 115 1 950 1 753 197 58 58 - 15 8	1 636 1 525 1 342 183 33 35 20 23	146 124 117 7 5 5 - 10 - 7	722 665 565 100 28 28 28 - - 29
Persons per car, truck, or van Mean travel time ta wark (minutes) Departure time for work: 5:00 o.m. to 5:59 a.m. 6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m. 7:00 a.m. to 7:59 o.m. All other times	1.07 18.6 7 752 29 390 51 362 22 603 41 761	1.07 18.6 7 752 29 390 51 362 22 603 41 761	1.05 18.7 579 2 107 3 556 1 226 2 768	1.07 17.6 3 539 12 284 23 398 12 068 21 279	1.17 20.4 38 25 107 20 75	1.08 19.2 146 539 1 016 477 701	1.06 18.0 116 345 687 302 581	1.07 17.2 110 275 462 277 489	1.04 15.6 12 38 36 6 47	1.08 15.5 37 124 266 119
Worked in MSA af residence Spokone city Cheney city Foirchild AFB CDP Remoinder af Spakane County Worked outside MSA af residence Caeur d'Alene city, ID Remoinder af Koatenai County, IO Bonner County, ID Benewah County, ID Lotoh Caunty, ID Nez Perce County, ID Nez Perce County, ID Shoshone County, ID Pend Oreille County Stevens Caunty Lincoln County Whitman County Whirkad elsewhere	152 970 93 848 3 053 4 197 51 872 5 233 600 797 106 45 20 33 89 202 411 226 239 245	152 970 93 848 3 053 4 197 51 872 5 233 600 797 106 45 20 33 89 202 411 226 229 2 465	10 148 4 234 22 99 5 793 359 111 71 71 9 9 9 - 8 20 9	72 917 56 912 419 1 081 1 4 505 1 893 177 259 44 11 1 14 52 136 92 57 1 023	262 191 5 11 55 8 - - - - - 4 - 4	2 890 2 358 38 30 464 73 24 - - - - 16 - 8	2 061 1 751 18 18 274 54 	1 599 1 158 6 435 37 13 - 6 - - - - - - - 18	130 91 	709 459 5 77 168 13 - - - - - - - - 8

[Oata based an sample and subject ta sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering				Tatals far s	split tracts/BNA'	s in Spakane Cau	nty—Con.			
Area	Tract 106	Tract 107	Tract 108	Tract 109	Tract 110	Tract 112.01	Tract 112.02	Tract 113	Tract 122	Tract 124
PLACE OF BIRTH All persons	6 533	906	4 128	2 291	3 659	2 144	3 434	3 554	1 195	7 402
NativeFareign born	6 358 175	885 21	4 004 124	2 214 77	3 565 94	2 111	3 351 83	3 460 94	1 162 33	7 623 7 465 158
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH Linguistically isolated hauseholds	10	_	_	_	_	_	6		_	16
Persons 5 years ond over In linguistically isolated hausehalds	6 052 48	824	3 880	2 186	3 404	2 038	3 199 6	3 342	1 118	7 092
Speak a language ather than English Da not speak English "very well"	206 108	6 -	157 36	65 26	62 6	28 15	66 22	125 36 15	72 8	238 77
Speak Spanish Da nat speak English "very well" Linguistically isolated	50 16 —	Ξ	41 12 -	19 19 -	20 _ _	14 8 -	33 9	15	8 8	59 14
Speak an Asian ar Pacific Island language Do not speak English "very well"	58 58	Ξ	52 17	_	17 6	Ξ	Ξ.	_ 6 _	22	Ξ
Linguistically isolatea	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	2 188	242	1 754	668	914	385	983	882	299	2 523
Preprimary school Public school Elementary or high schaal	117 67 1 602	21 21 141	78 34 633	49 39 377	69 34 604	38 38 271	81 40 741	53 28 568	8 8 231	201 124
Public school	1 370 469	141 80	595 1 043	349 242	547 241	260 76	643 161	481 261	214 60	1 744 1 630 578
Public callege	383	80	214	201	174	52	107	233	60	490
Persons 25 years ond over	3 966	601	2 170	1 530	2 475	1 574	2 183	2 484	740	4 684
Less thon 9th grade 9th to 12th grade, no diplama High school graduate (includes equivalency)	15 128 917	13 57 141	73 170 545	45 99 350	113 239 881	178 350 624	99 310 680	84 200 641	62 97 262	96 250
Some college, na degree	1 019 496	143 29	536 193	573 105	560 217	239 91	624 177	686 235	199 93	873 1 302 517
8achelor's degree Graduate ar prafessianal degree	877 514	132 86	445 208	170 188	308 157	56 36	218 75	414 224	27	1 087 559
Percent high school graduate or higher Percent bachelar's degree or higher	96.4 35.1	88.4 36.3	88.8 30.1	90.6 23.4	85.8 18.8	66.5 5.8	81.3 13.4	88.6 25.7	78.5 3.6	92.6 35.1
FERTILITY			1.							
Children ever barn per 1,000 wamen 15 ta 24 years Children ever barn per 1,000 wamen 25 ta 34 years Children ever barn per 1,000 wamen 35 ta 44 years	69 1 498 2 031	214 1 974 1 557	81 1 353 2 078	172 1 364 1 745	90 1 790 2 102	527 1 479	84 1 290	1 276	857 1 247	45 1 520
RESIDENCE IN 1985	2 031	1 337	2 0/6	1 743	2 102	1 527	2 092	1 805	1 866	2 127
Persons 5 years and over	6 052 2 660	824 441	3 880 1 327	2 186 1 198	3 404 2 110	2 038 1 199	3 199 1 794	3 342 1 773	1 118 548	7 092 3 530
Different hause in United States Central city of this MSA/PMSA Remainder of this MSA/PMSA Different MSA/PMSA	3 360 2 068	370 139	2 474 595	979 370	1 268 597	839 490	1 388 480	1 518 242	570 119	3 510 683
Remainder at this MASA/PMSA Different MSA/PMSA Nat in an MSA/PMSA	297 672 323	150 58 23	537 751 591	288 124 197	278 220 173	162 65 122	511 231 166	609 460 207	168 235 48	1 156 1 102
Abraad	32	13	79	9	26	-	17	51	-	569 52
Urban, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE Urban papulatian	6 266	483	4 128	2 291	3 659	2 144	2 216	2 662	1 195	5 195
In housing units an praperties af less than 1 acre Rural population	5 959 267	376 423	2 419	1 862	3 266	1 210	1 887 1 218	1 908 892	985 	3 944 2 428
In housing units an praperties of less than 1 acre On farms	160 -	21 -	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ	Ī	78 87	459 77	Ξ	1 210 38
JOURNEY TO WORK Workers 16 years and over	3 290	351	1 844	1 098	1 761	803	1 545	1 603	457	3 871
Car, truck, ar van Drave alane	3 102 2 703	334 327	1 474 1 394	1 025 929	1 620 1 436	724 631	1 445 1 326	1 467 1 388	406 362	3 489 3 137
Carpaaled Public transpartatian (including taxicab) 8us ar tralley bus ar streetcar or tralley car	399 44 44	7 - -	80 21 21	96 37 37	184 34 34	93 39 39	119 10 10	79 7 7	44 31 20	352 60
Subway ar elevated, railraad, ar ferrybaat Walked	22	11	292	23	35	16	26	- 34	11	51 9 82
Other means Worked at hame	36 86	-	13 44	4 9	31 41	8 16	18 46	8 87	20	54 186
Persans per car, truck, ar van Mean travel time ta wark (minutes)	1.07 22.2	1.01 18.3	1.03 15.6	1.05 18.2	1.06 17.0	1.07 20.9	1.05 20.3	1.03 16.3	1.06 18.1	1.06 18.3
Departure time for work: 5:00 a.m. ta 5:59 a.m	120 676	9 53	67 246	25 199	77 345	61 180	85 332	88 293	7 75	139
6:00 a.m. ta 6:59 a.m 7:00 a.m. ta 7:59 a.m 8:00 a.m. ta 8:59 a.m	1 225 540	156 60	502 349	369 241	497 347	294 88	522 143	601 249	127 91	628 1 464 660
All other times	643 3 217	67 351	636 1 751	255 1 085	454 1 737	164 759	417 1 530	285	137	794
Worked in MSA af residence Spokane city Cheney city	2 507 17	260	1 079	804 7	1 327	481 –	932	1 532 637	432 201 22	3 666 1 594 9
Fairchild AF8 COPRemainder of Spakane Caunty	67 626	91	9 663	13 261	13 397	278	589	14 881	209	41 2 022
Warked autside MSA af residence Coeur d'Alene city, IO	73 7 12	-	93 - 7	13	24 - -	44 - 8	15	71 - 7	25 _	205 16
Remainder af Koatenai County, 10 8anner Caunty, 1D 8enewah County, 10	5 -	=	' -	Ξ	Ξ	- -	-	- -	8 - -	22 _ _
Latah County, ID	-	=	7	=	=	9	=	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ
Shashane County, IDPend Oreille Caunty	- - 6	-	- - 8	- - 6	=	- - 17	- - 6	Ξ	Ξ	8 -
Stevens Caunty Lincaln Caunty Whitman Caunty	8 7	=	5 -	-	6	Ξ	=	Ξ	Ξ	- - 7
Warked elsewhere	22	-	66	7	18	10	9	64	17	152

[Ooto based on somple and subject to sompling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering	T	otols for split troo	ts/BNA's in Spoka	ne County—Con.			Opportuni	ty COP, Spokone	County	
Area	Tract 128.02	Troct 134.01	Troct 134.02	Troct 135	Troct 136	Troct 118	Troct 119	Troct 124 (pt.)	Troct 126	Troct 127.01
PLACE OF BIRTH All persons	3 114	2 569	6 206	3 615	2 870	2 967	3 273	1 447	2 971	2 910
Notive	3 009	2 505 64	6 048 158	3 560 55	2 776 94	2 886 81	3 215 58	1 434 13	2 927 44	2 B51 59
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH Linguistically isolated households		_	8	_	_	10	_	_	33	11
Persons 5 years and over	2 973 23	2 418	5 686	3 414	2 539	2 753	3 022	1 327	2 781 46	2 706 11
Speak o longuage other thon English Oo not speok English "very well" Speok Sponish	128 54 16	62 12 6	154 48 59	103 15 1B	141 42 21	91 60 48	83 20 26	32 7 12	78 49 20	79 25 10
Do not speok English "very well" Linguistically isolated	10	6 -	8 8	5 -	6 - 31	48 23 16	=	_	14 14	5 5
Speok on Asian or Pocific Island language	28	= =	= =	Ξ	23	Ξ	14 6 -	Ξ	26 26 26	=
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	912	836	1 978	1 096	806	638	790	497	673	630
Preprimary schoolPublic schoolelementary or high schoolelementary	34	68 36 538	244 89 1 415	57 25 722	50 40 581	57 57 464	43 17 565	24 24 337	53 43 435	630 50 36
Public school	591 218	447 230 171	1 300 319 265	592 317 265	570 175 139	457 117	538 182 142	307 136	435 388 185 185	410 389 170 152
Public collegeEDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT						99		114		152
Persons 25 years and over ess than 9th grade th to 12th grade, no diploma	28	1 698 10 46	3 770 30 72	2 408 15 173	1 639 37 132	1 965 119 282	2 123 94 265	831 6 66	1 966 117 205	1 956 64
ligh school groduote (includes equivolency)	544 531	311 465	617 750	508 621	536 463	743 492	721 525	214 214	650 595	528 589
Associote degree Bochelor's degree Graduote or professionol degree	211 381	188 400 278	381 1 216 704	332 443 316	211 201 59	138 147 44	216 243 59	100 185 46	177 177 45	64 218 528 589 245 236 76
Percent high school graduote or higher Percent bachelor's degree or higher	90.1	96.7 39.9	97.3 50.9	92.2 31.5	89.7 15.9	79.6 9.7	83.1 14.2	91.3 27.8	83.6 11.3	85.6 16.0
FERTILITY Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	111	_	130	65	779	339	211	_	311	503
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 5B5	1 210 1 712	1 473 1 978	963 1 995	1 599 2 207	1 663 2 3B3	1 523 2 116	1 437 2 259	807 2 421	1 387 2 083
RESIDENCE IN 1985 Persons 5 years and over Same house		2 418 1 339	5 686 2 547	3 414 1 924	2 539 934	2 753 1 357	3 022 1 392	1 327	2 781	2 706
Different house in United States Centrol city of this MSA/PMSA	1 345 252	1 057 526	3 064 1 366	1 479 483	1 468 310	1 368 356	1 616 344	523 769 148	1 442 1 339 563	1 305 1 367 262
Remainder of this MSA/PMSAOifferent MSA/PMSANot in on MSA/PMSA	244	62 3B5 84	552 895 251	414 260 322	243 656 259	407 250 355	655 307 310	338 122 161	434 229 113	5B2 359
Abrood URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE		22	75	11	137	2B	14	35	-	164 34
Urban population In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre		1 140 1 035	5 323 4 720	41	566 504	2 967 1 610	3 273 2 372	1 447 1 206	2 971 2 095	2 910 2 018
Rurol population In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre On farms	_	1 429 747 7	BB3 427 B	3 574 663 198	2 304 1 310 16	-	=	=	= ====	= ==
OURNEY TO WORK								_	_	_
Warkers 16 years and aver Car, truck, or van Orave olane	1 474	1 282 1 184 1 077	2 801 2 600 2 3B9	1 715 1 642 1 49B	1 339 1 251 1 082	1 213 1 071 930	1 519 1 402 1 358	792 704 596	1 460 1 388 1 227	1 285 1 219 1 088
Corpooledublic tronsportation (including toxicob)	143 16	107	211 80 80	144	169	141 31	44 36	108 18	161 16	131 7
Bus or trolley bus or streetcor or trolley cor Subway or elevated, roilroad, or ferryboot Walked	18	36	7	_ _ 16	15	31 _ 50	36 - 17	18 - 5	16 - 26	7 - 31
Other means Worked at hame	32	B 54	105	57	27 37	1B 43	15 49	21 44	6 24	28
ersans per car, truck, or van Neon trovel time to wark (minutes) Deporture time for work:		1.05 1B.2	1.04 17.0	1.05 21.8	1.08 19.0	1.07 18.1	1.02 15.7	1.09 21.9	1.06 17.2	1.06 17.3
5:00 o.m. to 5:59 a.m. 6:00 a.m. to 6:59 o.m.	332	33 1B1	48 361	66 386	65 378	79 269	136 348	17 154	95 2BB	5B 261
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m. B:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m. All other times	203	616 199 199	1 181 573 533	663 225 31B	410 120 329	335 102 3B5	415 112 459	277 83 217	4B7 1B9 377	416 179 343
Worked in MSA of residence	710	1 236 B15	2 736 2 079	1 704 1 014	1 320 618	1 156 431	1 463 623	771 292	1 437 630	1 213 454
Cheney city Foirchild AFB CDP Remoinder of Spakane County	41 725	6 7 40B	8 49 600	149 62 479	49 265 3BB	725	- 840	- 15 464	4 6 797	6 21 732
Warked outside MSA af residence	74 19	46 - 20	65 8	11	19	57 6	56 16	21	23 6	72 28
Bonner County, ID Benewah County, IO	4 -	- - -	7 - -	-	=	5	26 - -	6 - -	5 - -	12 - -
Latah Caunty, ID Nez Perce County, ID Shashane County, IO	_	_	=	Ξ	-	=	9 - -	- - 8	Ξ	Ξ
Pend Oreille County Stevens County	20	=	Ξ	Ξ	=	3	Ξ	- -	Ē	- 6
Lincoln County Whitman County Warked elsewhere	-	5 _ 21	9 41	_ 11	10	- - 43	- - 5	7	- 12	_

[Data based on sample and subject ta sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Opportunity	COP, Spokone Co	unty—Con.			Spokane	city, Spokone Co	unty		
Area	Troct 127.02	Troct 128.01	Troct 128.02 (pt.)	Troct 1 (pt.)	Troct 2	Troct 3	Troct 4	Troct 5	Troct 6	Troct 7
PLACE OF BIRTH All persons	2 246	4 321	2 191	810	4 377	5 196	3 940	3 216	2 012	£ 100
NativeForeign born	2 167 79	4 170 151	2 109 82	804 6	4 251 126	5 071 125	3 706 234	3 084 132	2 913 2 813 100	5 198 5 109 89
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH Linguisticolly isoloted households	_	_	14	_	7	4	33		6	•
Persons 5 years and over In linguisticolly isoloted households	2 122	4 011	2 092 23	742	4 003	4 732	3 629	2 976	2 675 12	4 778
Speak o longuage other than English Oo not speak English "very well" Speak Spanish	102 5 8	167 43 6	110 49 11	5 - -	129 39 17	151 26 53	201 143	75 26	125 32	105 46
Oo not speak English "very well" Linguistically isolated	<u> </u>	Ξ	5 -	_	5 -	-	16 11 -	20 _ _	27 4 -	15 8 -
Speok an Asion or Pacific Island language Do not speok English "very well" Linguistically isolated	=	25 5 -	67 28 17	Ξ	- - -	16 8 8	97 85 85	Ξ	34 28 12	16 16 -
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school Preprimary school	648 48	1 329 87	585 43	219	1 037	1 469	787	623	649	1 275
Public schoolElementory or high school	24 471	66 946	26 408	184	48 37 826	98 82 993	34 34 460	41 41 431	129 50 375	62 47 873
Public school College Public college	364 129 115	896 296 262	372 134 115	184 35 31	751 163 135	954 378 325	451 293 280	412 151 125	301 145 122	837 340 307
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT Persons 25 years and over	1 442	2 625	1 436	442	2 702	3 081	2 656	2 249	1 000	2 414
Less thon 9th grode9th to 12th grode, no diplomo	34 93	26 147	28 99	48 92	246 466	252 607	224 494	115 330	1 928 125 297	3 414 144 402
High school groduote (includes equivolency) Some college, no degree Associote degree	311 332 200	691 765 335	366 395 141	137 104 49	991 585 234	1 020 619 335	813 616 276	711 692 201	680 485 207	1 267 931 322
Groduate or professional degree	3/4 98	492 169	297 110	49 12 -	156 24	193 55	124 109	130 70	101 33	295 53
Percent high school groduote or higher Percent bochelor's degree or higher	91.2 32.7	93.4 25.2	91.2 28.3	68.3 2.7	73.6 6.7	72.1 8.0	73.0 8.8	80.2 8.9	78.1 7.0	84.0 10.2
FERTILITY Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 yeors Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 yeors	126 1 575	180 1 641	90 1 393	494 1 976	472 1 959	606 1 885	457	696	478	358
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years RESIDENCE IN 1985	1 922	2 056	2 178	2 323	2 215	1 916	1 451 1 620	1 365 1 898	1 566 1 844	1 281 2 005
Persons 5 years and over	2 122 1 246	4 011 1 892	2 092 1 159	742 182	4 003 2 022	4 732 2 310	3 629 1 426	2 976 1 730	2 675 1 528	4 778 2 625
Different house in United Stotes Centrol city of this MSA/PMSA Remoinder of this MSA/PMSA	831 122 404	2 089 433 806	918 149 436	560 450 40	1 944 1 137 185	2 365 1 449 365	2 116 1 278 187	1 246 659 137	1 104 599 195	2 107 1 002 189
Different MSA/PMSA	123 182 45	543 307 30	216 117 15	37 33	323 299 37	319 232 57	324 327 87	251 199	224 86	385 531
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE Urbon population				-				_	43	46
In housing units an properties of less than 1 acre Rurol papulation	2 246 2 093 —	4 321 3 677 -	2 191 2 021	810 666 —	4 377 3 390 —	5 196 4 572 -	3 940 2 528 —	3 216 2 892	2 913 2 827	5 198 5 084
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre On forms	Ξ	=	-	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ	=	Ξ	=
JOURNEY TO WORK Workers 16 years and over	1 026	2 117	1 095	270	1 489	1 905	1 461	1 256	1 268	2 248
Cor, truck, or von Drove olone Corpooled	971 846 125	2 028 1 882 146	1 047 936 111	231 168 63	1 324 1 161 163	1 727 1 518 209	1 217 1 027 190	1 174 1 045 129	1 204 1 069 135	2 058 1 828 230
Public transportation (including toxicob) Bus or tralley bus or streetcor or tralley cor	22 22	17 17	12 12	12 12	94 94	32 32	97 97	18 18	17 17	111 111
Subwoy or elevoted, railrood, or ferryboat Walked Other meons	- - 14	10 20	10	10 12	53 16	47 55	104 35	30 22	7 9	22 8
Worked ot home Persans per car, truck, or von	19 1.07 18.8	42 1.04	1.06	5 1.17	1.07	1.07	1.09	12 1.06	31 1.06	1.06
Meon trovel time to work (minutes) Departure time for work: 5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	35	20.6 104	21.0	20.4	21.8 159	20.4 159	17.5 53	18.6 86	17.6 82	19.5 132
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 o.m. 7:00 a.m. to 7:59 o.m. 8:00 o.m. to 8:59 o.m.	180 418 124	375 825 276	232 383 161	25 107 20	323 405 176	321 703 215	223 439 196	174 408 261	252 338 200	445 753
All other times	250	495 2 058	1 044	75 262	424 1 476	463 1 846	542 1 418	315 1 207	365 1 235	300 569
Spokone cityCheney city	394 12	952	458	191 5	1 062 B	1 452 39	1 011 9	940 —	981 -	2 211 1 713 11
Foirchild AFB CDP Remoinder of Spokane County Worked outside MSA of residence	10 590 20	12 1 094 59	35 551 51	11 55 8	13 393 13	355 59	16 382 43	14 253 49	254 33	59 428 37
Coeur d'Alene city, 10 Remoinder of Kootenoi County, 10	10 10	33 12	12	= =	Ξ	11 11	7 16	- - 8	12 5	7
Bonner County, 10 Benewoh County, 10 Lotoh County, 10	_	9	-	_	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ	_	Ξ	=
Nez Perce County, ID Shoshone County, ID Pend Oreille County	-	=	- 20	- - 4	=	=	=	6	=	Ξ
Stevens CountyLincoln County	=	5	-	=	Ξ	7	B -	- 7 -	- 5	10
Whitman County Worked elsewhere	=	=	15	4	13	30	12	28	11	20

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Ooto based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering				Spo	okone city, Spokor	ne County—Con.				
Area	Troct 8	Troct 9 (pt.)	Troct 10 (pt.)	Troct 11	Troct 12	Troct 13	Troct 14	Troct 15	Troct 16	Troct 17 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH All persons	4 658	6 867	4 894	3 277	2 153	3 254	5 919	5 312	2 397	3 820
NotiveForeign born	4 475 183	6 704 163	4 798 96	3 067 210	2 096 57	3 190 64	5 671 248	5 108 204	2 181 216	3 711 109
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH Linguistically isolated households	_	6	-	15	6	-	20	24	15	16
Persons 5 years ond over In linguistically isolated households	4 472	6 412	4 530	3 046 38	2 033 27	2 993	5 359 48	4 785 78	2 150 95	3 472 23 197
Speok o language other than English Do not speak English "very well" Speok Sponish	151 44 13	169 51 45	92 24 15	135 59 13	82 33	133 51 36	313 114 55	212 122 40	211 115 23	197 85 57
Do not speak English "very well" Linguisticolly isoloted	8 -	Ξ	-	_	_	19	55 13 —	20	4	14
Speak on Asion or Pocific Island longuoge Do not speak English "very well" Linguisticolly isoloted	26 22 -	33 12 12	46 24 -	49 30 30	43 25 27	22 - -	91 64 48	65 59 48	144 101 86	66 30 14
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 215	1 832	999	578	505	708	1 326	1 439	753	1 280
Preprimory schoolPublic school	44 20 839	136 75 1 174	85 51 661	32 12 365	24 24 374	54 27 475	115 74 899	77 59	86 80	1 280 93 54 812
Elementory or high school Public school College	647 332	1 035 522	554 253	307 181	337 107	468 179	831 312	990 956 372	463 441 204	772 375
Public college	266	433	202	152	88	145	283	319	155	361
Persons 25 years and over	3 311 60	4 658 186	3 548 170	2 455 80	1 378 96	2 215 157	3 735 317	3 235 292	1 310 122	2 244 113
9th to 12th grode, no diplomaHigh school groduate (includes equivolency)	149 819	429 1 365	217 1 029	278 689	154 460	324 756	560 1 226	460 1 042	234 455	324 714
Some college, no degree Associote degree Bochelor's degree	925 311 651	1 227 548 688	1 079 274 555	700 333 229	381 131 112	430 261 220	981 369 249	788 403 203	291 121 66	590 287 191
Graduote or professional degree	396 93.7	215 86.8	224 89.1	146 85.4	44 81.9	67 78.3	33 76.5	47 76.8	21 72.8	25 80.5
Percent bochelor's degree or higher	31.6	19.4	22.0	15.3	11.3	13.0	7.6	7.7	6.6	9.6
FERTILITY Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 yeors Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 yeors	47 1 782	238 1 470	281 1 220	149 1 258	295 1 728	128 1 367	456 1 249	594 1 327	769 1 713	350 1 612
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 223	1 703	i 711	1 880	2 364	1 438	2 347	2 095	2 247	1 936
RESIDENCE IN 1985 Persons 5 years and over Some house	4 472 2 933	6 412 3 750	4 530 2 704	3 046 1 848	2 033 1 231	2 993 1 580	5 359 2 408	4 785 2 650	2 150 902	3 472 2 143
Different house in United States	1 494 872	2 628 1 433	1 784 1 096	1 168 735	802 406	1 408 885	2 928 1 789	2 054 1 206	1 225 804	1 329 768
Remoinder of this MSA/PMSA	149 359 114	353 377 465	241 267 180	116 214 103	119 169 108	139 196 188	252 382 505	180 412 256	112 191 118	209 213 139
Abrood	45	34	42	30	-	5	23	81	23	-
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE Urbon populatian In housing units on properties af less than 1 ocre	4 658 4 361	6 867 6 300	4 894 4 525	3 277 3 270	2 153 1 901	3 254 2 766	5 919 4 945	5 312	2 397	3 820
In housing units on properties of less than 1 ocre	4 301 - -		4 J2J - -	3 2/0 - -	- -	2 /00 - -	4 743 - -	4 814 - -	1 625 - -	3 758
On forms JOURNEY TO WORK	-	-	_	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workers 16 years ond over	2 025 1 866	2 963 2 729	2 115 1 950	1 467 1 324	893 823	1 332 1 169	2 394 2 114	2 065 1 848	722 630	1 636 1 525
Drove olone	1 718 148 47	2 332 397 82	1 753 197	1 197 127	702 121	970 199	1 765 349	1 643 205	521 109	1 342 183
Public transportation (including taxicab) 8us or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley cor Subway or elevoted, railroad, or ferryboot	47 -	82	58 58	56 56 —	34 34 —	61 61 —	88 88 —	88 80	10 10	33 33
WolkedOther means	20 42 50	55 13 84	15 8 84	21 7 59	15	74 _	86 55	51 21	33	35 20
Worked ot home Persons per cor, truck, or van Mean trovel time to work (minutes)	1.04 19.6	1.08 19.2	1.06 18.0	1.05	21 1.09	28 1.10	51 1.09	57 1.06	1.10	1.07
Departure time for work: 5:00 o.m. to 5:59 a.m	58	146	116	16.5 82	18.6 49	17.0 106	17.2 143	18.2 110	16.5 43	17.2
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 o.m 7:00 a.m. ta 7:59 a.m 8:00 o.m. to 8:59 a.m	411 696 336	539 1 016 477	345 687 302	262 538	197 232	215 352	382 655	348 691	153 186	275 462
All other times	474	701	581	181 345	130 264	301 330	346 817	368 491	40 251	277 489
Worked in MSA of residence Spokane city Cheney city	1 977 1 575 6	2 890 2 358 38	2 061 1 751 18	1 425 1 142 7	845 691	1 314 988	2 325 1 835	2 040 1 505 8	714 579	1 599 1 158 6
Fairchild AF8 COP	20 376	30 464	18 274	8 268	13 141	13 313	16 474	8 519	8 127	435
Worked autside MSA of residence Coeur d'Alene city, ID Remainder of Kootenai Caunty, ID	48 - 11	73 24 -	54 - 7	42 9 8	48 12 -	18 - 4	69 8 19	25 - -	8 - 8	37 13
8onner County, 10 8enewoh County, 10	=	=	-	6	Ξ	=	_	Ξ	-	6
Latah County, 10 Nez Perce County, 10 Shoshone County, 10	=	=	=	=	Ξ	=	=	-	-	3
Pend Oreille CountyStevens County	Ξ	_ 16	9	6 6	5	3	-	Ξ	=	=
Lincoln County Whitmon County Worked elsewhere	37	8 25	10 28	- - 7	6 - 25	- 11	- - 36	- - 25	=	18

[Doto bosed on somple and subject to sompling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering					Spokone city, Spoko	ne County—Con.				
Area	Troct 18	Troct 19	Troct 20	Troct 21	Troct 22 (pt.)	Troct 23	Troct 24	Troct 25	Tract 26	Troct 27
PLACE OF BIRTH All persons	3 070	3 910	4 224	2 489	249	4 998	2 760	6 421	4 350	1 287
Notive Foreign born	2 911 159	3 804 106	4 165 59	2 397 92	226 23	4 788 210	2 571 189	5 956 465	4 238 112	1 235 52
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH Linguisticolly isoloted households	33	5	_	10	_	10	32	98	20	18
Persons 5 years and over	2 851 99	3 537 5	3 813	2 264 20	236	4 552 47	2 626 44	6 113 180	3 927 28	1 147 18
Speok o longuoge other than English Do not speok English "very well" Speok Sponish	97 36 19	178 46 33	105 6 27	178 72 47	22 5 17	200 66 96	355 94 194	554 331 141	211 28 16	131 40 25
Do not speak English "very well" Linguisticolly isoloted Speok on Asian or Pocific Island language	19 5 76	18 - 53	- - 7	22 - 90	- -	11 _ _	104	200	_	40 25 13 13 21
Do not speak English "very well" Linguisticolly isoloted	60 76	7 -	<u>-</u> -	30 20	=	Ξ	68 37	186 153	24 - -	-
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	838	1 035	1 114	703	118	1 113	829	2 981	1 144	216
Preprimory school Public school Elementory or high school	76 76 424	63 43 695	51 28 733	44 28 426	- - 29	125 74 728	21 21 429	50 35 578	81 81 615	11
Public school	348 338 287	655 277 253	636 330 204	419 233 194	20 89	653 260	429 379	538 2 353	564 448	155 155 50 50
Public college EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT					89	229	285	529	381	50
Persons 25 years ond over Less thon 9th grode 9th to 12th grode, no diplomo	1 947 113 250	2 370 137 254	2 456 119 324	1 593 85 169	139 12 18	3 060 206 467	1 819 226 269	3 248 273 377	2 658 200 337	778 188 161
High school groduote (includes equivolency) Some college, no degree Associote degree	689 457	679 603	718 624	523 394	15 29	983 751	550 407	754 660	861 730	203 123 87
Associore degree Groduote or professionol degree	216 180 42	248 341 108	331 296 44	186 195 41	18 18 29	322 235 96	209 113 45	283 444 457	265 183 82	87 6 10
Percent high school groduote or higher Percent bochelor's degree or higher	81.4 11.4	83.5 18.9	82.0 13.8	84.1 14.8	78.4 33.8	78.0 10.8	72.8 8.7	80.0 27.7	79.8 10.0	55.1 2.1
FERTILITY Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	456	479	348	319	206	900	600	46	610	719
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 230 1 913	1 615 1 677	1 459 2 580	1 722 1 878	1 313 1 308	1 577 1 934	1 121 2 197	1 545 2 041	1 439 1 902	1 882 1 244
Persons 5 years and over	2 851	3 537	3 813	2 264	236	4 552	2 626	6 113	3 927	1 147
Some house Different house in United States Centrol city of this MSA/PMSA	1 215 1 617 749	1 600 1 879 1 052	1 518 2 277 1 346	880 1 345 784	69 162 44	1 828 2 584 1 510	590 1 949 883	1 776 4 060 1 433	1 574 2 308 1 039	483 655 307
Remoinder of this MSA/PMSA Different MSA/PMSA Not in an MSA/PMSA	197 272 399	239 307 281	220 391 320	94 203 264	14 48 56	137 640 297	136 430 500	333 1 391 903	306 356 607	102 134 112
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE	19	58	18	39	5	140	87	277	45	9
Urbon population In housing units on properties of less than 1 ocre	3 070 1 929	3 910 3 283	4 224 3 009	2 489 2 042	249 15	4 998 3 167	2 760 513	6 421 3 245	4 350 2 874	1 287 879
Rurol populotion In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre On forms	=	Ξ	Ξ	-	=	=	=	Ē	=	=
JOURNEY TO WORK								_	_	_
Workers 16 years and over Cor, truck, or van Drove olone	1 223 1 087 912	1 652 1 412 1 254	1 773 1 518 1 290	1 142 948 775	106 84 77	1 734 1 395 1 101	879 729 526	2 636 1 717 1 520	1 889 1 696 1 363	370 308 227
Corpooled Public tronsportotion (including taxicab)	175 36	158 79 79	228 92	173 79	7 5	294 146	203 76	197 143	333 75 75	81 26
8us or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley cor Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboot Walked	36 - 41	- 68	92 - 67	79 - 74	5 _ 10	146 - 107	69 - 50	143 _ 639	44	26 - 8
Other meons Worked ot home	22 37	15 78	51 45	23 18	7	36 50	24	67 70	49 25	14 14
Persons per cor, truck, or von Mean travel time to work (minutes) Departure time for work:	1.10 19.4	1.06 17.6	1.09 15.2	1.11 17.8	1.06 15.8	1.12 18.9	1.18 14.8	1.06 13.2	1.11 15.7	1.16 16.1
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 o.m. 6:00 a.m. to 6:59 o.m. 7:00 o.m. to 7:59 a.m.	51 295 340	120 230 375	70 351 453	29 236 374	7 38 21	49 312 503	63 146 192	64 356 565	109 314 594	15 49 120
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 o.m. All other times	131 369	211 638	286 568	119 366	2 31	233 587	76 402	443 1 138	243 604	61 111
Worked in MSA of residence	1 172 883	1 597 1 204 8	1 722 1 415	1 127 902	95 63	1 688 1 357	872 687	2 530 2 111	1 865 1 286	367 299
Cheney city Foirchild AF8 CDP Remoinder of Spokone County	10 279	19 366	19 288	8 217	11 21	24 307	35 150	6 413	19 560	- - 68
Worked outside MSA of residence Coeur d'Alene city, ID Remoinder of Kootenoi County, ID	51 - -	55 7 -	51 19 -	15 - -	11 - 5	46 - -	7 - -	106 28 38	24 _ _	3 - 3
8onner County, ID	-	Ξ	Ξ	-	Ξ	Ξ	- - -	=	Ξ	_
Lotah County, ID Nez Perce County, ID Shoshone County, ID	=	=	-	-	Ξ	=	_	Ξ	- - -	=
Pend Oreille County Stevens County Lincoln County	1 6	13	6 - -	_ 4 _	Ξ	7 - -	=	- - 6	9 - -	-
Whitmon County Worked elsewhere	44	5 30	26	11	- 6	39	7	34	15	=

[Octo based an somple and subject to sampling voriobility, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Spokane city, Spokone County—Con.												
Area	Tract 28	Tract 29	Tract 30	Tract 31	Troct 32	Troct 33	Troct 34	Troct 35	Troct 36	Troct 38 (pt.)			
PLACE OF BIRTH All persons	833	2 907	2 462	4 609	3 277	228	978	1 172	3 295	1 437			
Notive	793 40	2 782 125	2 386 76	4 217 392	3 110 167	219	952 26	1 096 76	3 121 174	1 378 59			
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH Linguistically isoloted households	5	9	5	75	7	12	21	35	60	13			
Persons 5 years and over In linguistically isolated households	744	2 751 23	2 167 10	4 170 113	3 195 7	228 12	961 21	1 172 46	3 139 109	1 320			
Speak o longuoge other thon English O not speak English "very well"	38 5	156 68	141 16	429 190	239 16	52 12	59 21	101 53	265 127	67 13			
Speak Spanish Do not speok English "very well"	10	26 7	38	50 31	31 7	12 12	51 13	21	43 16	9			
Speek on Asian or Pocific Island language	5	101	26	9 208	7 21	12 25	13	27	9 76	20			
Oo not speok English "very well" Linguisticolly isoloted	5 5	52 10	10 10	125 96	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ.	27 21 21	67 67	_			
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL	170	405	704	1 500	500								
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school Preprimory school Public school	1 79 23 23	6 95 34 20	786 47 47	1 509 95 42	533 16	26 	59 _ _	59 -	536 10 10	332			
Elementory or high school	124 124	456 415	584 551	979 900	76 76	15 15	36 36	16 16	203 183	108 103			
College	32 32	205 182	155 120	435 380	441 325	11 11	23 23	43 35	323 284	224 200			
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										230			
Persons 25 yeors and over	427 59	1 970 146	1 257 131	2 709 135	2 611 200	203 48	843 182	1 121 167	2 297 176	988 37			
Pth to 12th grode, no diplomo	75 92	174 598	247 397	359 593	323 625	66 51	170 226	239 274	226 584	82 315			
Some college, no degree	133 30	574 166	349 92	856 286	568 176	5	174 26	228 33	597 179	219 83			
Sochelor's degreeGroduote or professionol degree	38	182 130	22 19	332 148	397 322	33	59 6	141 39	335 200	170 82			
Percent high school groduote or higherPercent bachelor's degree or higher	68.6 8.9	83.8 15.8	69.9 3.3	81.8 17.7	80.0 27.5	43.8 16.3	58.2 7.7	63.8 16.1	82.5 23.3	88.0 25.5			
FERTILITY													
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 yeors Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 yeors	1 226 1 767	253 1 450	719 2 079	463 1 604	221 461	2 375	1 092 750	1 500	188 813	360 1 393			
Children ever barn per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 745	1 970	2 374	2 060	911	4 000	1 467	436	1 000	1 071			
RESIDENCE IN 1985 Persons 5 years and over	744	2 751	2 167	4 170	3 195	228	961	1 172	3 139	1 320			
Some house Different house in United Stotes Centrol city of this MSA/PMSA	261 434 217	1 450 1 199 641	748 1 403 805	1 709 2 312	845 2 338 1 195	130 98	273 688	282 890	751 2 291	611			
Remainer of this MSA/PMSA Different MSA/PMSA	33 142	131	78 314	1 251 302 491	341 404	35 10 46	323 15 257	426 17 297	877 331 612	249 78 180			
Not in on MSA/PMSAAbroad	42 49	139 102	206 16	268 149	398 12	7	93	150	471 97	179 23			
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE													
Urbon population In housing units on praperties of less than 1 ocre	833 667	2 907 2 722	2 462 2 118	4 609 3 616	3 277 244	228 88	978	1 172 13	3 295 254	1 437 1 003			
Rurol population In housing units an properties of less than 1 acre	_	_	_		=	-	_			-			
On farms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
JOURNEY TO WORK Warkers 16 years and over	320	1 330	633	1 860	1 157	89	199	256	1 621	683			
Cor, truck, ar von	266 244	1 212 1 034	528 443	1 630 1 461	796 700	46 32	51 45	79 79	1 131 996	636 536			
Corpaoled Public tronsportation (including toxicob) Bus or trolley bus ar streetcor or trolley car	22 13 13	178 27	85 34	169 96	96 85	14	6 37	_ 5	135 194	100 28			
Subway or elevated, railrood, or ferryboat Nalked	28	27 _ 29	34 _ 24	96 _ 48	75 10 224	_ 11	37	5 -	194	28 -			
Worked ot home	7 6	13 49	40 7	38 48	9 43	32	54 29 28	87 41 44	196 63 37	- - 19			
Persons per car, truck, ar van Mean travel time ta work (minutes)	1.05 18.7	1.09 15.7	1.10 19.2	1.06 17.0	1.06	1.18	1.06	1.00	1.07	1.09			
Departure time for work: 5:00 o.m. to 5:59 o.m	18.7	69	25	17.0	18.1 50	10.5 12	21.2	12.8	17.3 87	15.7			
6:00 o.m. to 6:59 o.m. 7:00 o.m. to 7:59 o.m.	62 130	267 426	157 69	252 533	143 322	12 - 12	18 60	59 52	195 490	37 124 245			
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 o.m	29 81	205 314	132 243	305 635	234 365	14 19	36 42	36 65	239 573	111 147			
Warked in MSA of residence Spakane city	320 234	1 275 876	621 481	1 821 1 395	1 101 900	89 89	199	256	1 598	6 7 0			
Cheney idy Fairchild AF8 CDP		9 24	461 - 9	18 9	900 10 11	89 - -	134 7	239	1 306 29 65	440 5 7 7			
Remainder of Spokone CauntyNarked autside MSA of residence	86	366 55	131 12	399 39	180 56	=	58	11	198 23	148 13			
Coeur d'Alene city, ID Remainder of Kaatenai County, ID	_	9	6	Ξ	_	Ξ	Ξ	_	13	.9 - -			
Banner County, IDBenewah County, ID	_	6	-	8	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ			
Lotoh County, ID Nez Perce County, ID Shashone County, ID	Ξ	Ξ	_	Ξ	_	Ξ	_	_	Ξ	Ξ			
Pend Oreille CountyStevens Caunty	_	=	-	=	-	Ξ	Ξ	-	=	-			
Lincoln CountyWhitman County	turn dark	8	=	Ξ	11	=	=	-	Ξ	8			
Worked elsewhere	-	32	AMA	31	45	-	-	-	10	5			

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Doto bosed on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Spokone city, Spokane County—Con.											
Area	Troct 39	Troct 40	Troct 41	Troct 42	Tract 43	Troct 44	Troct 45	Tract 46	Troct 47	Troct 106 (pt.)		
PLACE OF BIRTH All persons	1 599	4 967	2 295	4 845	3 488	4 190	3 508	5 882	5 740	5 883		
NativeForeign born	1 560 39	4 731 236	2 251 44	4 680 165	3 381 107	3 984 206	3 397 111	5 702 180	5 510 230	5 715 168		
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH Linguisticolly isoloted households	-	66	7	17	-	35	6	20	22	10		
Persons 5 years ond over	1 544 - 83	4 590 76 311	2 113 7 72	4 498 25 175	3 275 - 59	3 911 62 241	3 268 12 120	5 497 44 279	5 276 44	5 453 48		
Speok o longuage other than English Do not speok English "very well" Speok Sponish Do not speok English "very well"	6 16	111 90 43	7 39	52 62 10	17 19	102 65	41 27	127 69	280 130 100	194 108 50		
Linguisticolly isoloted Speok on Asion or Pocific Island language	9	25 50	=	10 33	7 - 10	56 27 10	10 - -	37 28 48	48 - 61	16 - 58		
Do not speok English "very well" Linguistically isoloted	Ξ	17	Ξ	10	5 -	Ξ	=	37 10	49 26	58 20		
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	269	1 225	494	1 487	843	967	953	1 226	1 733	2 047		
Preprimory school Public school Elementory or high school	217	57 30 458	66 21 259	123 51 877	89 36 554	72 16 562	45 22 611	73 44 743	149 86 1 046	107 57 1 485		
Public school College Public college	193 48 48	458 710 627	230 169 132	708 487 365	423 200 131	428 333 277	506 297 222	679 410 307	965 538 427	1 262 455 369		
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT								007		367		
Persons 25 years ond over Less thon 9th grode 9th to 12th grode, no diplomo	1 204 115 143	3 242 91 220	1 692 33 51	3 278 34 96	2 442 32 141	2 975 67 235	2 375 6 57	4 089 228 364	3 750 24 267	3 534 15 119		
High school groduote (includes equivolency) Some college, no degree Associote degree	362 301 56	650 932 388	280 467 155	390 750 190	304 678 120	628 765 293	313 500 202	364 1 155 925 367	729 981 413	768 907		
8ochelor's degree Groduote or professional degree	146 81	633 328	407 299	1 054 764	803 364	647 340	788 509	740 310	941 395	450 779 496		
Percent high school groduote or higher Percent bochelor's degree or higher	78.6 18.9	90.4 29.6	95.0 41.7	96.0 55.5	92.9 47.8	89.8 33.2	97.3 54.6	85.5 25.7	92.2 35.6	96.2 36.1		
FERTILITY Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	746	300	41	181	117	163	73	294	215	53		
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 yeors Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 yeors	1 195 2 412	799 1 151	770 1 699	822 1 776	1 201 2 085	1 192 1 411	1 217 1 677	1 042 1 376	1 133 1 974	1 538 1 953		
RESIDENCE IN 1985 Persons 5 years ond over Some house	1 544 683	4 590	2 113 1 098	4 498 2 914	3 275 1 901	3 911	3 268	5 497	5 276	5 453		
Different house in United Stotes Centrol city of this MSA/PMSA	861 464	1 386 3 195 1 559	983 522	1 568 724	1 309 625	2 059 1 797 926	1 671 1 546 828	2 858 2 544 1 238	2 814 2 429 1 301	2 281 3 140 1 933		
Remoinder of this MSA/PMSA Different MSA/PMSA Not in on MSA/PMSA	123 182 92	277 792 567	123 213 125	172 445 227	82 435 167	144 425 302	103 384 231	326 616 364	226 502 400	253 657 297		
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE	-	9	32	16	65	55	51	95	33	32		
Urbon population In housing units on properties of less than 1 ocre	1 599 1 180	4 967 1 935	2 295 1 569	4 845 4 707	3 488 3 226	4 190 3 805	3 508 3 171	5 882 4 583	5 740 4 698	5 883 5 726		
Rurol population In housing units on properties of less than 1 ocre On farms	Ξ	Ξ	=	Ξ	=	=	Ξ	Ξ	=	Ξ		
JOURNEY TO WORK	/40	0.500										
Cor, truck, ar von Drove olone	648 549 402	2 539 2 096 1 777	1 019 848 680	2 399 2 060 1 769	1 506 -1 276 1 136	2 027 1 803 1 504	1 619 1 466 1 326	2 750 2 366 2 172	2 643 2 462 2 268	2 983 2 815 2 470		
Corpooled Public tronsportation (including taxicob) 8us or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley cor	147 46 46	319 166 166	168 73 67	291 97 97	140 66 66	299 59 51	140 63 63	194 152 139	194 51 51	345 44 44		
Subwoy or elevated, railroad, or ferryboot	34	227 7	51 5	82 43	36	39 31	_ 17	60	50	16		
Other meons Worked at home Persons per cor, truck, or von	19 1,19	43 1.09	42 1.13	117 1.08	119 1.06	95 1,10	33 40 1.05	16 156 1.04	8 72 1.04	30 78 1.07		
Meon trovel time to work (minutes) Departure time for work:	20.4	14 6	14.5	16.6	19.0	17.2	13.9	16.1	16.5	22.2		
5:00 o.m. to 5:59 o.m 6:00 o.m. to 6:59 a.m 7:00 o.m. to 7:59 a.m	111 216	236 757	112 380	342 860	172 608	313 574	20 181 592	93 390 939	70 377 949	113 610 1 104		
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 o.m	128 158	410 974	198 270	474 547	318 257	426 509	414 372	517 655	494 681	499 579		
Worked in MSA of residence Spokone city Cheney city Ch	633 486 —	2 455 2 052 17	1 005 804 6	2 341 1 916 20	1 467 1 216 -	1 958 1 558 10	1 595 1 282 13	2 650 1 945 15	2 588 1 998 25	2 923 2 345 17		
Foirchild AF8 CDP Remainder of Spokane County Worked outside MSA of residence	_ 147 15	78 308 84	12 183 14	39 366 58	5 246 39	74 316 69	13 287 24	69 621 100	27 538	59 502		
Coeur d'Alene city, ID Remoinder of Kootenai County, ID	- -	10 9	-	_	- 5	7	Ξ	7 23	55 15 9	60 12		
8onner Caunty, ID 8enewah County, ID Latah County, ID	Ξ	=	=	=	- 11	-	-	=	=	5 - -		
Nez Perce County, ID Shoshone County, ID Pend Oreille County	=	- - 9	=	- - 8	=	-	-	-	Ξ	6		
Stevens CountyLincoln County	Ē	<u>-</u>	7	6 24	Ξ	- - 8	=	8 10	=	6 8		
Whitmon County Worked elsewhere	15	56	7	13 7	23	54	24	52	31	7 16		

[Oota based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Area All persons	Tract 107 (pt.)	Troct 108 (pt.)	Troct 109	Tract 110		Troct 112.01	Troot 112 02			
All personsoriveorign born			(pt.)	(pt.)	Troct 111	(pt.)	Troct 112.02 (pt.)	Troct 113 (pt.)	Tract 122 (pt.)	Troct 134.01 (pt.)
oreign born	428	31	_	_	7 771	228	_	_	469	285
	422	31	_	_	7 355 416	222	_	_	444 25	285 285
SPEAK ENGLISH inguistically isoloted households	_	_	_	_	27	_	_	_	_	
Persons 5 years and over	376	31	-	-	7 146 42	219	-	-	420	250
peok a languoge other thon English Oo not speak English "very well"	6	=	=	=	574 168	Ξ	=	- -	48	14
Speok Sponish	_	_	_	-	109 25	_	=	Ξ	Ξ	=
Linguistically isoloted Speak an Asion or Pocific Island longuoge	-	_	Ξ	Ξ	16 265	_	_	_	_ 22	-
Oo not speok English "very well" Linguisticolly isoloted	_	Ξ	Ξ	-	113 16	_	Ξ	_	_	_
CHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	82 5	-	Ξ	_	2 052 137	53 5	Ξ	Ξ	1 42 8	86 7
Public school	48	Ξ	_	Ξ	83 1 167	5 41	Ξ	Ξ	8 117	7 50
Public schoolollege	29	_	_	_	1 133 748	41 7	Ξ	Ξ	100 17	30 29
Public college	29	-	-	-	560	7	-	-	17	15
DUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT Persons 25 years and over	308	24	_	_	4 740	143	-	_	263	170
ess than 9th grodeth to 12th grode, no diplomo	28	7	_	_	299 467	25 37	Ξ	_	20 29	_
igh school groduote (includes equivalency)ome college, no degree	46	10 7	Ξ.	Ξ	1 386 1 211	44	Ξ	Ξ	98 65	8 49
ssociote degreeochelor's degree	80	=	_	_	418 810	30 7	_	=	37 14	33 54 26
roduate or professionol degreee ercent high school graduote or highere	1	70.8	_	_	149 83.8	56.6	-	-	81.4	26 100.0
ercent bochelor's degree or higher		-	-	-	20.2	4.9	-	-	5.3	47.1
ERTILITY hildren ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	_	_	_	_	240	471	_	_	1 533	
hildren ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years hildren ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 542 1 613	_	_	_	1 134 1 990	3 000 3 000	_	-	1 918 1 333	1 063 1 500
ESIDENCE IN 1985										, 300
Persons 5 years and overome house		31 10	_	_	7 146 2 234	219 118	-	-	420 185	250 43
ifferent house in United StatesCentral city af this MSA/PMSA	43	21	Ξ		4 696 2 426	101 43	_	_	235 64	43 207 157
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	86 53	14 7	Ξ	_	790 856	18	_	_	52 104	16 34
Nat in on MSA/PMSAbrood	-	_	-	_	624 216	40	-	_	15	Ξ
IRBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
rban population In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre		31 14	_	Ξ	7 771 4 060	228 152	_	-	469 447	285 190
urol population In housing units on properties of less thon 1 ocre	-	_	_	=	_	Ξ	Ξ	_	Ξ	_
On forms	_	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OURNEY TO WORK Workers 16 years and over		14	_	_	3 784	112	-	_	188	178
or, truck, or von Drove alone	160	14 14	Ξ	Ξ	3 414 3 124	92 72	_	Ξ	160 153	163 149
Carpooledublic transpartation (including toxicob)	-	=	_		290 133	20 12	_	_	7 8	14
Bus ar tralley bus ar streetcor or trolley car Subway or elevoted, roilrood, or ferryboat /olked	-	-	-	=	133 - 112	12	Ξ	Ξ	8 -	=
ther meons/orked at home	-	=	=	=	66 59	- - 8	=	_	_ _ 20	- 15
ersons per cor, truck, or von	1.03	1.00 20.0	-	_	1.05	1.12	-	_	1.02	1.05
teparture time for work: 5:00 o.m. to 5:59 a.m.		20.0	_	_	18.5 212	29.6	-	-	21.4	14.9
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 o.m	28	7	_	=	700 1 115	7 35	Ξ.	=	32 55	13 88
8:00 a.m. ta 8:59 a.m	38	7	Ξ	=	575 1 123	15 47	=	=	38 36	19 43
Vorked in MSA of residence		14	-	-	3 693	102	_	_	180	171
Spakane city	_	14	-	_	2 793 17	71	Ξ	-	91 22	108
Foirchild AFB CDP Remoinder of Spakane Caunty /arked outside MSA af residence		=	Ξ	-	35 848 91	31	-	Ξ	67	63
Coeur d'Alene city, ID		=	-	=	91	10	Ξ	=	8 - 8	7
Banner County, ID	_	_	Ξ	=	8	=	-	Ξ	8 -	-
Nez Perce County, ID	~	_	=	=	- 8	_	-	-	-	=
Shashane Caunty, IOPend Oreille County	_	Ξ	Ξ	=	8 -	=	-	-	=	=
Stevens County	_	Ξ		_	7	10	-	=	Ξ	-
Whitman Caunty Worked elsewhere	_	_	_	Ξ	_ 51	-	-	-	=	- 7

[Oata based an sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. Far definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Spakane city	, Spakane Caunty	∕—Can.			Remai	inder of Spakane	Caunty		
Area	Tract 134.02 (pt.)	Tract 135 (pt.)	Tract 136 (pt.)	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 22 (pt.)	Tract 38 (pt.)	Tract 101
PLACE OF BIRTH All persons	1 823	41	566	_	_	_	_	92	79	3 638
Native Foreign bom	. 1 749	41 -	555 11	Ξ	_	Ξ	_	92 -	63 16	3 578 60
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH Linguistically isolated hauseholds		_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	
Persons 5 years and over	. 1 702	41	513	_	_	-	=	92	79	3 379
Speak o language other thon English Oo nat speak English "very well"	1 0	-	20 5	-	-	_	=	=		90
Speak SpanishOa nat speak English "very well"	. -	-	-	-	Ξ	_	Ξ	_	_	2:
Linguistically isalated Speak an Asian ar Pacific Island language	:	_	5	-	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ	_	2
Oo not speak English "very well" Linguistically isoloted	:	Ξ	5 -	_	Ξ	-	Ξ	=	=	14
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL			140							
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	. 61	13 _ _	165 13	=	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ	58	Ξ	1 09: 7:
Public school ilementary or high school Public schaal	. 340	Ē	116 116	Ξ	=	Ξ	Ξ	11	=	2 ¹ 86 ¹ 79
Callege	. 105	13 13	36 24	_	_	_	_	47 47	_	15: 12:
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over		34	354	-	=	-	-	37	79 4	2 260 113
9th ta 12th grade, no diploma digh school graduate (includes equivalency)	. 22	7	11 115	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ	_ 5	4 44	18
Same college, na degreeAssaciote degree	. 188 123	27 -	124 23	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ	_	15 4	19 8	636 187
Bachelor's degreeGraduote or prafessional degree	450 265	Ξ	55 26	Ξ	_	Ξ	_	4 9	_	322 116
Percent high school graduate or higherPercent bachelar's degree ar higher	. 97.3 59.6	100.0	96.9 22.9	=	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ	100.0 35.1	89.9 —	86.7 19.4
FERTILITY										
Children ever barn per 1,000 wamen 15 ta 24 years Children ever barn per 1,000 wamen 25 to 34 years	. 1 176	_	353 1 026		Ξ	Ξ	_	667		220 1 629
Children ever barn per 1,000 wamen 35 to 44 years	. 1 784	-	2 083	-	-	-	-	800	-	2 030
RESIDENCE IN 1985 Persons 5 years and over	1 702	41	513	-	-	_	-	92	79	3 379
Same hause Different hause in United States	. 917	35 6	181 332	=	-	_	-	6 86	79 -	1 959 1 37
Central city of this MSA/PMSARemainder of this MSA/PMSA	. 84	6 -	111 68 72	=	Ξ	=	=	4 35	-	34: 53: 29:
Oifferent MSA/PMSA Not in an MSA/PMSA Abroad	. 60	Ξ.	81 -	Ξ		=	=	47	_	192
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban papulatian In hausing units an praperties af less than 1 acre	. 1 823 1 550	41	566 504	-	Ξ	Ξ	_	Ξ	79 79	150 96
Rural papulation In hausing units an praperties of less than 1 acre	. -	Ξ	-	-	_	Ξ	Ξ	92 -		3 488 523
On farms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	220
JOURNEY TO WORK Workers 16 years and over	860	14	299	_	_	_	_	40	39	1 585
Car, truck, ar van	. 784 682	14 14	280 248	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ	40 40	29 29	1 481 1 248
CarpaaledPublic transpartation (including taxicab)	102	Ξ	32	_	=	=	Ξ		Ξ	233
Bus ar trolley bus ar streetcar ar tralley car Subway ar elevated, roilraad, or ferrybaat	. l =	=	_	Ξ.	Ξ	Ξ	=	Ξ	Ξ.	38
WalkedOther meansWarked at hame		_	_ 19	Ξ	Ξ	_	Ξ	Ξ	10	60
Persans per car, truck, or van	1.08	1.00 22.9	1.06 16.7	_	Ī	=	Ξ	1.00 15.2	1.00 12.3	1.09
Mean travel time to work (minutes) Departure time for work: 5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m			10.7	_	_	_	_	5	-	79
6:00 a.m. ta 6:59 a.m	. 93	-	66 104	Ξ	=	Ξ	_	15	21	424 547
8:00 a.m, ta 8:59 a.mAll ather times	. 183	14 -	36 62	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ	4 16	8 -	156 319
Warked in MSA of residence	838 662	14 14	293 187	_	_	_	_	35 28	39 19	1 456 547
Spakane city Cheney city Fairchild AF8 COP	. 8	-	15 38	_	=	Ξ	_	Ξ	Ξ	14
Remainder of Spokane CauntyWarked autside MSA of residence	142 22	=	53 6	_	=	Ξ	Ξ	7 5	20 -	89: 12
Caeur d'Alene city, 10Remainder af Kootenai Caunty, 1D	7	Ξ	_	Ξ	Ξ	-	-	Ξ	Ξ	1' 4 2
Banner Caunty, IDBenewah Caunty, IO	: -	Ξ	=	=	Ξ	-	=	=	Ξ	2
Nez Perce Caunty, ID	-	Ξ	Ξ		Ξ	=	=	Ξ	=	
Shashane County, IOPend Oreille County	- -	=	=	=	Ξ	=	=	=	=	·
Stevens County Lincoln County Whitman County	- -	=	- 6	=	=	Ξ		5	Ξ	
Warked elsewhere	15	-	-	_	-	-	-	-	-	2

[Outo bosed on somple and subject to sompling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Remainder of Spokone County—Con.											
Area	Troct 102	Troct 103.01	Troct 103.98	Troct 104.01	Troct 104.02	Tract 105.01	Troct 105.98	Tract 106 (pt.)	Troct 107 (pt.)	Troct 108 (pt.)		
PLACE OF BIRTH All persons	6 165	2 768	8 138	2 137	3 924	5 807	6 176	650	478	4 097		
Notive	6 098 67	2 726 42	8 024 114	2 008 129	3 796 128	5 587 220	6 076 100	643 7	463 15	3 973 124		
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH Linguistically isoloted households	-	5	_	9	_	8	-	_	_			
Persons 5 years ond over	5 756	2 526 9	7 531	1 917 13	3 671	5 501 23	5 757 -	599 -	448	3 849		
Speok o longuage other thon English Oo not speak English "very well"	119 24 29	75 25 24	219 25 23	156 46 29	207 51 61	195 49 70	141 26 80	12 - -	Ξ	157 36 41		
Speok Spanish Oo not speok English "very well" Linguisticolly isolated	13	18 -	2	3	21	8 -	17		Ξ	12		
Speak on Asian or Pocific Island language Oo not speak English "very well" Linguistically isolated	9 - -	6 3 5	7 - -	71 37 4	32 25 -	15 15 15	11 - -	<u>-</u>	-	52 17		
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 908	763	2 280	565	1 159	2 047	2 127	141	160	1 754		
Preprimary school Public school Elementary or high school	203 172 1 393	52 45 579	160 134 1 742	28 24 418	53 25 868	147 74 1 367	120 70 1 565	10 10 117	16 16 93	78 34 633		
Public school	1 346 312	554 132	1 650 378	394 119	740 238	1 272 533	1 483 442 344	108 14	93 51	595 1 043		
Public collegeEDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	279	83	289	106	170	405	344	14	51	214		
Persons 25 years ond over	3 855 183	1 755 143	5 048 158	1 110 79	2 472 75	3 613 81	3 704 64	432	293 13	2 146 66		
9th to 12th grade, no diplomoHigh school groduote (includes equivolency) Some college, no degree	475 1 388 898	269 592 369	766 1 723 1 139	166 383 297	303 713 672	162 791 944	222 870 1 086	9 149 112	29 48 97	170 535 529		
Associote degree Bachelor's degree	352 435	193 128	474 588	133 39	284 326	370 774	313 737	46 98	11 52	529 193 445 208		
Percent high school groduote or higher	124 82.9	61 76.5	200 81.7	13 77.9	99 84.7	491 93.3	412 92.3	18 97.9	43 85.7	89.0		
FERTILITY FERTILITY	14.5	10.8	15.6	4.7	17.2	35.0	31.0	26.9	32.4	30.4		
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	254 1 604	449 1 840	172 1 775	511 1 544	235 1 584	67 1 439	81 1 929	182 939	333 2 667	81 1 393		
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years RESIDENCE IN 1985	2 131	2 307	2 427	2 411	1 969	2 342	1 973	2 803	1 513	2 078		
Persons 5 years and over	5 756 3 455	2 526 1 360	7 531 4 383	1 917 727	3 671 2 160	5 501 2 667	5 757 3 078	599 379	448 247	3 849 1 317		
Oifferent house in United Stotes Central city of this MSA/PMSA Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	2 229 743 777	1 166 198 417	3 071 919 1 231	1 123 217 356	1 478 376 427	2 700 856 689	2 617 815 788	220 135 44	188 96 64	2 453 595 523		
Different MSA/PMSA	367 342	217 334	498 423	325 225	214 461	729 426	661 353	15 26	5 23	744 591		
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE	72	-	77	67	33	134	62	-	13	79		
Urban papulotion In housing units on properties of less than 1 ocre	=	Ξ	Ξ	=		5 807 4 920	3 805 3 319	383 233	55 55	4 097 2 405		
Rurol population In housing units on properties of less than 1 ocre On farms	6 165 627 508	2 768 1 978 21	8 138 1 051 452	2 137 1 585	3 924 576 272	=	2 371 884 16	267 160	423 21	=		
JOURNEY TO WORK	300				272	_	10	_	_			
Workers 16 years and overCar, truck, or van	2 736 2 512 2 115	1 029 958 775	3 485 3 157 2 715	921 856 695	1 841 1 713 1 404	2 767 2 631 2 272	2 890 2 718 2 489	307 287 233	184 167	1 830 1 460		
Drove alone Carpooled Public tronsportation (including taxicab)	397 26	183 3	442 10	161 14	309	359 58	229 45	54 -	167 - -	1 380 80 21		
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car Subway or elevated, railroad, ar ferrybaat Walked	26 - 34	3 - 24	10 _ 82	14 _ 25	23	58 _ 22	39 6 43	- - 6	- 11	21 - 292		
Worked at hame	16 148	19 25	7 229	8 18	18 87	- 56	19 65	6 8	- 6	13 44		
Persans per car, truck, or van Meon trovel time to work (minutes)	1.09 27.5	1.11 25.5	1.08 30.0	1.11 16.4	1.11 27.3	1.08 19.7	1.05 24.0	1.10 22.2	1.00 20.5	1.03 15.6		
Departure time for work: 5:00 o.m. to 5:59 o.m	306 659	57 247	173 906	71 212	70 411	97 393	153 446	7 66	9 25	67 239		
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m	816 280	319 108	851 438	229 102	652 168	1 171 446	1 173 460	121 41	79 22	502 349		
All other times	2 668	273 927	888 3 225	289 885	453 1 775	604 2 687	593 2 760	64 294	43 184	629		
Spokane city Cheney city Fairchild AFB CDP	1 486 - 19	350 1 4	1 609 7 -	282 18 186	922 36 126	1 850 6 26	1 796 14 19	162 - 8	123	1 065		
Remainder of Spakane County Worked outside MSA of residence	1 163 68	572 102	1 609 260	399 36	691 66	805 80	931 130	124 13	61	663 93		
Coeur d'Alene city, IO Remainder af Koatenai County, IO 8anner County, ID	=	- - 7	16	8 2	5 -	17 -	5	7 - -	-	7		
Benewoh Caunty, 10 Latah County, 1D	=	Ξ	8 -	_	Ξ	-	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ.	_		
Nez Perce County, ID Shoshane Caunty, ID Pend Oreille County	18 23	Ξ	- - 73	3 - -	=	=	-	=	-	7 - -		
Stevens County Lincoln Caunty	6 -	82	64	- 4	51	Ξ	23	Ξ	-	8 5		
Whitman County Worked elsewhere	10 11	13	6 93	17	10	63	102	6	Ξ	66		

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Oato bosed on somple and subject to sampling voriobility, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering				Remainde	er of Spokone County-	-Con.			
Area	Troct 109 (pt.)	Troct 110 (pt.)	Tract 112.01 (pt.)	Troct 112.02 (pt.)	Troct 113 (pt.)	Troct 114	Troct 115	Tract 116	Troct 117
PLACE OF BIRTH All persons	2 291	3 659	1 916	3 434	3 554	4 803	2 773	1 559	5 610
NotiveForeign born	2 214	3 565 94	1 889 27	3 351 83	3 460 94	4 764 39	2 718 55	i 521 38	5 502 108
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH Linguistically isolated households	_	_	_	6	_	-	_	3	21
Persons 5 years and over In linguistically isolated households	2 186	3 404	1 819	3 199 6	3 342	4 382	2 580	1 472	5 142
Speok o longuage other than English Oo not speok English "very well"	65 26	62 6	28 15	66 22	125 36	74 -	100	38 11	50 188 50
Speok Sponish Oo not speok English "very well"	19 19	20	14 8	33 9	15 -	23	6	11 4	50 43 15
Linguisticolly isoloted Speok on Asion or Pocific Island language Oo not speok English "very well"	-	17 6	<u> </u>	=	6	5	- 8 8	- 9 4	7 43 27 43
Linguisticolly isoloted	-	-	-	-	-	Ξ	-	-	43
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	668	914	332	983	882	1 290	714	346	1 408
Preprimory schoolPublic school	49 39	69 34	33 33	81 40	53 28	64 51	50 28	19 15	116 76
Elementory or high schoolPublic school	377 349	604 547 241	230 219	741 643	568 481	979 921	517 498	227 219	836 803
College Public college	242 201	174	69 45	161 107	261 233	247 232	147 106	100 82	456 391
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT Persons 25 years and over	1 530	2 475	1 431	2 183	2 484	2 928	1 856	1 076	3 370
Less thon 9th grode 9th to 12th grode, no diplomo	45 99	113 239	153 313	99 310	84 200	133 418	46 174	44 136	184
High school groduote (includes equivolency) Some college, no degree	573	881 560	580 239	680 624	641 686	943 839	734 493	400 261	364 995 923
Associote degree	105 170 188	217 308 157	61 49 36	177 218 75	235 414 224	256 278 61	228 155	92 97	438 357
Percent high school groduote or higher	90.6	85.8	67.4	81.3	88.6	81.2	26 88.1	46 83.3	109 83.7
Percent bochelor's degree or higher	23.4	18.8	5.9	13.4	25.7	11.6	9.8	13.3	13.8
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 yeors Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 yeors	172 1 364	90 1 790	538 1 414	84 1 290	- 1 276	453 1 421	163	258	438
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 745	2 102	1 413	2 092	1 805	2 222	1 766 1 555	1 128 2 000	1 408 1 750
RESIDENCE IN 1985 Persons 5 years and over	2 186	3 404	1 819	3 199	3 342	4 382	2 580	1 472	5 142
Some house Different house in United Stotes	1 198 979	2 110 1 268	1 081 738	1 794 1 388	1 773 1 518	2 436 1 927	1 593 987	844 620	2 263 2 835
Centrol city of this MSA/PMSA	370 288 124	597 278	447 144	480 511 231	242 609 460	507 726	365 332	195 222	894 843
Different MSA/PMSA Not in on MSA/PMSA Abroad	197	220 173 26	65 82 —	166 17	207 51	380 314 19	66 224 -	101 102 8	543 555 44
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE									
Urbon population In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	2 291 1 862	3 659 3 266	1 916 1 058	2 216 1 887	2 662 1 908	4 434 3 707	2 773 2 602	1 559 1 356	5 610 3 377
Rurol population In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	-	=	Ξ	1 218 78 87	892 459 77	369 198	=	-	Ξ
On forms JOURNEY TO WORK	_	-	_	0/	′′	-	-	_	-
Workers 16 years and over	1 098 1 025	1 761 1 620	691 632	1 545 1 445	1 603 1 46 7	2 018 1 944	1 179 1 106	692 624	2 773 2 471
Orove olone	929 96	1 436 184	559 73	1 326 119	1 388 79	1 764 180	1 020 86	575 49	2 4/1 2 102 369
Public transportation (including toxicob) Bus or tralley bus or streetcor or tralley cor	37 37	34 34	27 27	10 10	7 7	29 29	21 21	6 6	37 37
Subway or elevoted, roilrood, or ferryboot Wolked	23	35 31	16 8	26 18	34 8	21	26 5	19	53 39
Other meonsNorked at home	9	41	8	46	87	15	21	18 25	173
Persons per cor, truck, or von Meon trovel time to work (minutes) Departure time for work:	1.05 18.2	1,06 17.0	1.06 19.6	1,05 20.3	1.03 16.3	1.05 19.8	1.04 17.7	1.04 17.3	1.08 16.3
5:00 o.m. to 5:59 o.m6:00 o.m. to 6:59 o.m	25 199	77 345	61 173	85 332	88 293	158 586	56 231	45 136	137 493
7:00 o.m. to 7:59 o.m. 8:00 a.m. ta 8:59 o.m.	369 241	497 347	259 73	522 143	601 249	612 176	442 112	270 86	1 065 289
All other times	255 1 085	454 1 737	117 657	417 1 530	285 1 532	471 1 974	317 1 143	130 677	616 2 718
Spokone cityCheney city	804 7	1 327	410	932	637	709 9	624	315 2	1 170
Foirchild AFB COP	13 261 13	13 397 24	247 34	589 15	14 881 71	21 1 235 44	519 36	360	1 539
Worked outside MSA of residence Coeur d'Alene city, IO Remoinder of Kootenoi County, IO		- -	34 _ 8	- -	/ 1 - 7	11	36 - 18	15 5 5	55 6 49
Bonner County, IO 8enewoh County, IO	=	Ξ	=	Ξ	<u>-</u>	=	- -	ĭ -	47 - -
Lotoh County, IONez Perce County, IO	=	=	9	I	Ξ.	Ξ	Ξ	-	-
Shoshone County, IO	- 6	-	- - 7	- - 6	-	_ 	=	Ξ	Ξ
Stevens County Lincoln County Whitman County	-	6 -	-	-	-	10	=	Ξ	=
Worked elsewhere	7	18	10	9	64	_	18	4	_

[Ooto bosed on somple and subject to sompling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering				Remoinde	r of Spokone County-	-Con.			
Area	Troct 120	Troct 121	Troct 122 (pt.)	Troct 123	Troct 124 (pt.)	Troct 125	Troct 128.02 (pt.)	Troct 129.01	Troct 129.02
PLACE OF BIRTH All persons	3 689	2 624	726 719	4 925 4 815	6 176	2 435 2 348	923	2 782	5 054
NotiveForeign born	3 602 87	2 562 62	718 8	110	6 031 145	87	900 23	2 683 99	4 851 203
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH Linguisticolly isolated households	6	-	-	27	16	6	_	11	_
Persons 5 years ond over	3 441	2 410	698	4 574 57	5 765	2 255 6	881	2 562 36	4 616
peok o longuoge other thon English Oo not speok English "very well"	123 20	85 8	24 8	132 76	206 70	116 13	18 5	114 51	195 21
Speok Spanish Do not speok English "very well"	27 14	53 8	8 8	21 13	47 14	16	5 5	31 4	53 10
Linguisticolly isoloted Speok on Asian or Pocific Islond longuoge Oo not speok English "very well"	15 -	16	=	78 63	Ē	14	Ξ.	41 36	34 6
Linguisticolly isoloted	-	-	-	57	-	_	_	36	-
CHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	735	675	157	1 110	2 026	469	327	788	1 600
reprimary schoolPublic school	60 38	76 49	Ξ	42 26	177 100	9 5	8 8	36 31	96 47
ementory or high schoolPublic school	480 416	395 360	114 114	674 639	1 407 1 323	319 302	235 219	542 507	1 222 1 151
ollegePublic college	195 137	204 160	43 43	394 312	442 376	141 116	84 58	210 187	282 224
DUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT Persons 25 years ond over	2 586	1 629	477	3 360	3 853	1 667	586	1 751	2 926
ess than 9th grade th to 12th grade, no diploma	144 330	159 154	42 68	272 508	90 184	170 218	73	33 106	97 224
igh school groduate (includes equivalency)	798 700	427 501	164 134	961 815	659 1 088	430 407	178 136	613 394	786 784
ssociote degreeochelor's degree	224 288	206 131	56 13	309 383	417 902	219 124 99	70 84	266 240	420 480 135
ercent high school groduate or higher	102 81.7	51 80.8	76. <u>9</u>	112 76.8	513 92.9	76.7	45 87.5	99 92.1	89.0
ercent bochelor's degree or higher	15.1	11.2	2.7	14.7	36.7	13.4	22.0	19.4	21.0
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	370	246	610	532	60	152	154	200	192
hildren ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 yeors hildren ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 yeors	1 490 1 906	1 419 1 675	333 1 989	1 144 1 665	1 552 2 096	1 389 1 653	1 830 2 077	1 278 2 335	1 689 1 938
RESIDENCE IN 1985 Persons 5 years and over	3 441	2 410	698	4 574	5 765	2 255	881	2 562	4 616
ame house	1 817 1 596	1 124 1 281	363 335	1 948 2 588	3 007 2 741	991 1 249	439 427	1 470 1 080	2 533 2 055
Centrol city of this MSA/PMSA	439 777	380 415	55 116	786 553	535 818	370 428	103 228	251 395	520 986
Oifferent MSA/PMSA Not in on MSA/PMSA Norood	218 162 28	288 198	131 33	757 492 38	980 408 17	226 225 15	28 68 15	159 275 12	304 245 28
IRBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE	20	J		30	"	13	13	12	20
orban population In housing units on properties of less than 1 ocre	3 689 2 904	2 624 1 993	726 538	4 891 3 526	3 748 2 738	2 435 1 702	923 725	2 782 2 383	5 054 4 120
urol population In housing units on properties of less than 1 ocre			=	34	2 428 1 210		-	-	
On forms	-	-	-	-	38	-	-	-	-
OURNEY TO WORK Workers 16 years and over	1 596	1 307	269	2 120	3 079	1 087	455	1 433	2 505
Or, truck, or von	1 450 1 226 224	1 162 1 009 153	246 209 37	1 878 1 692 186	2 785 2 541	1 002 921	427 395	1 340 1 249	2 306 2 096
Public tronsportation (including taxicab) Bus or trolley bus or streetcor or trolley cor	28 28 28	40 40	23 12	79 79	244 42 33	81 27 27	32 4 4	91 23 23	210 68 56
Subwoy or elevoted, roilrood, or ferryboot	_ 29	30	iī -	51	9 77	14	8	22	21
Other meons Norked ot home	35 54	36 39	Ξ	42 70	33 142	44	6 10	10 38	29 81
Persons per cor, truck, or von	1.09 17.4	1.08 15.2	1.08 16.1	1.05 16.7	1.05 17.4	1.04 17.9	1.05 20.1	1.04 17.9	1.05 19.2
Departure time for work: 5:00 o.m. to 5:59 o.m.	53 264	66	_	119	122	35	43	63	101
6:00 o.m. to 6:59 o.m. 7:00 o.m. to 7:59 o.m. 8:00 o.m. to 8:59 o.m.	204 614 196	253 446 143	43 72 53	381 678 339	474 1 187 577	141 360 201	100 175 42	275 399 188	531 865 364
All other times	415	360	101	533	577	306	85	470	563
Norked in MSA of residence Spokone city Cheney city	1 512 736	1 273 689	252 110	2 064 1 005	2 895 1 302 9	1 070 405	432 252	1 357 579	2 387 1 028
Remoinder of Spokone County	28 748	21 563	- 142	28 1 031	26 1 558	665	- 6 174	- 778	6 6 1 347
Vorked outside MSA of residence	84	34 13	17	56	184 16	17 -	23 7	76 43	118 29
Remoinder of Kootenoi County, IO Bonner County, IO	45 -	5 -	Ξ	-	16 -	6 -	5 -	11 -	40 8
8enewoh County, ID Lotoh County, ID Nez Perce County, ID	-	Ξ	-	=	=	=	=	=	Ξ
Shoshone County, IO Pend Oreille County	Ξ	=	Ξ	=	=	=	=	=	6
Stevens County	7	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ	-	-	-	-	=
Whitmon County Worked elsewhere	22 10	16	_ 17	_ 50	_ 152	11	11	22	35

[Oata based an sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Spakane County—Can.									
	Tract 130	Tract 131	Tract 132.01	Troct 132.02	Troct 133	Tract 134.01 (pt.)	Tract 134.02 (pt.)	Tract 135 (pt.)	Tract 136 (pt.)	
PLACE OF BIRTH All persons	2 728	5 073	6 826	2 349	2 090	2 284	4 383	3 574	2 304	
Native	2 672 56	4 991 82	6 704 122	2 290 59	2 078 12	2 220 64	4 299 84	3 519 55	2 221 83	
Linguisticolly isolated households Persons 5 years and over In linguisticolly isolated households Speck a language ather than English Oo not speck English "very well" Speck Spanish Oa nat speck English "very well" Linguistically isolated Speck an Asian ar Pacific Island language Oo not speck English "very well" Linguistically isolated Linguistically isolated	2 551 - 73 222 24 12 	102 12 44 - 10 6	7 6 229 16 147 34 49 - 26 18	3 2 179 7 50 14 5 - - 7 7	1 950 	2 168 - 48 12 6 6 	8 3 984 15 145 48 59 8 8 - -	3 373 - 103 15 18 5 	2 026 - 121 37 21 6 - 26	
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school Preprimory school Public school Elementary or high school Public school Callege Public callege	685 25 18 499 452 161 134	1 432 63 41 1 132 1 097 237 202	2 285 210 133 1 745 1 707 330 310	613 87 22 339 320 187 162	632 42 36 532 490 58 54	750 61 29 488 417 201 156	1 472 183 62 1 075 991 214 175	1 083 57 25 722 592 304 252	641 37 33 465 454 139 115	
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT Persons 25 years ond over Less than 9th grode 9th to 12th grode, no diploma High school graduate (includes equivalency) Same callege, no degree Associate degree Groduate or professional degree Percent high school graduate or higher Percent bachelor's degree or higher	1 738 59 286 433 491 151 239 79 80.1 18.3	3 180 247 415 1 170 714 383 184 67 79.2 7.9	3 883 192 406 1 522 960 431 286 86 84.6 9.6	1 569 13 81 362 493 135 292 193 94.0 30.9	1 332 28 120 412 310 140 238 84 88.9 24.2	1 528 10 46 303 416 155 346 252 96.3 39.1	2 570 20 50 475 562 258 766 439 97.3 46.9	2 374 15 173 501 594 332 443 316 92.1 32.0	1 285 37 121 421 339 188 146 33 87.7	
FERTILITY Children ever barn per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years Children ever barn per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years Children ever barn per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	257 1 716 1 888	456 1 483 2 305	327 1 975 2 409	207 1 170 2 324	124 1 530 2 580	1 288 1 723	169 1 637 2 032	65 990 1 995	833 1 770 2 255	
RESIDENCE IN 1985 Persons 5 years and over Some hause Different house in United States Central city of this MSA/PMSA Remainder of this MSA/PMSA Oifferent MSA/PMSA Not in an MSA/PMSA	2 551 1 159 1 379 352 392 277 358 13	4 696 2 632 2 032 491 927 346 268 32	6 229 3 543 2 675 580 1 345 391 359 11	2 179 1 207 972 165 461 177 169	1 950 1 383 544 92 305 77 70 23	2 168 1 296 850 369 46 351 84 22	3 984 1 819 2 147 994 468 494 191	3 373 1 889 1 473 477 414 260 322	2 026 753 1 136 199 175 584 178	
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE Urban population In hausing units on properties of less than 1 acre Rural population In hausing units on properties of less than 1 acre On farms	1 271 556 1 457 527 21	4 643 2 922 430 348 35	6 570 4 472 256 184	2 349 1 821 49	2 090 225 177	855 845 1 429 747 7	3 500 3 170 883 427 8	- 3 574 663 198	2 304 1 310 16	
JOURNEY TO WORK Workers 16 years and over Car, track, or van	1 163 1 069 1 005 64 24 24 	2 055 1 897 1 688 209 37 37 24 29 68	2 866 2 667 2 318 349 36 36 - 51 35 77	1 239 1 103 1 018 85 7 7 - 39 - 90	931 825 748 77 5 5 - 19 - 82	1 104 1 021 928 93 - - - 36 8	1 941 1 816 1 707 109 37 37 - - 9	1 701 1 628 1 484 144 - - - 16 - 57	1 040 971 834 137 9 9 9 15 27 18	
Persans per car, truck, ar van	1.03 18.3 58 267 352 206 252	1.06 20.7 129 521 624 171 542	1.07 21.8 163 877 817 237 695	1.04 19.9 20 209 493 189 238	1.05 24.4 55 173 312 133 176	1.05 18.7 33 168 528 180 156	1.03 16.6 32 268 780 390 392	1.05 21.8 66 386 663 211 318	1.08 19.7 53 312 306 84 267	
Worked in MSA af residence Spokane city Cheney city Fairchild AFB COP Remainder of Spakane Caunty Worked outside MSA af residence Coeur of Alene city, 10 Remainder of Kaatenai Caunty, 10 Bonner Caunty, 10 Benewah County, 10 Latah County, 10 Nez Perce County, 10 Shashane County, 10 Shashane County, 10 Stevens Caunty Stevens Caunty Lincoln Caunty Whitman Caunty Whitman Caunty Warked elsewhere	1 097 451 	1 917 678 16 17 1 206 138 22 12 	2 700 1 002 - 1 698 166 36 58 - - - 21 - - - 51	1 169 458 13 	908 379 7 522 23 6 - - - - - - - - - - - - 7	1 065 707 6 7 345 39 	1 898 1 417 23 458 43 8	1 690 1 000 149 62 479 11 	1 027 431 34 227 335 13	

[Doto based on sample and subject to sampling variobility, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Spokone CountyCon.									
	Troct 137	Troct 138	Troct 139	Tract 140.01	Troct 140.02	Troct 141	Tract 142	Troct 143		
PLACE OF BIRTH All persons	1 962 1 907	4 854 4 628	3 761 3 612	2 118 1 908	5 735 5 371	3 736 3 667	1 854 1 795	3 129 3 090		
COREIGN BORNLANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH	55	226	149	210	364	69	59	39		
Linguisticolly isoloted households Persons 5 years and over In linguisticolly isolated households Speak a longuage other than English Do not speak English "very well" Do not speak English "very well" Linguistically isoloted Speak on Asion or Pocific Island longuage Do not speak English "very well" Linguisticolly isolated Linguisticolly isolated	1 820 75 32 - 5	4 069 357 89 172 42 - 132 47	12 3 585 35 191 73 53 13 - 24 18	20 2 009 30 292 133 89 12 - 185 121 30	43 5 421 43 492 205 113 27 12 212 212 128 31	3 488 - 77 - 34 	1 736 - 53 9 28 - - 4	4 2 969 4 79 10 29 3 2 - -		
CHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school Public school lementary or high school Public school Ollege Public college	468 7 7 268 234 193 169	1 422 161 120 754 734 507 450	853 68 44 463 455 322 304	1 448 22 22 181 181 1 245 1 240	3 308 88 39 855 844 2 365 2 305	1 075 36 31 782 739 257 240	508 42 25 369 355 97 76	895 23 14 718 568 154 123		
Persons 25 years and over Less than 9th grade	1 270 36 148 376 419 151 84 56 85.5	2 020 11 70 493 886 203 232 125 96.0	2 579 930 188 406 671 152 167 65 56.6 9.0	689 4 65 172 179 101 131 37 90.0 24.4	2 556 70 116 400 661 277 623 409 92.7	2 405 59 156 540 744 271 371 264 91.1	1 196 70 89 273 400 93 160 111 86.7 22.7	1 991 158 189 630 465 246 224 79 82.6		
FERTILITY Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 yeors Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 yeors Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 yeors	751 1 129 2 115	399 1 768 2 372	216 824 1 185	113 1 400 2 270	79 1 120 2 240	207 1 537 1 957	196 1 571 1 810	80 1 714 2 582		
RESIDENCE IN 1985 Persans 5 years and over Some house Offerent house in United States Central city of this MSA/PMSA Remoinder of this MSA/PMSA Different MSA/PMSA Not in an MSA/PMSA Abroad Abroad	1 820 774 1 000 243 185 326 246 46	4 069 448 3 062 81 311 1 836 834 559	3 585 2 069 1 421 155 710 395 161 95	2 009 432 1 406 124 334 490 458 171	5 421 1 772 3 370 230 837 1 171 1 132 279	3 488 1 667 1 771 444 885 252 190 50	1 736 805 904 194 424 152 134 27	2 969 1 674 1 293 148 542 184 419 2		
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE Urbon population In housing units on praperties of less than 1 acre	- 1 962 591 87	4 854 3 433 — —	3 654 1 891 107 34	2 118 897 - -	5 605 3 079 130 30 29	10 10 3 726 1 357 145	- 1 854 416 216	3 129 1 326 534		
JOURNEY TO WORK Workers 16 years and over Cor, truck, or von Drove alone Carpooled Public transpartotion (including toxicob) Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car Subwoy or elevoted, roilrood, or ferryboat Walked Other means Worked at home	753 681 590 91 5 5 - 16 5 46	2 588 2 181 1 843 338 27 27 - 233 84 63	1 269 1 122 925 197 13 13 - 51 27 56	891 529 427 102 14 14 - 303 27 18	2 442 1 782 1 463 319 41 41 4- 74 77	1 820 1 625 1 337 288 14 14 - 6 19	855 787 651 136 8 8 - 17 - 43	1 363 980 806 174 7 7 — 225 5		
Persons per car, truck, or van Mean travel time ta wark (minutes) Departure time for work: 5:00 o.m. to 5:59 o.m. 7:00 o.m. to 6:59 o.m. 8:00 o.m. to 8:59 o.m. All other times	1.07 18.1 52 212 193 78 172	1.09 10.3 107 815 752 103 748	1.10 15.8 77 350 354 89 343	1.11 12.8 70 68 200 88 447	1.10 14.8 67 182 760 324 1 012	1.10 21.5 91 445 601 164 363	1.10 23.2 39 199 324 84 166	1.11 19.2 94 269 420 177 257		
Worked in MSA of residence Spokane city Cheney city Fairchiad AFB COP Remainder of Spokone County Worked autside MSA of residence Coeur d' Alene city, ID Remainder of Kootenoi County, ID Benewah County, ID Benewah County, ID Nez Perce Caunty, ID Shoshone County, ID Shoshone County, ID	740 289 20 124 307 13 - - - - -	2 492 205 18 1 713 556 96 7 	1 244 257 74 146 767 25 - - - - - -	821 158 508 6 149 70 - - - - - - 7	2 359 793 1 234 23 309 83 - - - - - - -	1 752 661 186 58 847 68 - - 7 7 - - 7	818 332 195 6 285 37 - - - - - - - -	1 241 211 35 2 993 122 8 23 3 7 - -		
Stevens County Lincoln County Whitman County Warked elsewhere	- - 13	6 - 64	- 7 - 18	- - - 63	- - 17 66	10 35 - 9	5 - 25	- - 64 17		

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering			Spokane County			Totals fo	or split tracts/8NA	A's in Spokone Co	unty	
Area	Spokone, WA MSA	Total	Opportunity CDP	Spokone city	Troct 1	Tract 9	Troct 10	Troct 17	Troct 22	Troct 38
LABOR FORCE STATUS Persons 16 years ond over In lobor force Percent of persons 16 years and over Civilian lobor force Employed Unemployed Percent of civilian lobor force Not in lobor force Institutionolized persons Enrolled in school Noninstitutionolized persons 65 years ond over, not	276 186 173 744 62.9 169 470 157 142 12 328 7.3 102 442 4 947 16 972	276 186 173 744 62.9 169 470 157 142 12 328 7.3 102 442 4 947 16 972	17 116 11 319 66.1 11 219 10 584 635 5.7 5 797 76 816	138 386 82 934 59.9 81 850 75 112 6 738 8.2 55 452 2 995 8 431	574 353 61.5 353 270 83 23.5 221 	5 326 3 171 59.5 3 150 2 999 151 4.8 2 155 133 336	3 879 2 246 57.9 2 228 2 138 90 4.0 1 633 113 137	2 652 1 848 69.7 1 835 1 675 160 8.7 804	292 173 59.2 162 146 16 9.9 119 5	1 295 792 61.2 703 660 43 6.1 503
enrolled in school Femoles 16 years ond over In labor force Percent of femoles 16 years and over Civilian labor force Employed Unemployed Percent of civilian labor force With own children under 6 years In labor force With own children fo 17 years only In labor force	40 673 144 339 78 949 54.7 78 447 73 050 5 397 6.9 22 205 12 867 24 039 18 264	40 673 144 339 78 949 54.7 78 447 73 050 5 397 6.9 22 205 12 867 24 039 18 264	2 687 9 200 5 340 5 8.0 5 320 5 039 281 5.3 1 354 838 1 702 1 367	24 138 73 749 38 692 52.5 38 524 35 633 2 891 7.5 10 939 6 253 10 258 7 676	35 267 152 56.9 152 128 24 15.8 54 19 42 21	952 2 865 1 545 53.9 1 536 1 465 71 4.6 414 219 444 365	893 2 040 1 068 52.4 1 068 1 021 47 4.4 366 245 244 199	280 1 403 868 61.9 868 829 39 4.5 293 149 302 251	50 210 115 54.8 115 104 11 9.6 19 9	246 700 356 50.9 331 319 12 3.6 106 32 71
Own children under 6 years in families and subfomilies	31 001 16 961 60 056 40 384 21 301 4 063	31 001 16 961 60 056 40 384 21 301 4 063	1 803 1 073 3 857 2 770 1 329 237	15 292 8 299 25 848 16 820 9 597 2 221	69 21 160 74 41 13	526 281 1 124 823 327 55	401 255 677 485 165	449 184 807 570 198	18 10 20 17 55	130 43 96 75 63
Unemployed or not in labor force Not high school groduote Employed Unemployed Not in lobor force OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES	1 918 1 688 493 344 851	1 918 1 688 493 344 851	88 70 9 43 18	1 132 922 245 190 487	13 9 - 5 4	30 7 - - 7	31 5 18 13 - 5	41 14 14 - 14	=	12 12 - - -
Employed persons 16 years and over	157 142 18 204 24 252 6 126 21 111 24 861 24 802 21 375 2 554 15 556 7 734 6 640 5 819 7 852 19 860 10 768 39 200	157 142 18 204 24 252 6 126 21 111 24 861 508 2 402 21 375 2 554 15 556 7 734 6 640 5 819 7 852 19 860 10 768 39 200	10 584 1 259 390 391 1 581 1 715 24 122 1 357 103 1 121 464 573 484 464 546 1 634 858 858 3 005	75 112 8 197 12 046 2 996 10 192 12 079 239 1 293 11 346 727 6 669 3 516 3 039 2 773 3 251 8 089 5 108	270 11 11 - 18 31 - 5 63 - 57 22 18 34 29 31 24	2 999 286 611 170 367 456 12 100 322 45 360 56 112 102 124 272 132 727	2 138 274 439 74 336 277 28 273 33 197 64 85 58 47 172 110 617	1 675 155 120 90 205 263 6 29 242 192 123 110 116 100 315 94	146 24 36 - 8 20 - - 36 - - 5 17 - - 13 5 35	660 115 127 44 28 107 - 109 17 47 31 19 16 25 72 27 161 18
Finonce, insuronce, ond real estate Business and repair services Professional and related services CLASS OF WORKER Employed persons 16 years and over Privote wage and solory workers Government workers Local government workers	10 557 7 787 43 935 157 142 120 091 24 731 8 940	10 557 7 787 43 935 157 142 120 091 24 731 8 940	734 498 2 333 10 584 8 714 1 139 450	5 370 4 159 21 691 75 112 58 767 10 861 4 315	5 13 37 270 230 22 17	224 148 1 020 2 999 2 194 556 186	203 122 629 2 138 1 599 415 151	132 100 363 1 675 1 420 183 113	3 -73 146 119 21 12	18 43 226 660 472 126 53
WORK STATUS IN 1989 Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989 Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	191 352 141 223 94 647 18 118 10 502 23 847	191 352 141 223 94 647 18 118 10 502 23 847	698 12 301 9 169 6 270 1 282 721 1 530	91 679 66 941 43 833 8 983 5 081 11 863	377 277 127 56 24 51	237 3 473 2 523 1 726 330 232 551	2 534 1 838 1 246 228 148 366	72 1 920 1 460 1 067 165 84 237	179 120 26 37 11 22	901 662 456 97 41 97
Civilion noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years With a mobility or self-core limitation In labor force With a mobility limitation In labor force With a work disability In lobor force Prevented from working No work disability In lobor force Civilion noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	221 424 7 709 4 676 1 008 5 028 24 318 10 054 11 553 197 106 154 959 45 541 8 203	221 424 7 709 4 676 1 008 5 028 24 318 10 054 11 553 197 106 154 959 45 541 8 203	14 005 374 196 55 257 1 323 597 565 12 682 10 398 2 935 693	107 330 4 519 2 908 626 2 847 14 063 5 558 6 956 93 267 73 689 26 977 4 950	539 19 14 4 10 108 44 36 431 309	4 068 177 107 34 131 482 264 143 3 586 2 751 1 104 165	2 785 56 46 - 36 313 129 153 2 472 2 029	2 315 72 37 10 52 236 128 99 2 079 1 663	209 4 - 4 30 19 5 179 126	912 12 12 - 42 14 28 870 651
With o mobility or self-core limitotion With o mobility limitation With o self-care limitation WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989 No workers Meon fomily income (dollors) I worker Meon fomily income (dollors) 2 or more workers Mean family income (dollors)	8 203 6 553 4 780 14 146 21 562 27 862 27 862 31 345 52 948 46 028	6 553 6 553 4 780 14 146 21 562 27 862 31 345 52 948 46 028	748 22 387 1 768 33 696 3 630 43 796	8 226 20 767 13 713 29 041 23 037 44 244	27 6 695 73 15 835 74 29 792	402 25 307 532 27 772 1 041 40 040	281 29 791 340 33 551 759 41 711	53 33 53 77 13 404 401 22 609 563 37 020	41 34 25 4 2 600 25 19 091 17 14 424	20 16 16 16 67 14 973 179 38 023 224 36 497

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Doto based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering				Totals for s	split trocts/8NA'	s in Spokone Cou	nty—Con.			
Area	Troct 106	Troct 107	Troct 108	Troct 109	Troct 110	Troct 112.01	Troct 112.02	Troct 113	Troct 122	Troct 124
LABOR FORCE STATUS Persons 16 years and over	4 609	702	3 348	1 854	2 849	1 752	2 506	2 792	920	5 442
In lobor force	3 432	382	2 071	1 191	1 926	919	1 627	1 757	568	5 463 4 002
Percent of persons 16 yeors and over Civilian lobor force	74.5 3 369	54.4 382	61.9 2 064	64.2 1 185	67.6 1 919	52.5 910	64.9 1 611	62.9 1 734	61.7 568	73.3 3 987
Employed	3 246	373 9	1 937 127	1 104 81	1 798 121	831 79	1 544	1 603 131	474	3 894
UnemployedPercent of civilian lobor force	123 3.7	2.4	6.2	6.8	6.3	8.7	67 4.2	7.6	94 16.5	93 2.3
Not in labor force	1 177	320	1 277 36	663	923	833	879	1 035	352	1 461
Institutionolized personsEnrolled in school	313	72	467	144	109	64	157	171	51	349
Noninstitutianolized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	260	148	428	243	414	500	325	462	132	425
Femoles 16 years and over	2 353	350	1 895	996	1 505	929	1 288	1 418	456	2 832
In lobor force Percent of femoles 16 years and over	1 536 65.3	167 47.7	1 005 53.0	597 59.9	887 58.9	408 43.9	678 52.6	734 51.8	261 57.2	1 837 64.9
Civilion lobor force	1 529 1 446	167 167	1 005 937	597 563	887 838	408 388	678 660	734 665	261 202	1 837 1 804
Unemployed	83	-	68	34	49	388 20	18	69	59	33
Percent of civilian lobor force With own children under 6 yeors	5.4 449	45	6.8 180	5.7 106	5.5 222	4.9 97	2.7 191	9.4 180	22.6 50	1.8 513
In lobor force	293	17	101	56	176	79	87	98	50 21	352
With own children 6 to 17 years only	665	54 49	242 173	171 120	217 187	103 58	251 201	250 194	75 47	783 662
Own children under 6 years in families and	589	84	297	139	281		274			
All porents present in household in lobor force	368	23	159	76	226	1 38 93	121	260 129	75 23	676 441
Own children 6 to 17 years in fomilies and	1 560	139	595	346	551	264	710	586	215	1 707
subfamiliesAll porents present in household in lobor force	1 090	111	392	229	416	181	501	440	105	1 737 1 326
Persons 16 to 19 years	439 37	73	528 5	153 14	214 68	78 7	194 37	170 17	78	50 5
Unemployed or not in lobor force	6	-	5	-	18		17	9	7	77 9
Not high school graduoteEmployed	4 4	_	_	Ξ	19 7	_	12 4	9	Ξ	34 29
Unemployed	_	-	-	-	_	-	8	-	-	-
Not in labor force	_	_	_	-	12	_	_	9	-	5
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over Executive, administrative, and monogerial accupations	3 246 539	373 76	1 937 199	1 104 185	1 798 200	831 65	1 544 155	1 603 311	474 7	3 894 730
Professional specialty occupations	671	101	391	184	293	48	179	255	25	745
Technicians and reloted support occupations	151 490	11 40	62 317	38 214	57 160	42 88	68 254	54 209	41 43	178 669
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	521 7	61	302	186	350	95	205	257	69	598
Privote household occupationsProtective service occupations	106	-	22	18	13 50	8 -	4	23	15	15 28
Service occupations, except protective and household Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations	273	20	336 24	114 12	270	152	211 21	167 8	67 8	364
Precision production, croft, and repair occupations	228	28	138	57	204	191	197	162	101	42 240
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors Transportation and material moving occupations	139	30	64 36	42 31	91 72	53 36	117 112	43 84	48 33	34 99
Hondlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and loborers	57	6	40	23	31	47	21	30	17	152
Canstruction	125	21	47	32	107	120	103	91	25	123
Manufacturing Transportation, communications, and other utilities	236 245	14 45	73 82	80 51	185 110	145 42	217 120	294 150	120 52	582 309
Wholesole and retail trade	775	67	589	302	404	1 59	454	371	119	897
Finance, insurance, ond reol estateBusiness and repoir services	393 99	39 6	136 98	90 98	146 50	69 81	60 55	92 58	29 16	379 183
Prafessional and related services	962	133	743	345	609	163	404	449	98	1 086
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	3 246	373	1 937	1 104	1 798	831	1 544	1 603	474	3 894
Private wage ond solary workersGovernment workers	2 307 680	225 104	1 616 180	814 220	1 313 343	671 82	1 224 203	1 240 229	431 17	2 889 581
Locol government workers	304	68	56	107	147	35	101	107	8	252
Self-employed workers	247	44	129	66	135	78	117	113	26	407
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and aver who worked in	2 7/2	4/0	0.400	1 240	0.070					
Usually worked 35 ar more haurs per week	3 763 2 875	469 351	2 498 1 506	1 348 972	2 073 1 602	1 005 809	1 804 1 318	1 898 1 431	611 482	4 226 3 136
50 ta 52 weeks	2 174 269	244 43	828 189	639	1 109	555	956	1 070	290	2 272
27 to 39 weeks	239	30	186	146 82	160 155	74 81	157 68	145 91	73 43	375 245
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks $_$	511	33	433	157	178	86	234	224	56	605
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64	4 043	500								
With a mobility or self-care limitation	4 241 127	530 22	2 811 73	1 557 26	2 347 82	1 215 57	2 114 66	2 248 59	770 79	4 967 102
With o mobility limitation	37	13	39	14	29	24	48	32	31	46
In lobor force With a self-care limitation	12 96	16	14 61	22	7 77	8 49	9 46	8 42	63	10 77
With a wark disability In lobar force	174 79	25 12	176 71	138	135	154	203	171	158	339
Prevented from warking	70	13	75	43 65	42 75	78 68	64 122	83 74	105 45	191 114
Na wark disability In labor force	4 067 3 245	505 346	2 635 1 943	1 419 1 114	2 212 1 796	1 061 811	1 911	2 077 1 592	612 445	4 628
Civilian noninstitutianalized persons 65 years							1 503			3 740
With a mobility ar self-care limitation	305 12	1 72 7	494 136	291 44	495 44	528 67	376 50	521 80	1 50 25	481 82
With o mobility limitatianWith a self-care limitation	12	, 7 7	102	23	35	61	30	64	25	65
	6	′	96	21	28	27	26	46	19	59
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989 No workers	0,4	25	1.40	0.4	10.					
Mean family income (dollars)	96 31 749	35 28 849	140 31 095	96 26 144	106 23 763	120 19 052	103 14 925	117 27 453	53 14 363	159 43 480
1 worker Meon family income (dallars)	394 42 515	68 94 576	246 31 044	183 27 008	318 35 642	243	261	323	94	477
2 or more workers	1 416	169	566	437	678	21 885 213	29 766 586	41 668 590	21 708 136	58 876 1 518
Mean family income (dollars)	56 825	61 747	45 072	46 853	41 415	32 462	40 230	57 130		

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Oota bosed on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Ţ	otols for split troo	ts/8NA's in Spokor	e County — Con.			0 pportuni	ty COP, Spokone	County	
Area	Troct 128.02	Troct 134.01	Tract 134.02	Troct 135	Troct 136	Troct 118	Troct 119	Troct 124 (pt.)	Tract 126	Tract 127.01
LABOR FORCE STATUS Persons 16 yeors and over In lobor force Percent of persons 16 years and over Civilion lobor force Employed Unemployed Percent of divilion lobor force Institutionalized persons Enrolled in school	2 382 1 645 69.1 1 604 1 541 63 3.9 737	1 910 1 345 70.4 1 345 1 314 31 2.3 565	4 302 3 016 70.1 2 970 2 825 145 4.9 1 286	2 780 1 867 67.2 1 841 1 722 119 6.5 913	1 958 1 396 71.3 1 091 1 034 57 5.2 562 -	2 311 1 350 58.4 1 339 1 228 111 8.3 961 76 50	2 562 1 663 64.9 1 663 1 524 139 8.4 899	1 012 814 80.4 799 799 - - 198 - 67	2 350 1 590 67.7 1 584 1 493 91 5.7 760	2 290 1 395 60.9 1 374 1 269 105 7.6 895
Noninstitutionolized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	281 1 214 740 61.0 734 703 31 4.2 125 89 289 289	168 926 575 62.1 575 569 6 1.0 135 97 212	434 2 229 1 310 58.8 1 310 1 232 78 6.0 487 331 521 357	298 1 385 802 57.9 794 737 57 7.2 178 94 287 225	118 955 557 58.3 537 508 29 5.4 267 120 230 164	481 1 354 681 50.3 681 638 43 6.3 224 132 155	474 1 353 776 57.4 776 728 48 6.2 211 133 198 166	61 542 399 73.6 399 399 111 74 169 161	418 1 274 783 61.5 783 731 52 6.6 140 83 196 167	462 1 235 631 51.1 624 584 40 6.4 164 95 159
Own children under 6 years in fomilies and subfamilies. All parents present in household in lobor force Own children 6 to 17 years in fomilies ubfamilies. All parents present in household in lobor force	143 105 650 515	181 100 496 395	688 482 1 390 839	254 98 694 509	366 129 547 304	239 146 448 347	292 188 502 352	152 96 334 261	218 127 397 301	247 134 386 279
Persons 16 to 19 yeors Not enrolled in school	176 10 5 5 - - 5	105 - - - - -	335 21 18 12 3 - 9	231 17 10 - - - -	170 41 25 16 - 11 5	142 56 15 15 - 15 -	199 38 8 8 4 4	100 18 9 5 - - 5	139 21 14 3 - 3	147 46 33 26 5 21
CCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES Employed persons 16 years ond over	1 541 241 291 47 275 211 14 166 6 137 46 777	1 314 306 298 69 182 200 - - 90 6 90 22 33	2 825 554 850 99 528 354 	1 722 198 482 73 222 280 - 22 137 25 136 60 76	1 034 147 120 45 137 133 19 	1 228 95 122 30 153 200 5 6 227 24 180 60 44 82	1 524 181 135 49 121 241 6 14 222 15 175 126 102	799 100 133 35 137 144 - 13 78 - 75 - 46 38	1 493 166 124 56 241 215 5 34 220 158 61 117 76	1 269 142 121 59 201 229 - 17 158 4 211 40 62 25
Construction	92 198 92 414 144 71 384	54 123 115 233 148 96 454	88 233 158 558 372 118 1 127	80 154 160 312 142 64 605	26 113 68 275 61 43 293	75 247 99 346 40 73 217	92 315 129 407 68 53 307	48 82 95 221 88 30 196	79 161 128 507 120 40 317	42 181 115 396 65 88 295
CLASS OF WORKER Employed persons 16 years and aver Private wage and salary warkers Government workers Local government workers Self-employed workers	1 541 1 221 223 111 97	1 314 950 230 114 134	2 825 2 159 408 150 252	1 722 1 184 387 132 136	1 034 722 203 39 89	1 228 1 091 64 19 73	1 524 1 288 139 61 88	799 576 117 33 99	1 493 1 249 162 69 82	1 269 1 061 111 36 97
Persons 16 years ond over who worked in 1989 Usuolly worked 35 or more hours per week 50 to 52 weeks 40 to 49 weeks 27 to 39 weeks Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	1 759 1 284 919 194 72 247	1 452 1 124 817 122 85 175	3 258 2 438 1 831 258 112 400	2 018 1 506 1 020 228 139 289	1 453 1 143 816 148 82 156	1 455 1 101 690 124 117 123	1 769 1 339 931 179 85 171	866 617 409 138 26 183	1 744 1 326 880 188 128 227	1 591 1 162 813 108 79 248
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years With a mobility or self-core limitation With o mobility limitation In labor farce With a self-core limitation With a Self-core limitation With o work disability In labor force Prevented from warking No work disability In labor force Givilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years	2 017 56 17 - 56 116 63 48 1 901 1 498	1 692 63 12 - 51 116 64 47 1 576 1 231	3 690 37 20 - 24 173 79 87 3 517 2 759	2 407 43 17 - 32 220 119 81 2 187 1 673	1 527 27 27 27 - 7 134 48 59 1 393 1 035	1 651 68 40 13 40 260 106 120 1 391 1 154	2 076 70 38 7 50 184 66 98 1 892 1 585	936 6 6 71 46 8 865 753	1 900 34 22 17 17 165 63 84 1 735 1 495	1 770 44 31 -26 192 71 76 1 578 1 272
and over With a mobility or self-care limitation With a self-care limitation With a self-care limitation	324 23 7 16	218 - - -	566 47 38 35	347 91 46 64	126 12 - 12	573 236 196 86	486 80 63 57	61 40 40 32	444 59 48 35	499 129 111 45
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989 No workers	107 27 125 272 37 346 544 55 257	85 47 693 156 49 965 526 69 940	125 30 357 551 71 762 1 127 67 626	123 59 957 298 64 418 664 73 761	26 789 262 22 134 492 36 957	84 19 643 260 22 561 345 37 011	163 19 534 258 28 855 489 43 155	6 12 000 85 30 113 300 45 894	128 19 858 224 26 513 480 36 796	28 101 221 25 664 469 40 855

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Oata based an sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. Far definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Oppartunity	COP, Spakane Ca	unty—Can.			Spokane	city, Spokane Ca	iunty		
Area	Tract 127.02	Tract 128.01	Tract 128.02 (pt.)	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2	Troct 3	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7
LABOR FORCE STATUS Persons 16 years and over In labor farce Percent of persons 16 years and aver Civilian labor force Employed Unemployed Percent of civilian labor farce Nat in labor force Institutionalized persons Errolled in schoal Naninstitutionalized persons 55 years and aver, nat	1 705 1 089 63.9 1 084 1 033 51 4.7 616	3 191 2 260 70.8 2 247 2 153 94 4.2 931 	1 695 1 158 68.3 1 129 1 085 44 3.9 537 - 80	574 353 61.5 353 270 83 23.5 221 	3 242 1 752 54.0 1 741 1 511 230 13.2 1 490 56 130	3 786 2 175 57.4 2 175 1 928 247 11.4 1 611 56 258	3 134 1 618 51.6 1 594 1 453 141 8.8 1 516 150 115	2 568 1 413 55.0 1 399 1 276 123 8.8 1 155 77	2 232 1 382 61.9 1 382 1 288 94 6.8 850	3 947 2 537 64.3 2 495 2 276 219 8.8 1 410
enralled in school Femoles 16 years and over In labor farce Percent af femoles 16 years and aver Civilian labor farce Employed Unemployed Percent of civilian labor farce With awn children under 6 years In labar farce With awn children 17 years anly In labor farce With own children under 6 years in families and	257 924 531 57.5 531 517 14 2.6 136 70 191	315 1 665 1 024 61.5 1 017 956 61 6.0 291 195 440 305	219 853 515 60.4 509 486 23 4.5 77 56 194 165	35 267 152 56.9 152 128 24 15.8 54 19 42 21	651 1 734 809 46.7 809 719 90 11.1 272 113 307 212	516 2 031 1 026 50.5 1 026 877 149 14.5 329 168 369 205	695 1 764 737 41.8 730 665 65 8.9 270 121 172 93	735 1 413 651 46.1 651 618 33 5.1 201 122 157	437 1 210 669 55.3 669 638 31 4.6 197 148 198 152	754 2 165 1 234 57.0 1 221 1 151 70 5.7 286 191 402 310
subfamilies	195 83 455 305 147 5 - - - -	363 219 914 583 341 48 9 13 4	97 80 421 342 114 5 -	69 21 160 74 41 13 13 9 - 5	784 466 222 62 21 31 17 9	555 264 921 420 297 73 38 27 —	335 160 526 276 152 43 18 19 6	261 179 402 273 135 50 26 16 12 4	294 230 435 333 114 34 17 9 - 9	461 279 910 644 219 35 20 20 12 8
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES Employed persons 16 years and over Executive, administrative, and monagerial occupations Prafessianal specialty occupations Technicians and related support accupations Sales accupations Administrative support accupations, including clerical Private household accupations Service accupations Service accupations Service accupations Teratetive service accupations Service accupations, except pratective and household Farming, forestry, and fishing accupations Precisian praduction, craft, and repair accupations Machine aperators, assemblers, and inspectors Transparation and moterial maving accupations Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and labarers Construction Manufacturing Transpartation, communications, and ather utilities Wholesale and retail trade Finance, insurance, and real estate Business and repair services Prafessional and related services	1 033 128 203 50 203 148 8 14 107 - - 99 49 25 29 43 173 46 271 77 33 276	2 153 273 327 79 334 381 - 14 234 40 163 104 122 82 117 327 167 589 175 132	1 085 174 225 33 191 157 - 100 111 - 90 24 55 55 15 50 148 191 49 268	270 11 11 11 - 18 31 - 5 63 - 57 22 18 34 29 31 24 109 5 13	1 511 98 114 37 133 239 - 50 302 6 194 122 66 150 89 195 178 414 51 80 359	1 928 191 166 69 157 303 313 36 24 241 128 90 152 99 308 120 432 92 170 492	1 453 97 117 89 233 211 	1 276 108 145 82 225 253 6 32 198 - 96 46 34 51 61 116 96 395 54 141 272	1 288 115 107 52 162 223 9 13 204 16 211 65 67 44 87 125 85 353 58 104 301	2 276 192 146 71 293 521 - 46 413 19 296 143 61 75 92 232 226 520 174 159 627
CLASS OF WORKER Employed persons 16 years and over Private wage and salary warkers Government workers Local government warkers Self-emplayed warkers	1 033 793 182 85 58	2 153 1 801 202 56 133	1 085 855 162 91 68	270 230 22 17 18	1 511 1 224 243 134 37	1 928 1 628 206 17 94	1 453 1 211 170 85 72	1 276 987 207 81 82	1 288 1 022 184 71 82	2 276 1 791 407 140 78
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 236 954 666 126 101 108	2 403 1 765 1 237 274 123 299	1 237 905 644 145 62	377 277 127 56 24 51	1 829 1 299 779 176 76 243	2 368 1 794 1 152 228 111 201	1 818 1 283 810 157 136 269	1 535 1 174 733 196 87 223	1 499 1 103 807 150 72 221	2 584 2 047 1 572 206 94 296
OISABILITY Givilion noninstitutionolized persons 16 to 64 years With a mobility or self-care limitation With a mobility limitation In lobar farce With a self-care limitation With a work disability In lobar farce Prevented fram working Na work disability In labar farce Civilian noninstitutionolized persons 65 years and over With a mobility imitation With a mobility imitation With a self-care limitation With a self-care limitation	1 415 31 14 8 8 17 119 53 60 1 296 1 008 285 65 65	2 842 76 34 10 56 231 140 75 2 611 2 086 336 71 71	1 415 45 17 / 45 101 52 44 1 314 1 045 251 13 7	539 19 14 4 10 108 44 36 431 309 35 9	2 501 147 99 26 83 511 194 297 1 990 1 534 674 178 139	3 151 185 91 6 150 548 179 291 2 603 1 941 579 130 87	2 202 131 82 22 94 421 111 263 1 781 1 425 758 175 144 95	1 783 72 26 6 72 220 88 107 1 563 1 275 771 128 108 79	1 754 103 47 20 77 213 84 116 1 541 1 261 478 112 94	3 085 83 26 64 307 137 150 2 778 2 301 820 113 73
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989 Na warkers Mean family income (dallars) 1 warker Mean family income (dallars) 2 ar mare warkers Mean family income (dallars)	156 37 780 429	103 21 337 355 50 488 764 44 742	80 25 979 209 39 599 354 54 754	27 6 695 73 15 835 74 29 792	326 12 580 343 22 735 408 34 651	325 15 468 325 21 405 675 33 142	289 16 907 328 20 504 387 30 200	209 21 269 335 22 453 412 41 578	142 19 824 315 25 866 420 34 415	298 22 095 492 23 159 713 36 337

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Ooto based on somple and subject to sompling voriobility, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering				Spo	okone city, Spoko	ne County—Con.				
Area	Troct 8	Troct 9 (pt.)	Troct 10 (pt.)	Troct 11	Tract 12	Tract 13	Tract 14	Troct 15	Troct 16	Troct 17 (pt.)
LABOR FORCE STATUS Persons 16 years ond over In labor force Percent of persons 16 years and over Civilian labor force Employed	3 763 2 133 56.7 2 118 2 029	5 326 3 171 59.5 3 150 2 999	3 879 2 246 57.9 2 228 2 138	2 738 1 556 56.8 1 556 1 503	1 634 977 59.8 964 891	2 539 1 459 57.5 1 434 1 320	4 520 2 799 61.9 2 792	3 946 2 344 59.4 2 328	1 673 823 49.2 814	2 652 1 848 69.7 1 835
Unemployed Percent of civilion labor force	89 4.2 1 630 16 181	151 4.8 2 155 133 336	90 4.0 1 633 113 137	53 3.4 1 182 - 96	73 7.6 657 — 59	114 7.9 1 080 - 135	2 461 331 11.9 1 721 - 185	2 093 235 10.1 1 602 12 292	713 101 12.4 850 - 228	1 675 160 8.7 804 -
enrolled in school Females 16 years ond over In lobor force Percent of femoles 16 years ond over Civilion lobor force Employed Unemployed Percent of civilion lobor force With own children under 6 years In lobor force With own children 6 to 17 years only In lobor force	776 2 013 975 48.4 975 932 43 4.4 162 100 293 202	952 2 865 1 545 53.9 1 536 1 465 71 4.6 414 219 444 365	893 2 040 1 068 52.4 1 068 1 021 47 4.4 366 245 244 199	762 1 465 717 48.9 717 698 19 2.6 177 97 152 133	355 885 461 52.1 455 423 32 7.0 103 67 146 123	546 1 394 703 50.4 689 639 50 7.3 174 88 178 121	910 2 445 1 344 55.0 1 344 1 201 143 10.6 414 229 333 270	633 2 017 1 061 52.6 1 053 948 105 10.0 361 174 305 204	249 933 357 38.3 357 326 31 8.7 210 72 156 93	280 1 403 868 61.9 868 829 39 4.5 293 149 302 251
Own children under 6 years in fomilies ond subfomilies	211 100 763 502	526 281 1 124 823	401 255 677 485	245 117 359 294	156 106 405 318	304 140 454 259	651 375 833 515	573 270 922	287 125 438	449 184 807
All porents present in household in lobor force Persons 16 to 19 years Not enrolled in school Unemployed or not in lobor force Not high school groduote Employed Unemployed Not in lobor force	264 50 8 8 - 8	327 55 30 7 - - 7	165 31 5 18 13	137 29 6 6 - - 6	68 38 20 12 6 6	139 49 23 9 4 5	283 134 104 84 11 38 35	530 284 60 26 34 18 - 16	192 149 19 4 8 4 - 4	570 198 41 14 14 - - 14
CCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES Employed persons 16 years and over Executive, odministrative, and monogerial occupations Professional specialry occupations Technicians and related support occupations Administrative support occupations, including clerical	2 029 238 486 96 346 368	2 999 286 611 170 367 456	2 138 274 439 74 336 277	1 503 149 258 56 227 288	891 73 87 36 127 197	1 320 176 105 52 154 199	2 461 219 188 72 323 497	2 093 143 178 22 219 503	713 50 54 7 111	1 675 155 120 90 205 263
Privote household occupations Protective service occupations Service occupations, except protective and household Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations Precision production, craft, and repair occupations Mochine operators, assemblers, and inspectors Transportation and material moving occupations Hondlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and loborers	12 29 144 - 159 27 68 56	12 100 322 45 360 56 112	28 273 33 197 64 85 58	24 19 158 17 157 57 32 61	12 150 7 114 28 32 28	7 26 250 — 114 97 70 70	23 54 435 35 281 99 122 113	9 324 29 233 243 99 91	23 128 7 90 75 37 40	29 242 24 192 123 110
Construction	27 164 141 523 141 118 642	124 272 132 727 224 148 1 020	47 172 110 617 203 122 629	60 189 154 302 125 81 398	61 68 67 208 74 42 265	57 189 104 330 105 72 296	168 293 189 704 188 177 448	129 391 154 468 117 153 453	13 95 81 204 26 44 207	100 315 94 451 132 100 363
CLASS OF WORKER Emplayed persons 16 years ond over Privote wage and salary workers Government workers Locol government workers Self-employed workers	2 029 1 442 466 174 110	2 999 2 194 556 186 237	2 138 1 599 415 151 119	1 503 1 133 246 97 124	891 711 111 68 69	1 320 1 050 196 76 74	2 461 2 005 285 139 171	2 093 1 782 193 106 118	713 590 76 49 47	1 675 1 420 183 113 72
WORK STATUS IN 1989 Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989 Usuolly worked 35 or more hours per week	2 492 1 801 1 216 168 149 295	3 473 2 523 1 726 330 232 551	2 534 1 838 1 246 228 148 366	1 689 1 346 1 006 108 85 196	1 067 799 570 54 57 106	1 637 1 203 899 125 61 162	2 936 2 238 1 360 384 179 300	2 537 1 929 1 154 316 175 288	984 681 442 71 28 96	1 920 1 460 1 067 165 84 237
DISABILITY Civilian naninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years With a mobility or self-care limitation With a mobility limitation In labor force With a self-care limitation	2 878 73 46 11 54	4 068 177 107 34 131 482	2 785 56 46 - 36 313	1 858 17 5 - 12 154	1 242 34 34 11 17 138	1 919 52 33 6 32 185	3 498 243 191 43 139 539	3 184 239 169 30 144 541	1 387 21 7 - 21 245	2 315 72 37 10 52
With o work disobility	42 90 2 694 2 002	264 143 3 586 2 751	129 153 2 472 2 029	76 71 1 704 1 370	65 57 1 104 875	64 102 1 734 1 321	225 286 2 959 2 477	157 329 2 643 2 070	56 132 1 142 730	236 128 99 2 079 1 663
and aver With a mobility or self-care limitation With a mobility limitation With a self-care limitation	854 53 30 31	1 104 165 87 141	963 144 123 87	880 134 118 66	379 45 38 25	595 120 90 91	1 015 193 142 112	734 98 87 54	277 37 37 10	324 53 33 53
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989 No workers	232 37 369 407 40 668 815 57 040	402 25 307 532 27 772 1 041 40 040	281 29 791 340 33 551 759 41 711	215 29 056 308 31 480 489 43 901	104 20 777 188 20 323 304 36 695	141 17 030 272 25 798 395 36 629	324 15 764 557 21 560 657 31 041	310 15 101 474 20 227 619 35 238	163 9 799 240 18 224 235 33 569	77 13 404 401 22 609 563 37 020

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Oata based an sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering				Sį	pakane city, Spako	ne Caunty—Can.				
Area	Tract 18	Troct 19	Tract 20	Tract 21	Tract 22 (pt.)	Tract 23	Tract 24	Tract 25	Tract 26	Tract 27
LABOR FORCE STATUS Persons 16 years and over	2 435	2 865	3 154	1 863	216	3 771	2 501	5 571	3 320	001
In labar farcePercent af persons 16 years and aver	1 353 55.6	1 850 64.6	2 060 65.3	1 235 66.3	123 56.9	2 107 55.9	1 014 40.5	2 943 52.8	2 153 64.8	991 439 44.3
Civilian labar forceEmplayed	1 320 1 219	1 827 1 664	2 050 1 818	1 235 1 152	112 106	2 082 1 742	1 003 868	2 929 2 672	2 114 1 868	44.3 439 379
Unemplayed Percent af civilian labar farce	101 7.7	163 8.9	232 11.3	83 6.7	6 5.4 93	340 16.3	135 13,5	257 8.8	246 11.6	60 13.7
Nat in labar farce Institutionalized persons	1 082	1 015	1 094	628	5	1 664 71	1 487 735	2 628 154	1 167	552 -
Enrolled in school Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not	125 559	152 451	161 391	131 279	29	178	166	1 163	222	58
enralled in school Females 16 years ond over In labar force	1 375 610	1 542 909	1 608 918	979 979 595	50 171 85	620 1 920 910	325 1 071 445	840 2 996 1 433	424 1 712 997	231 491
Percent af females 16 years and aver Civilian labar force	44.4 603	58.9 905	57.1 918	60.8 595	49.7 85	47.4 910	41.5 445	47.8 1 433	58.2 986	195 39.7 195
EmplayedUnemployed	557 46	824 81	802 116	566 29	79 6	816 94	366 79	1 304	907 79	152 43
Percent of civilian labor force With own children under 6 years	7.6 230	9.0 306	12.6 275	4.9 159	7. Î 15 5	10.3 311	17.8 106	9.0 253	8.0 370	22.1
In labar farce With awn children 6 ta 17 years anly	135 156	199 216	154 263	74 170	5 -	98 277	56 29	98 249	232 157	84 39 69
Own children under 6 years in fomilles and	120	181	178	160	-	229	29	205	105	43
Subfamilies	267 119	431 232	425 271	265 133	13 5	525 174	134 70	346 121	510 277	1 53 74
Own children 6 to 17 years in fomilies and subfomilies	392 260	655 454	664 386	402 261	9	642	80	584	535	167
All parents present in hausehold in labar force Persons 16 to 19 years Not enrolled in school	174 46	454 191 48	265 76	122 16	33 _	382 261 144	80 361 143	386 917 46	359 232 53	62 79
Unemployed ar not in labar farceNat high schaal graduate	21 19	20 18	34 21	16 11	=	87 84	124 86	28 20	27 7	25 20 14
EmplayedUnemployed	9 3	5	_	11	_	29 19	5	20	<u>-</u>	
Not in labor farce	7	13	21	-	-	36	81		7	14
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES Employed persons 16 years and over	1 219	1 664	1 818	1 152	106	1 742	868	2 672	1 868	379
Executive, administrative, and managerial accupations Professional specialty accupations	93 80	98 167	146 164	118 124	13 28	124 117	50 105	203 535	168 115	24 19
Technicians and related support occupationsSales accupations	53 145	63 277	68 157	58 146	8	69 168	18 106	63 279	50 172	41
Administrative suppart accupations, including clerical Private hausehold accupations	219	305 5	220 18	163	17 -	184 16	89	536 8	319	30
Pratective service occupations Service accupations, except pratective and hausehold	26 199	24 371	32 395	19 279	23	52 415	14 226	104 452	28 371	16 78
Farming, farestry, and fishing accupations Precision production, craft, and repair accupations Machine aperators, assemblers, and inspectors	122 122 118	11 155 92	23 228 135	6 74 60	=	36 180	15 121	22 161	10 230	12 54
ranspartation and material maving accupations tandlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	61	67 29	132 100	46 59	17	189 95 97	36 54 34	69 139	147 153	51 44
Canstructian	44	91	85	56	_	101	45	101 98	105 83	10 27
Manufacturing Transpartatian, communications, and ather utilities	221 149	173 109	153 178	135 68	8 5	250 84	113 50	174 179	321 91	42 9
Whalesale and retail tradeFinance, insurance, and real estateBusiness and repair services	298 116 72	445 129 98	550 45 114	348 53 41	30	381 59	286 42	697 127	592 64	125 14
Prafessianal and related services	222	459	471	303	50	127 420	55 168	64 1 021	91 429	43 45
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over Private wage and salary warkers	1 219 1 067	1 664 1 265	1 818 1 492	1 152 864	106 83	1 742 1 360	868 718	2 672 2 201	1 868 1 640	379 345
Gavernment warkers Lacal gavernment warkers	72 21 80	222 89 165	227 105	211 99	17 12	238 94	107 35	348 109	131 71	6
Self-emplayed warkers	00	163	99	77	-	144	43	106	86	22
Persons 16 years and over who worked in	,									
Usually warked 35 ar mare haurs per week	1 412 1 002	1 973 1 397	2 189 1 495	1 304 938	118 87	2 317 1 713	1 531 1 076	3 881 2 358	2 302 1 727	501 400
50 ta 52 weeks 40 to 49 weeks 27 ta 39 weeks	668 102 79	932 198 92	853 267	624 105	20 33	848 295	410 186	1 129 263	1 080 296	400 162 44 56 32
Usually warked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks _	219	258	113 334	57 187	11 14	265 208	203 154	244 660	96 252	56 32
DISABILITY										
Civilion noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years With a mability ar self-care limitation	1 693 60	2 330 132	2 717	1 532	133	3 012	1 401	4 441	2 809	746
With a mability limitation In labor farce	41	50	111 84 33	17 17	Ξ	250 203	103 79	118 65	119 92	110 74
With a self-care limitation With a wark disability	31 249	98 223	76 491	- 4 162	-	57 153	21 49	13 72	16 58	11 57
In labor farcePrevented fram warking	135	79 134	221 200	56 72	25 19	672 216 338	337 110 210	382 189	435 168	223 53
Na wark disability In labar farce	1 444 1 171	2 107 1 687	2 226 1 793	1 370 1 127	108 76	2 340 1 823	1 064 870	112 4 059 2 641	244 2 374 1 904	150 523 372
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 yeors ond over	580	512	427	331	67	663	354	962	472	245
With a mability ar self-care limitationWith a mability limitation	196 181	133 78	76 76	35 24	41 34	114 67	94 83	267 243	64 64	67 55
With a self-care limitation	72	84	60	18	25	93	46	154	28	45
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989 No warkers	183	137	188	101	4	330	66	163	195	42
Mean family incame (dallars)	18 915 239	19 698 351	12 348 338	13 363 218	2 600 8	11 831 418	11 872 68	12 355 308	13 176 395	63 9 325 100
Mean family income (dallars)2 ar mare warkers	19 102 288	20 985 489	17 004 488	20 772 324	17 000 17	17 776 522	6 829 159	18 838 456	22 980 491	13 065 122
Mean family incame (dallars)	1 33 578	35 723	33 777	31 884	14 424	33 878	19 309	37 938	30 527	29 040

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based an sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. Far definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering				Spe	akane city, Spaka	ne County—Can.				
Area	Tract 28	Tract 29	Tract 30	Tract 31	Tract 32	Tract 33	Tract 34	Tract 35	Tract 36	Tract 38 (pt.)
LABOR FORCE STATUS Persans 16 years and over In labar force Percent af persans 16 years and over Civilian labar force Emplayed Unemployed Percent of civilian labor force Institutionalized persans Enrolled in school	627 390 62.2 390 320 70 17.9 237 —	2 342 1 431 61.1 1 424 1 334 90 6.3 911	1 600 843 52.7 826 636 190 23.0 757	3 337 2 151 64.5 2 142 1 857 285 13.3 1 186	3 104 1 309 42.2 1 298 1 193 105 8.1 1 795 810 171	213 109 51.2 109 89 20 18.3 104	961 280 29.1 273 192 81 29.7 681	1 172 319 27.2 313 256 57 18.2 853	2 978 1 865 62.6 1 820 1 576 244 13.4 1 113	1 216 753 61.9 664 621 43 6.5 463
Noninstitutionolized persons 65 years and aver, not enralled in school Femoles 16 years and over In lobor force Percent af femoles 16 years and aver Civilian labar force Employed Unemployed Percent of civilian labar force With own children under 6 years In labor force With own children 5 to 17 years only In labor force	105 311 146 46.9 146 102 44 30.1 59 23 39	398 1 161 646 55.6 646 611 35 5.4 161 97 174 128	232 855 361 42.2 361 269 92 25.5 243 92 150 81	375 1 748 971 55.5 971 827 144 14.8 358 194 289 225	617 1 959 675 34.5 675 608 67 9.9 83 37 30	29 57 46 80.7 46 36 10 21.7 —	293 306 74 24.2 75 19 25.7 26	395 476 124 26.1 124 105 19 15.3	124 527 1 551 766 49.4 766 685 81 10.6 113 47 92	89 206 660 348 52.7 323 311 12 3.7 106 32 71
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies All parents present in household in labar force Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies All porents present in hausehold in lobor force Persans 16 to 19 years Not enrolled in schoal Unemployed ar not in labor force Nat high schoal graduote Employed Unemployed Unemployed Nat in lobor force Nat light schoal graduote One provided the prov	102 47 114 36 43 17 6 17	196 119 410 293 142 5 5 	329 118 525 196 185 47 34 34 7 6	460 217 897 626 263 38 38 30 -	89 38 84 46 78 59 7 20 13 -	15 15 15 - - - -	17 - - 18 12 6 - -	- - - 28 6 6 6 - -	131 40 174 58 168 101 8 39	75 63 12 12
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES Employed persons 16 years and over Executive, administrative, and manageriol occupations Technicions and related support occupations Technicions and related support occupations Sales occupations Administrative support occupations, including clerical Private hausehold accupations Service accupations, except protective and household Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations Precision production, craft, and repair accupations Precision production, araft, and repair accupations Machine aperators, assemblers, and inspectors Transpartation and material maving accupations Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and labarers Construction Manufacturing	320 34 22 27 41 24 6 14 19 7 34 37 13 42 6	1 334 109 166 75 169 253 - 28 212 25 139 57 46 55	636 27 44 20 85 77 12 - 159 7 100 30 55 20 52	1 857 170 293 99 273 194 35 398 21 145 130 41 58	1 193 166 286 51 178 135 - 10 207 - 46 32 20 37 92	89 22 13 6 7 12 - 17 - 17 - 12 - 9	192 24 	256 56 22 - 15 39 - 68 16 5 18 5	1 576 224 256 37 159 244 -6 399 19 66 39 29 78 60	- 621 105 127 36 28 107 - 109 17 47 20 9
Transpartation, communications, and other utilities	19 73 18 19 65	101 312 82 94 376	57 120 24 84 136	79 520 102 52 565 1 857 1 473	31 298 72 100 446 1 193 893	12 14 - 13 5	9 79 20 - 31 192 181	25 9 85 26 28 44 256 204	93 397 110 113 408	61 17 153 18 43 226
Government warkers	33 18 7	198 64 150	77 46 24 892	215 86 146	213 52 87	8 8 15	405	30 24 17	252 89 70 1 980	126 53 52 8 54
Usually warked 35 ar more hours per week	370 189 97 26 35	1 209 784 205 93 188	589 299 103 73 102	1 578 1 125 170 78 354	1 111 617 232 87 220	69 52 - 7 32	317 101 53 26 18	276 96 26 46 44	1 456 871 183 152 235	625 419 97 41 87
Civilian naninstitutianalized persons 16 ta 64 years With a mobility ar self-care limitation With a mability limitation In labor farce With a self-care limitation With a wark disability In labor farce Prevented fram working Na wark disability In labor farce Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years	516 18 18 - 9 69 28 41 447 356	1 891 98 55 - 70 291 91 166 1 600 1 295	1 323 40 23 - 25 305 103 156 1 018 702	2 882 123 100 19 44 455 156 219 2 427 1 915	1 609 43 14 14 36 299 171 106 1 310 1 078	164 18 - - 18 75 - 68 89 89	661 117 95 11 66 336 90 237 325 183	763 164 138 5 113 397 63 305 366 242	2 330 154 115 9 70 448 152 232 1 882 1 592	883 12 12 12 - - 42 14 28 841 622
and over With a mability ar self-care limitation With a mability limitation With a self-care limitation	111 44 33 39	444 67 67 42	260 78 63 48	446 87 87 65	674 177 162 94	49 - - -	293 108 95 57	403 102 84 81	603 140 106 101	244 12 12 12
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989 Na workers	33 17 673 61 13 655 96 29 744	98 20 251 208 29 291 481 39 111	212 11 695 201 14 801 150 37 996	205 16 428 510 23 410 528 41 304	80 33 774 159 49 225 160 50 655	16 6 471 5 33 000 14 81 261	29 6 571 10 15 182 56 12 611	44 8 305 15 32 872 32 45 721	173 14 008 172 24 306 166 36 021	63 15 518 165 39 147 213 35 903

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Oata based an sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering				Spo	akane city, Spaka	ne Caunty—Can.				
Area	Tract 39	Tract 40	Tract 41	Tract 42	Tract 43	Tract 44	Tract 45	Tract 46	Tract 47	Tract 106 (pt.)
LABOR FORCE STATUS	1 366	4 204	1 882	3 703	2 680	3 355	2 683	4 679	4 337	4 100
In labor farce Percent of persans 16 years and aver	720 52.7	2 843 67.6	1 101 58.5	2 522 68.1	1 591 59.4	2 175 64.8	1 730 64.5	2 877 61.5	2 879 66.4	4 122 3 111 75.5
Civilian labor farce	707 655	2 740 2 461	1 078 1 022	2 490 2 424	1 569 1 512	2 141 2 044	1 702 1 633	2 829 2 724	2 835 2 677	3 056 2 947
Unemplayed Percent of civilian labor farce	52 7.4	279 10.2	56 5.2	66 2.7	57 3.6	97 4.5	69 4.1	105 3.7	158 5.6	109 3.6
Not in labor farce	646	1 361 31	781 -	1 181	1 089 3	1 180	953 -	1 802 283	1 458	1 011
Naninstitutionalized persans 65 years and aver, not	36	258	45	227	103	132	183	248	244	291
enralled in school Females 16 years and aver	397 682	566 2 352	491 1 108	573 1 997	611 1 483	714 1 846	472 1 424	821 2 588	619 2 362	189 2 107
Percent of females 16 years and over	286 41.9	63.1	563 50.8	1 174 58.8	714 48.1	1 072 58.1	782 54.9	1 389 53.7	1 406 59.5	1 413
Civilian labor farce	280 256 24	1 448 1 326 122	563 535 28	1 159 1 151 8	714 679 35	1 072 991 81	782 757 25	1 389 1 360 29	1 406 1 309 97	1 406 1 337
Unemplayed Percent of civilion labor farce With awn children under 6 years	8.6 23	8.4 284	5.0 150	.7 283	4.9 232	7.6 258	3.2 212	2.1 359	6.9 422	69 4.9 405
in labar force With own children 6 to 17 years anly	13 106	223 217	103 81	201 350	146 231	177 247	163 260	266 292	252 433	269 628
In labar force Own children under 6 years in families and	64	179	77	278	179	190	152	257	340	476
subfamiliesAll parents present in hausehold in labar farce	63 54	402 285	206 148	395 267	256 165	306 188	268 192	513 359	518 306	532 349
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	176	389	259	839	601	554	646	744	1 086	1 435
All parents present in hausehald in labar farce Persons 16 ta 19 years	77 57	286 267	194 82	622 242	402 131	361 147	364 157	596 232	766 337	996 409
Nat enrolled in school Unemplayed ar not in labor farce	18 5	102 83	17 7	39 29	20	46 20	Ξ	32 18	66 31	37 6
Nat high school graduate Employed	14 9	67 -	7	21 -	_	_	_	5 5	23 7	4 4
Unemployed Nat in labar farce	5 -	67	7 -	21	Ξ	Ξ	_	Ξ.	10	_
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES	4.05	0.4(1	1 000	0.404	1 510	0.044	7 (00			
Executive, administrative, and managerial accupations	655 78	2 461 315	1 022 157	2 424 384	1 512 279	2 044 240	1 633 260	2 724 340	2 677 365	2 947 491
Prafessianal specialty occupations Technicians and related support accupations	51 22 87	531 126 331	395 59 146	886 69 319	428 37	492 104	534 43	534 148	694 97	643 132
Sales accupations Administrative support accupations, including clerical Private household accupations	105	390 10	106	342 9	252 236 5	379 329	250 221	398 454	460 420	419 458
Protective service accupations Service accupations, except protective and household	103	40 335	5 73	37 180	13 123	10 210	11 109	17	8 17 270	106
Farming, forestry, and fishing accupations Precision production, craft, and repair accupations	7 75	41 118	25	7 111	14 44	7 1 1 5	17 123	342 60 229	7	259
Machine aperators, assemblers, and inspectors Transportation and material maving accupations	47 26	60 109	20 20	50 14	33 17	60 61	32 17	40 98	166 58 59	207 64 110
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and labarers	54	55	16	16	31	37	16	57	56	51
Construction Monufacturing	28 83	68 143	34 66	92 228	24 130	91 110	65 150	99 275	73 203	96 216
Transportation, cammunications, and other utilities Whalesale and retail trade	48 176	151 621	63 157	154 364	65 285	135 445	71 371	231 652	211 663	208 669 359
Finance, insurance, and real estate Business and repair services Prafessional and related services	27 57 162	164 183 759	101 36 497	236 92 987	275 31	222 102 780	108 81	188 92	232 86	86
CLASS OF WORKER	102	/57	477	787	566	780	655	836	1 044	927
Emplayed persons 16 years and aver	655	2 461	1 022	2 424	1 512	2 044	1 633	2 724	2 677	2 947
Private wage and salary warkers	533 81	1 930 365	755 171	1 619 552	1 091 210	1 568 247	1 223 186	2 009 433	2 067 396	2 106 650
Local gavernment warkersSelf-emplayed warkers	5 29	119 166	87 85	228 242	117 171	88 229	76 207	206 242	151 206	296 185
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	794	3 123	1 223	2 798	1 851	2 363	1 876	3 145	3 131	3 412
Usually warked 35 ar mare haurs per week 50 ta 52 weeks	510 359	2 263 1 350	829 638	1 973 1 416	1 312 927	1 799 1 301	1 425 1 086	2 306 1 752	2 290 1 596	2 590 1 962
40 ta 49 weeks	46 12	473 237	75 45	221 169	158 74	274 64	183 43	290 90	330 147	256 216
Usually warked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks _	125	420	208	395	211	327	237	482	418	469
DISABILITY Civilian naninstitutianalized persons 16 ta 64										
years With a mability ar self-care limitatian	886	3 464 197	1 300	3 015 72	1 943 74	2 507 87	2 106 41	3 393 80	3 550 81	3 843 127
With a mability limitation In labor farce	9	82 37	18	40	56 11	47 29	19 14	49 20	73 8	37 12
With a self-care limitation	14 120	143 442	13 85	35 206	40 151	70 244	29 134	45 386	29 262	96 161 73
Prevented fram warking	63 50	191 203 2 022	41 39	115 74	74 65	133 77	104 26	166 165	96 141	63
Na wark disability In labar farce Civilian naninstitutianalized persans 65 years	766 580	3 022 2 509	1 215 976	2 809 2 308	1 792 1 399	2 263 1 917	1 972 1 534	3 007 2 538	3 288 2 624	3 682 2 948
Civilian naninstitutianalized persons 65 years and aver With a mability ar self-care limitatian	467 22	606 96	559 95	656 90	712 144	814	549	955	743	224
With a mability limitation	22 17	89 31	31 80	90 53	104 119	141 123 75	45 45 20	244 160 166	22 9 22	6 6 -
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989			***							
Na warkers Mean family incame (dallars)	130 34 657	156 19 124	113 31 724	155 32 330	148 34 167	230 21 207	178 46 756	235 26 136	232 26 733	72 31 030
Nean family incame (dallars)	108 44 830	309 22 493	155 43 319	313 45 283	288 58 876	339 39 861	241 116 063	358 29 184	479 35 130	335 43 521
2 ar mare workers Mean family incame (dallars)	207 62 288	618 36 709	327 50 633	937 59 854	607 73 782	656 51 321	582 78 405	910 49 466	933 55 911	1 285 57 076

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Dato bosed on sample and subject to sompling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering				Spo	okone city, Spok	kone County—Con				
Area	Troct 107 (pt.)	Troct 108 (pt.)	Troct 109 (pt.)	Troct 110 (pt.)	Tract 111	Troct 112.01 (pt.)	Troct 112.02 (pt.)	Troct 113 (pt.)	Troct 122 (pt.)	Tract 134.01 (pt.)
LABOR FORCE STATUS	200	27								
Persons 16 years and over	328 186	31 14	_	-	6 116 4 114	178 112	-	-	310 201	200 178
Percent of persons 16 years and over	56.7 186	45.2 14	=	Ξ	67.3 4 061	62.9 112	_	_	64.8 201	89.0 178
Employed Unemployed	182 4	14	_	_	3 800 261	112		_	188 13	178
Percent of civilion lobor forceNot in lobor force	2.2 142	_ 17	_	-	6.4	- 66	=	=	6.5	_
Institutionolized persons Enrolled in school	11	17	-	-	221 387	7		=	109	22
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not		_	_	_			-	-	16	15
enrolled in school Females 16 years and over	82 1 72	17	Ξ	_	818 3 374	40 82	-	_	26 142	112
In lobor force Percent of females 16 years and over	73 42.4	7 41.2	_	_	1 936 57.4	53 64.6	_	_	70 49.3	98 87.5
Civilion labor force	73 73	7 7	Ξ	_	1 936 1 861	53 53	-	_	70 57	98 98
Unemployed Percent of civilion lobor force	<u> </u>	=	-	_	75 3.9	-	-	-	13	-
With own children under 6 years	23	-	-	_	495	8	Ξ	_	18.6 32	36
In lobor forceWith own children 6 to 17 years only	6 25	_	=	_	321 517	8 14	_	_	8 28	36 29 14
Own children under 6 years in families and	25	-	-	-	408	6	-	-	6	14
SubfomiliesAll parents present in household in labor force	57 7	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	Ξ	730 433	9 9	-	-	49 7	35 28
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfomilies	43			_	1 070	41		_	·	
All parents present in household in lobor force	43	Ξ.	=	-	816	17	-	_	109 19	57 49
Persons 16 to 19 yearsNot enrolled in school	11	_	-	Ξ	538 116	7	Ξ	-	23	7
Unemployed or not in lobor force Not high school graduate	_	_	_	_	30 19	_	-	_	_	_
Employed Unemployed	_	_	_	_	11	_	-	-	-	-
Not in lobor force	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	_	=	=
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Executive, administrative, and monogenal occupations	1 82 52	14	=	Ξ	3 800 435	112	Ξ	-	188	178 31
Professional specialty occupations Technicians and related support occupations	40 11	_	-	_	382 189	7 15	_	-	17 16	53 7
Sales occupationsAdministrative support occupations, including clerical	20 27	-	-	_	808 659	21	-	=	-	8
Privote household occupations	_	=	=	-	_	-	Ξ	_	23	35
Protective service occupotionsService occupotions, except protective ond household	9	7	Ξ	Ξ	37 455	38	Ξ	_	15 4 8	23
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations Precision production, croft, and repair occupations	14	_	_	_	303	19	_	_	8 16	14
Mochine operators, assemblers, and inspectors Tronsportation and material moving occupations	9	7	_	_	221 181	6	-	_	23 22	7
Hondlers, equipment cleoners, helpers, and loborers	-	-	-	-	130	-	Ξ	=	-	-
Construction	9	- 7	_	Ξ	197 381	21 6			7 31	_ 28
Tronsportation, communications, and other utilities Wholesale and retail trade	39 20	- 7	_	Ξ	273 1 269	23	-	-	22 44	
Finonce, insuronce, and reol estate	9	<u>-</u>	=	-	324	9	Ξ	_	15	20 34 13 36
Business and repoir servicesProfessional ond related services	6 78	=	_	Ξ.	110 8 30	25 16	_	-	16 45	36 40
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	182	14	-	-	3 800	112	-	-	188	178
Private wage and solary workers	105 39	14	_	_	3 12 8 421	77 20	_	Ξ	160 17	149 14
Locol government workersSelf-employed workers	12 3 8	=	_	_	81 221	10 15	_	_	8 11	15
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in										
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	230 172	14 14	_	_	4 523 3 466	112 100	_	Ξ	234 146	185
50 to 52 weeks	115 22	14	_	_	2 358 414	34 22	<u>-</u>	_	110	133 119
27 to 39 weeks	10	=	Ξ	=	284	-	=	_	-	7
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks _	15	_	_	-	556	5	-	-	23	44
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	222	14	-	-	4 988	131	-	_	266	200
With a mobility or self-care limitation	_	-	_	_	134 9 8	_	_	_	49 31	_
In labor force With o self-care limitotion	Ξ	_	_	_	4 8 49	_	_	_	_	_
With a work disability	12 12	-	-	-	479 268	_	-	-	33 79	-
In lobor forcePrevented from working	-		Ξ	Ξ.	160		Ξ	Ξ.	57 22	
No work disobility	210 150	14 14	Ξ	_	4 509 3 757	131 112	Ξ.	_	1 8 7 126	200 178
Civilian noninstitutionalized persans 65 years	106	_	_	_	854	47	_	_	44	_
With o mobility or self-core limitotion	7 7	_		-	240 219	_		-		-
With a self-core limitation	7	-	-	-	141	-	-	-	_	Ξ.
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	19 29 056	-	-	=	225 21 151	6 27 000	-	-	6 10 000	-
Mean fomily income (dollors)	42	-	-	_	567 20 8 25	23	-	=	55	7
Meon family income (dollors)	49 471 8 5	7	Ξ	_	1 061	6 504 10	-	-	19 673 56	37 700 73
Meon fomily income (dallars)	64 597	20 514	-	-	41 048	19 500	-	-	28 179	55 357

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Dato based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Spokone city	, Spokone County	—Con.			Remo	nder of Spokane	County		
Area	Tract 134.02 (pt.)	Troct 135 (pt.)	Troct 136 (pt.)	Troct 1 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Troct 10 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 22 (pt.)	Troct 38 (pt.)	Troct 101
LABOR FORCE STATUS Persans 16 years and over In lobor force Percent of persons 16 years and over Civilion lobor force	1 385 931 67.2 900	41 14 34.1 14	396 322 81.3 309	=	Ē	Ξ	Ē	76 50 65.8 50	79 39 49.4	2 585 1 708 66.1
Employed	853 47 5.2 454 —	14 - - 27 - 7	286 23 7.4 74	- - - -	=		=	40 10 20.0 26 - 21	39 39 - - 40 -	1 702 1 620 82 4.8 877
Enrolled in school Noninstitutionolized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school Females 16 years and over Percent of femoles 16 years ond over Percent of femoles 16 years ond over	158 700 399 57.0	- 19 6 31.6	35 189 136 72.0 136	- - - -	=	=	=	39 30 76.9 30	40 40 8 20.0	271 1 251 649 51.9
Civilian lobor force Employed Unemployed Percent of civilian lobor force With own children under 6 yeors In lobor force With own children 6 to 17 yeors only	381 18 4.5 130 93 131	6 - - - - -	136 - - 46 41 43	- - - - -		=		25 5 16.7 4 4 8	8 8 - - - -	649 623 26 4.0 234 144 284
In lobor force Subfamilies All porents present in household in lobor force Own children 6 to 17 years in families and Subfamilies All porents present in household in lobor force All porents present in household in lobor force	78 167 112 332 170	- - -	31 73 66 102 84	- - -	- -	- - -	- - -	5 5	:	158 298 196 879
Persons 16 to 19 years Not enrolled in school	110 - - - - - -	-	23 11 11 11 -	-	-	-	-	8 22 - - - - -	-	481 211 46 12 35 23 -
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES Employed persons 16 years and over Executive, odministrative, and managerial occupations Professional specialry occupations Technicians and related support occupations	853 171 311 53 155	14 - - -	286 50 33	-	Ē	= = =	=	40 11 8 -	39 10 - 8	1 620 129 252 59
Soles occupations Administrative support occupations, including clencol Protective service occupations Protective service occupations Service occupations, except protective and household Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations Precision production, craft, and repair occupations Mochine operators, assemblers, and inspectors Transportation and material maving accupations	84 - - 22 8 25 17	6 - - 8 - - -	46 64 - 52 6 6 17	-	-			3 - - 13 - - -	- - - - - - 11 10	220 190 7 25 149 61 254 137 49
Handlers, equipment cleoners, helpers, and laborers	7 17 67 25 146 104 42 403	- - - 14 - -	6 14 22 26 100 38 7 59	-	-	-	-	- 5 - 5 3 - 23	- 11 10 8 - -	88 136 376 73 403 110 40 326
CLASS OF WORKER Employed persons 16 years and over Private wage and solary workers Local government workers Local government workers Self-employed workers	853 637 117 52 93	14 14 - -	286 220 34 — 20	- - - -	- - -	=	=	40 36 4 -	39 29 - - 10	1 620 1 137 241 73 228
WORK STATUS IN 19B9 Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989 Usually worked 35 or more hours per week 50 to 52 weeks 40 to 49 weeks 27 to 39 weeks Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	1 022 769 576 80 15	27 21 - 14 -	316 235 175 24 25 44	- - - - -	-	-	-	61 33 6 4 - 8	47 37 37 - - 10	1 809 1 370 1 036 115 100 208
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years With a mobility or self-care limitation With o mobility limitation	1 128 7 7	41 - -	348 7 7	- - -	=	Ē	Ξ	76 4	29 _ _	2 276 62 23
In labor force With a self-core limitotion With a work disability In lobor farce Prevented from working No work disability	7 34 8 26 1 094	- - - - 41	7 7 7 7 7 341	- - - -	- - - -	-	- - - - -	- 4 5 - 5 71	- - - - - 29	55 207 82 103 2 069
In labor force Civilian noninstitutianalized persons 65 years and over With a mobility ar self-care limitation With a mobility limitatian With a self-care limitatian	824 226 9 - 9	14 - - - -	309 35 - - -	= = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = =	-	=	- - - -	50 - - - -	29 50 8 4 4	1 588 303 13 13
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989 No workers	47 36 681 182 73 094 349 72 725	7 27 654 - - 6 60 700	19 57 820 33 31 238 110 44 913	-	-	= = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = =	- - - -	- 17 20 075 - -	4 6 384 14 24 775 11 48 000	123 20 440 282 33 835 615 46 868

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Doto bosed on sample and subject to sampling variobility, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering					Remoinder of Spol	kane County—Con).			
Area	Troct 102	Tract 103.01	Troct 103.98	Tract 104.01	Troct 104.02	Tract 105.01	Tract 105.98	Troct 106 (pt.)	Troct 107 (pt.)	Tract 108 (pt.)
LABOR FORCE STATUS Persons 16 years and over	A 242	2 022	E 047	1 525						
In labor force	2 950	2 032 1 119	5 867 3 808	1 535 1 045	2 921 2 014	4 215 2 857	4 334 3 101	487 321	374 196	3 317 2 057
Percent of persons 16 years and over	2 924	55.1 1 116	64.9 3 798	68.1 851	68.9 1 953	67.8 2 818	71.6 3 095	65.9 313	52.4 196	62.0 2 050
EmployedUnemployed	179	1 043 73	3 538 260	753 98	1 813 140	2 746 72	2 929 166	299 14	191 5	1 923 127
Percent of civilion labor force	1 413	6.5 91 <u>3</u>	6.8 2 059	11.5 490	7.2 907	2.6 1 358	5.4 1 233	4.5 166	2.6 178	6.2 1 260
Institutionalized personsEnrolled in school	240	122	25 293	_ 75	183	256	272	22	61	19 467
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	416	426	609	95	236	437	348	71	66	428
Femoles 16 years and over	2 156 1 225	1 106 513	2 938 1 653	764 437	1 432 852	2 209 1 306	2 193 1 376	246 123	178 94	1 878 998
Percent of females 16 years and over	56.8 1 225	46.4 510	56.3 1 643	57.2 397	59.5 852	59.1 1 306	62.7 1 376	50.0 123	52.8 94	53.1 998
EmployedUnemployed	1 179	484 26	1 528 115	353 44	796 56	1 287 19	1 288 88	109 14	94 _	930 68
Percent of civilion lobor force With own children under 6 yeors	3.8 353	5.1 143	7.0 530	11.1 187	6.6 189	1.5 338	6.4 388	11.4 44	22	6.8 180
In lobor force With own children 6 to 17 years only	222 584	66 227	298 636	81 143	102 352	229 616	253 610	24 37	11 29	101 242
Own children under 6 years in families and	440	162	462	95	250	442	487	31	24	173
subfamiliesAll porents present in household in lobor force	488 254	264 119	728 375	255 94	283 153	392 236	516 329	57 19	27 16	297 159
Own children 6 to 17 years in fomilies and subfamilies	1 436	534	1 637	387	822	1 414	1 552	125	96	595
All parents present in household in lobor force Persons 16 to 19 years	1 014 356	340 173	1 040 496	237 158	542 247	865 372	1 103 402	94 30	68 62	392 528
Not enrolled in school Unemployed or not in lobor force	17	23	87 60	63 34	46 37	42 19	21 5	_		5 5
Not high school groduoteEmployed	5 5	15 7	69 17	28 8	14	18 11	5	_		
Unemployed Not in lobor force		8	43	8 12	7 7	7	_ 5	_		_
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over executive, administrative, and monogerial occupations	2 745 243	1 043 104	3 538 352	753 71	1 813 108	2 746 359	2 929 534	299 48	191 24	1 923 199
rofessionol speciolty occupotionsechnicions ond reloted support occupotions	342 70	136 28	426 72	48 29	256 64	592 109	639 130	28 19	61	391
ioles occupationsAdministrative support occupations, including clerical	240 421	93 197	473 532	65 113	203 242	550 385	420 426	71 63	20 34	62 317 302
rivote household occupations	9	2 10	23 49	6 19	45	43	6 90		_	6
ervice occupations, except protective and household orming, forestry, and fishing occupations	332 182	157 30	364 242	181 5	265 63	311 14	189 5	14	11	22 329 24 138
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations Aochine operators, ossemblers, and inspectors	436 187	133 35	527 174	102 59	206 173	207 32	256 58	21	14	138 57
Fronsportation and material moving accupations fondlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	142 122	64 54	179 125	23 32	138 50	103 41	74 102	29 6	21 6	36 40
Construction	228 379	76 151	360 421	39 101	60 216	130 177	159 315	29 20	12	47
ronsportotion, cammunicotions, ond other utilities Vholesale and retoil trode	234 606	53 216	262 864	66 210	126 422	195 657	181 755	37	8	66 82
Violesche und refoil node inance, insuronce, ond reol estate Business and repair services	141 110	46 42	131 174	28 39	60 88	243 137	224 92	106 34 13	47 30	582 136
Professional and related services	664	330	780	133	520	919	861	35	55	98 743
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 745 2 098	1 043 781	3 538 2 608	753 503	1 813 1 134	2 746 2 074	2 929 2 084	299 201	191 120	1 923 1 602
Government workers	382 204	175 58	47á 245	201 33	462 149	482 213	628 258	30 8	65 56	180 56
Self-employed workers	212	85	445	49	206	175	189	62	6	129
WORK STATUS IN 1989 Persons 16 years and over who worked in										
1989Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	3 157 2 318	1 216 901	4 235 3 056	1 109 879	2 250 1 790	3 146 2 275	3 352 2 400	351 285	239 179	2 484 1 492
50 to 52 weeks	1 724 295	546 106	2 108 356	607 92	1 192 180	1 668 306	1 729 297	212	179 129 21	814 189
27 to 39 weeks	88 394	83 153	158 574	51 110	180 185	115 450	139 470	13 23 42	20 18	186 433
DISABILITY	0,4	130	3,4	110			*,,	74	10	433
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64	2.04/	1 580	5 143	1 240	2 572	3 659	2 052	200		
With a mobility or self-core limitation	3 846 81	51	168	50	120	36	3 953 73	398	308 22	2 797 73 39
With o mobility limitotion	33	41 5	86	40 6	91 14	36 7	51 29	_	13	14
With a self-core limitation	55 340	28 259	107 458	26 200	57 276	209	68 283	13	16 13	61 176
In labor force Prevented from working	138 154	94 143	176 234	68 112	132 128	105 85	172 82	6 7	13	71 75
lo work disability In labor force	3 506 2 711	1 321 1 006	4 685 3 557	1 040 777	2 296 1 775	3 450 2 633	3 670 2 896	385 297	295 196	2 621 1 929
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	491	442	689	101	288	517	375	81	66	494
With o mobility or self-care limitation With o mobility limitation With o self-care limitation	88 78 35	77 57 54	100 89 25	25 25 4	57 45 36	26 26 17	56 34 47	6 6 6		136 102 96
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989	100	155	07.4		110	1.47	1.40	2:		
Meon fomily income (dollars)	188 20 158	155 13 513	274 17 217	14 396	110 24 994	147 27 777	160 26 561	33 907	28 603	140 31 095
worker Meon family income (dollars)	582 27 433	296 22 252	692 32 855	238 18 371	219 32 517	511 45 512	389 40 703	36 801	26 167 437	246 31 044
2 ar more workers Mean fomily income (dollors)	1 016 44 304	315 39 416	1 353 45 367	291 30 286	765 45 570	1 039 60 976	1 168 60 601	131 54 359	84 58 863	559 45 380

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Doto bosed on somple and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering				Remainde	er of Spokone County-	-Con.			
Area	Troct 109 (pt.)	Troct 110 (pt.)	Troct 112.01 (pt.)	Troct 112.02 (pt.)	Troct 113 (pt.)	Troct 114	Troct 115	Troct 116	Tract 117
LABOR FORCE STATUS Persons 16 years and over In lobor force Percent of persons 16 years ond over Civilion lobor force Employed Unemployed Percent of civilion lobor force Institutionolized persons Enrolled in school Noninstitutionolized persons 65 years and over, not	1 854 1 191 64.2 1 185 1 104 81 6.8 663 —	2 849 1 926 67.6 1 919 1 798 121 6.3 923 —	1 574 807 51.3 798 719 79 9.9 767 –	2 506 1 627 64.9 1 611 1 544 67 4.2 879 -	2 792 1 757 62.9 1 734 1 603 131 7.6 1 035	3 520 2 282 64.8 2 275 2 060 215 9.5 1 238	2 119 1 328 62.7 1 328 1 215 113 8.5 791	1 250 757 60.6 755 701 54 7.2 493 67	4 306 3 012 69.9 3 012 2 822 190 6.3 1 294
enrolled in school	243 996 597 59.9 597 563 34 5.7 106 56 171	414 1 505 887 58.9 887 838 49 5.5 222 176 217 187	460 847 355 41.9 355 335 20 5.6 89 71 89 52	325 1 288 678 52.6 678 660 18 2.7 191 87 251 201	462 1 418 734 51.8 734 665 69 9.4 180 98 250	389 1 784 981 55.0 974 874 100 10.3 341 185 349 264	444 1 097 603 55.0 603 546 57 9.5 155 77 181 169	250 666 369 55.4 369 352 17 4.6 63 31 100 75	438 2 237 1 331 59.5 1 351 1 195 136 10.2 375 211 326
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamiliesAll porents present in household in lobor forceOwn children 6 to 17 years in families and	1 39 76	281 226	129 84	274 121	260 129	473 212	231 113	103 50	558 297
subfamilies All porents present in household in lobor force Persons 16 to 19 years Not enrolled in school Unemployed or not in lobor force Not high school groduote Employed Unemployed Not in lobor force	346 229 153 14 - - - -	551 416 214 68 18 19 7 —	223 164 71 - - - - -	710 501 194 37 17 12 4 8	586 440 170 17 9 - - 9	944 569 299 62 37 36 4 13	482 399 109 12 5 - - -	233 160 66 12 9 12 3 - 9	837 529 356 90 39 55 35 -
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES Employed persons 16 years and over Executive, odministrative, and managenial occupations Professional specialty occupations Technicians and related support occupations Soles occupations Administrative support occupations, including clerical Private household occupations Protective service occupations Service occupations, except protective and household Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations Mochine operators, assemblers, and inspectors Transportation and material moving occupations Hondlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and loborers Construction Construction	1 104 185 184 38 214 186 - 18 114 12 57 42 31 23	1 798 200 293 57 160 350 13 50 270 7 204 91 72 31	719 65 41 27 88 74 8 - 114 6 172 47 30 47	1 544 155 179 68 254 205 - 4 211 21 197 117 112 21	1 603 311 255 54 209 257 - 23 167 8 162 43 84 30	2 060 228 213 77 194 290 - 7 257 16 329 224 129 96	1 215 146 111 53 104 186 9 - 155 4 168 70 94 115	701 74 78 25 72 137 2 4 102 4 81 52 46 24	2 822 350 311 100 372 337 15 26 333 29 401 240 153 155
Monufocturing Tronsportation, communications, and other utilities Wholesale and retail trade Finance, insurance, and real estate Business and repair services Professional and related services	80 51 302 90 98 345	185 110 404 146 50 609	139 42 136 60 56 147	217 120 454 60 55 404	294 150 371 92 58 449	583 182 490 81 97 302	242 81 370 67 51 241	140 55 155 155 54 25 168	572 166 695 156 193 582
CLASS OF WORKER Employed persons 16 years and over Privote wage and salary workers Government workers Local government workers Self-employed workers	1 104 814 220 107 66	1 798 1 313 343 147 135	719 594 62 25 63	1 544 1 224 203 101 117	1 603 1 240 229 107 113	2 060 1 732 212 92 110	1 215 1 011 126 70 70	701 588 79 36 32	2 822 2 392 246 106 174
WORK STATUS IN 1989 Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989 Usually worked 35 ar more hours per week 50 to 52 weeks 40 to 49 weeks 27 to 39 weeks Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	1 348 972 639 146 82 157	2 073 1 602 1 109 160 155 178	893 709 521 52 81	1 804 1 318 956 157 68 234	1 898 1 431 1 070 145 91 224	2 523 1 948 1 355 239 169 298	1 449 1 194 829 110 92 152	842 636 436 79 36 83	3 221 2 536 1 656 322 173 323
DISABILITY Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years With a mobility or self-core limitation With a mobility imitrotion In labor force With o self-care limitation With o work disability In lobor force Prevented from working No work disability In lobor farce Guillan noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over With a mobility or self-core limitotion With a self-core limitotion	1 557 26 14 2- 2138 43 65 1 419 1 114 291 44 23 21	2 347 82 29 7 77 135 42 75 2 212 1 796 495 44 35 28	1 084 57 24 8 49 154 78 68 930 699 481 67 61 27	2 114 66 48 9 46 203 64 122 1 911 1 503 376 50 30 26	2 248 59 32 8 42 171 83 74 2 077 1 592 521 80 64 46	3 109 128 78 7 72 405 126 254 2 704 2 134 404 56 56	1 629 51 16 -41 146 102 33 1 483 1 180 490 54 17	970 20 12 2 12 86 32 46 884 705 278 69 42 51	3 806 67 22 14 53 373 161 116 3 433 2 789 500 83 83 16
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989 No workers Mean family income (dollors) 1 worker Meon fomily income (dollars) 2 or more workers Meon fomily income (dollars)	96 26 144 183 27 008 437 46 853	106 23 763 318 35 642 678 41 415	114 18 634 220 23 493 203 33 101	103 14 925 261 29 766 586 40 230	117 27 453 323 41 668 590 57 130	164 16 814 398 31 632 773 43 887	127 22 819 215 30 814 428 37 733	88 17 600 118 28 514 231 41 323	214 17 786 434 22 880 809 35 335

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Doto based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering		Remoinder of Spokane County—Con.										
Area	Tract 120	Tract 121	Tract 122 (pt.)	Tract 123	Tract 124 (pt.)	Troct 125	Tract 128.02 (pt.)	Troct 129.01	Troct 129.02			
LABOR FORCE STATUS Persons 16 yeors and over In lobor force Percent of persons 16 yeors and over. Employed Unemployed Percent of civilion lobor force Institutionalized persons Enrolled in school	2 929 1 755 59,9 1 750 1 600 150 8.6 1 174	2 030 1 500 73.9 1 495 1 329 166 11.1 530	610 367 60.2 367 286 81 22.1 243	3 967 2 395 60.4 2 365 2 118 247 10.4 1 572 148	4 451 3 188 71.6 3 188 3 095 93 2.9 1 263	1 971 1 186 60.2 1 186 1 103 83 7.0 785 53 36	687 487 70.9 475 456 19 4.0 200 	2 060 1 518 73.7 1 518 1 470 48 3.2 542 	3 457 2 658 76.9 2 658 2 549 109 4.1 799			
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	663 1 580 848 53.7 848 762 86 10.1 260 165 194	280 1 007 651 64.6 651 631 20 3.1 166 121 135	106 314 191 60.8 191 145 46 24.1 18 13 47	647 1 955 944 48.3 944 876 68 7.2 303 149 247 168	364 2 290 1 438 62.8 1 438 1 405 33 2.3 402 278 614 501	431 1 062 579 54.5 579 538 41 7.1 144 86 121	62 361 225 62.3 225 217 8 3.6 48 33 95 67	262 1 080 744 68.9 744 714 30 4.0 151 110 205 179	284 1 788 1 235 69.1. 1 235 1 184 51 4.1. 390 239 457 393			
Own children under 6 years in families ond subfomilies - All porents present in household in lobor force - Own children 6 to 17 years in fomilies ond subfomilies - All parents present in household in lobor force -	297 199 496 313	262 196 363 283	26 16 106 86	397 209 628 335	524 345 1 403 1 065	187 109 272 218	46 25 229 173	210 145 501 408	557 343 1 173 915			
Persons 16 to 19 years Not enrolled in school	145 39 10 15 9 -	155 19 7 7 - 7	55 7 7 - - -	240 76 32 44 21 	405 59 - 29 29 - -	118 43 14 28 14 —	62 5 5 5	140 14 - - -	317 46 15 12 6 -			
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES Employed persons 16 years and over Executive, odministrotive, ond manogeriol occupations Professional specialty occupations Technicians and reloted support occupations Soles occupations Administrotive support occupations, including clerical Private household occupations, including clerical Protective service occupations Service occupations, except protective and household Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations Precision production, croft, and repoir occupations Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors Transportation and material moving occupations Mondiers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers Construction Mondracturing Transportation, communications, and other utilities Wholesole and retail trade Finance, insurance, and real estate	1 600 212 163 67 239 289 	1 329 145 124 62 141 238 30 235 21 147 98 45 43 85 185 86 382 77	286 7 8 25 43 46 	2 118 278 131 101 183 350 18 44 4350 52 256 155 101 99 146 301 197 560 123	3 095 630 612 143 532 454 15 15 286 42 165 34 53 114 75 500 214 676 291	1 103 146 134 66 161 167 	456 67 66 14 84 54 55 - 4 55 - 47 22 22 21 42 50 13 146 43 22	1 470 161 233 56 190 241 5 10 200 -165 98 76 35 238 79 401 78	2 549 292 317 144 432 501 5 46 208 19 258 71 1128 439 199 790			
8usiness and repoir services Professional and related services CLASS OF WORKER Employed persons 16 years and over Private wage and solary workers Government workers Local government warkers Self-employed workers	100 308 1 600 1 201 231 79 163	58 302 1 329 1 077 221 85 25	286 271 - 15	142 422 2 118 1 840 165 71 113	3 095 2 313 464 219 308	53 239 1 103 912 115 21 53	456 366 61 20 29	54 440 1 17 235 77 118	132 563 2 549 2 118 250 106 175			
WORK STATUS IN 1989 Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989 Usually worked 35 or more hours per week 50 to 52 weeks 40 to 49 weeks 27 to 39 weeks Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	1 937 1 423 910 215 94 184	1 538 1 174 800 126 92 143	377 336 180 52 43 33	2 597 2 068 1 445 214 168 242	3 360 2 519 1 863 237 219 422	1 215 921 655 153 30 151	522 379 275 49 10 76	1 596 1 191 820 154 81 212	2 735 2 060 1 607 170 102 353			
DISABILITY Civilian naninstitutionolized persans 16 to 64 years With o mobility or self-core limitotion With o self-core limitotion In lobor force With a wark disobility In lobor force Prevented from working No work disobility In lobor force Civilian naninstitutionalized persons 65 years and aver With o mobility or self-care limitation With o mobility or self-care limitation With o mobility limitotion	2 181 65 44 9 44 218 94 103 1 963 1 576 743 116 93 44	1 734 36 15 6 27 193 130 39 1 541 1 354 291 65 50	504 30 - - 30 79 48 23 425 319 106 25 25	3 236 124 104 112 85 416 129 255 2 820 2 202 2 701 266 229 136	4 031 96 46 10 71 268 145 106 3 763 2 987 420 42 25 27	1 458 71 45 6 58 154 59 83 1 304 1 998 460 160 153 73	602 11 11 15 11 4 587 453 73 10 10	1 762 25 14 6 11 123 65 35 1 639 1 424 298 40 20 26	3 151 67 25 53 264 151 85 2 887 2 485 306 45			
Workers IN FAMILY IN 1989 No workers	183 21 445 355 25 298 559 40 009	91 19 026 194 25 686 431 36 560	47 14 920 39 24 579 80 32 917	330 16 681 333 22 619 606 40 520	153 44 715 392 65 112 1 218 64 669	108 14 909 179 27 135 283 37 830	27 30 522 63 29 873 190 56 195	88 21 716 184 32 463 527 43 498	114 16 187 345 34 634 929 43 471			

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Oata based an sample and subject ta sampling variability, see text. Far definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering				Remainder o	af Spakane Caunty	—Can.			
Area	Tract 130	Tract 131	Tract 132.01	Tract 132.02	Tract 133	Tract 134.01 (pt.)	Tract 134.02 (pt.)	Tract 135 (pt.)	Tract 136 (pt.)
LABOR FORCE STATUS Persons 16 years and over Percent of persons 16 years and over Civilian labar farce Employed Unemplayed Percent of civilian labor farce Not in labar farce Institutionalized persons Erralled in school	2 066 1 266 61.3 1 261 1 189 72 5.7 800 191	3 695 2 273 61.5 2 258 2 071 187 8.3 1 422	4 636 3 286 70.9 3 263 3 010 253 7.8 1 350	1 857 1 308 70.4 1 308 1 266 42 3.2 549 60	1 471 1 010 68.7 1 010 955 55 5.4 461	1 710 1 167 68.2 1 167 1 136 31 2.7 543	2 917 2 085 71.5 2 070 1 972 98 4.7 832	2 739 1 853 67.7 1 827 1 708 119 6.5 886	1 562 1 074 68.8 782 748 34 4.3 488
Naninstitutionalized persans 65 years and aver, not enralled in schaal	223 1 122 533 47.5 533 499 34 6.4 176 85 199	530 1 921 1 006 52.4 998 928 70 7.0 358 200 359 264	385 2 295 1 389 60.5 1 389 1 303 86 6.2 408 241 680 569	255 977 629 64.4 629 601 28 4.5 126 98 151	160 732 430 58.7 430 414 16 3.7 105 61 211	168 814 477 58.6 477 471 6 1.3 99 68 198	276 1 529 911 59.6 911 851 60 6.6 357 238 390 279	298 1 366 796 58.3 788 731 57 7.2 178 94 287 225	83 766 421 55.0 401 372 29 7.2 221 79 187
Own children under 6 years in fomilies and subfamilies All parents present in househald in lobor force Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies All parents present in household in lobar farce Persons 16 to 19 years Not enrolled in schaal Unemployed ar nat in lobor force Emplayed Emplayed Unemployed Not in lobar facal	229 68 498 284 167 45 27 27 - 8 19	451 256 980 717 242 31 - 17 17	692 389 1 628 1 130 483 109 29 36 7	191 144 338 241 171 14 14 9 -	157 92 537 367 112 4 - - -	146 72 439 346 98 - - -	521 370 1 058 669 225 21 18 12 3	254 98 694 509 231 17 10 -	293 63 445 220 147 30 14 5 5
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES Employed persons 16 years and over	1 189 167 166 34 228 181 — 20 71 11 142 92 29 48 86 284 95 287	2 071 228 207 43 265 283 3 9 274 16 368 159 138 78 189 472 169 557 85	3 010 221 257 93 297 552 17 36 343 74 491 263 180 186 241 683 286 761	1 266 264 235 34 259 178 6 9 101 20 71 33 33 23 37 174 46 336 94	955 126 126 34 160 113 5 15 65 43 85 49 62 72 87 158 87 160 87	1 136 275 245 62 174 165 - - 6 76 15 33 18 54 95 95 199	1 972 383 539 46 373 270 - 26 110 47 96 33 8 41 71 166 133 412 268 76	1 708 198 482 73 222 274 - 22 129 25 136 60 76 111 80 154 160 298 142 64	748 977 87 45 91 69 19 163 40 58 225 32 22 12 91 42 175 23 36
CLASS OF WORKER Employed persons 16 years and over Private wage and salary warkers Government warkers Self-emplayed warkers	229 1 189 973 114 46 102	384 2 071 1 767 156 77 143	556 3 010 2 414 347 74 243	1 266 990 154 54 89	208 955 712 94 55 132	414 1 136 801 216 114 119	724 1 972 1 522 291 98 159	605 1 708 1 170 387 132 136	748 502 169 39
WORK STATUS IN 1989 Persons 16 years ond over who worked in 1989 Usually warked 35 ar mare haurs per week 50 to 52 weeks 40 to 49 weeks 27 to 39 weeks Usually warked 1 to 34 haurs per week, 40 to 52 weeks	1 365 1 011 737 88 100 175	2 451 1 881 1 363 215 103 239	3 461 2 662 1 711 384 238 376	1 434 1 013 675 207 51 191	1 112 820 554 121 42 169	1 267 991 698 115 78 131	2 236 1 669 1 255 178 97 250	1 991 1 485 1 020 214 139 289	1 137 908 641 124 57
DISABILITY Civilion noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years With a mobility ar self-care limitation With a mobility limitation In lobar farce With a self-care limitation With a self-care limitation With a self-care limitation No wark disability In lobar farce Prevented fram warking No wark disability In labar farce Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over With a mability ar self-care limitation With a self-care limitation	1 610 58 48 8 31 114 41 56 1 496 1 190 260 55 48	3 090 147 90 10 96 384 132 232 2 706 2 077 590 84 58 48	4 201 166 79 24 109 332 127 191 3 869 3 116 412 49 24 31	1 572 12 6 6 68 27 41 1 504 1 251 285 29 12 23	1 279 41 20 41 156 68 83 1 123 910 192 44 39 34	1 492 63 12 51 116 64 47 1 376 1 053 218 -	2 562 30 13 17 17 139 71 61 2 423 1 935 340 38 38 38	2 366 43 17 32 220 119 81 2 146 1 659 347 91 46 64	1 179 20 20 127 48 52 1 052 726 91 12
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989 Na warkers	23 071 202 29 275 398 50 928	236 16 176 417 26 172 731 50 606	211 18 697 461 25 037 1 210 38 963	105 29 965 126 40 064 474 77 283	50 23 406 140 34 863 426 57 158	85 47 693 149 50 542 453 72 290	78 26 547 369 71 105 778 65 338	116 61 906 298 64 418 658 73 880	45 13 688 229 20 822 382 34 667

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering				Remoinder af Spakar	ne Caunty—Can.			
Area	Troct 137	Tract 138	Tract 139	Tract 140.01	Tract 140.02	Tract 141	Tract 142	Tract 143
LABOR FORCE STATUS	1 541	2 944	2 044	1 836	4 411	2 818	1 2/2	0.400
Persons 16 years and over	887	3 246 2 693 83.0	3 066 1 356 44.2	1 041	4 611 2 812	2 012	1 363 916	2 433 1 446
Percent of persons 16 years and aver Civilian labor farce	57.6 775	750	1 268	56.7 1 027	61.0 2 767	71.4 1 990	67.2 909	59.4 1 445
Emplayed	659 116	686 64	1 219 49	933 94	2 543 224	1 860 130	859 50	1 381 64
Percent of civilian labar force	15.0 654	8.5 553	3.9 1 710	9.2 795	8.1 1 799	6.5 806	5.5 447	4.4 987
Institutionalized persons Enralled in school	245	148	i 198 103	562	61	152	_	777 177
Naninstitutionalized persons 65 years and aver, nat	64	140			1 115		80	
enralled in school Femoles 16 years and over	152 768	1 280	137 1 470	113 973	291 2 360	274 1 408	171 655	365 1 249
In labar forcePercent af females 16 years and over	356 46.4	778 60.8	695 47.3	511 52.5	1 417 60.0	914 64.9	363 55.4	637 51.0
Civilian labar farce	351 296	578 514	682 647	511 480	1 417 1 280	914 861	363 320	637
EmplayedUnemplayed	55	64	35	31	137	53	43	31
Percent of civilion labor farce	15.7 144	11.1 597	5.1 173	6.1 68	9.7 268	5.8 204	11.8 109	4.9
In labar force With awn children 6 to 17 years only	95 77	270 244	126 151	37 78	106 350	119 285	70 164	68 251
In labor tarce	63	157	146	44	280	258	133	178
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	176	910	222	120	351	291	160	178
All parents present in household in labor force Own children 6 to 17 years in fomilies and	101	382	133	60	133	175	81	122
subformiliesAll parents present in household in labar farce	240 168	770 461	432 355	181 106	853 555	715 615	381 264	591
Persons 16 to 19 years	62	263 152	173	445 26	580 10	236 47	86 7	328
Nat enrolled in school Unemplayed or nat in lobor farce	23 18	12	84 65	26	4	37	_	400 328 15 11
Not high school graduote	Ξ	=	60	15	4 -	19 -	7 7	13
Unemployed Nat in labor farce	_	_	60	5 10	-	14 5	Ξ	3
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES					· ·	·		Ĭ
Employed persons 16 years and over	659	686	1 219	933	2 543	1 860	859	1 381
Executive, administrative, and managerial accupations Prafessional specialty occupations	94 47	23 86	89 206	59 211	257 678	236 360	86 144	101 108
Technicians and related suppart occupations Sales occupations	47 12	61 92	111 164	21 93	88 180	89 159	40 32	108 26 112
Administrative support accupations, including clerical	93 94 10	154	166	149	522	291	127	209
Private hausehald occupationsProtective service accupations	6	6 25	6 25	6 29	8 71	35	20	209 10 12
Service accupations, except protective and househald Forming, forestry, and fishing accupations	81 32	181	264 12	174 21	379 51	280 98	82 66	222 267 132 74 71 37
Precisian production, craft, and repair occupations	61 51	22 15	62 45	61 81	131 59	191 61	143	132
Machine aperatars, assemblers, and inspectars Transpartation and material maving accupations	45	-	26	15	50	12 48	30 59	71
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and labarers	33 38	21	43 18	13 34	69 66	59	30 72	52
Construction	96	21	76	84 40	172 83	190 92	124 80	130
Transpartation, cammunications, and ather utilities Whalesale and retail trade	44 209	32 177	16 213	195	427	245	112	233
Finance, insurance, and real estate	24 20	41 45	49 51	18 66	106 52	83 56	30 6	78 233 75 61
Prafessianal and related services	118	261	607	386	1 335	789	290	394
CLASS OF WORKER				202	0.542	1.040	050	1 001
Employed persons 16 years and over Private wage and salary warkers	659 470	686 336	1 219 473	933 445	2 543 1 077	1 860 876	859 607	1 381 945
Gavernment warkers	109	281	678 39	446 84	1 390 191	765 197	192 50	154 68
Self-emplayed warkers	76	69	58	42	76	190	60	262
WORK STATUS IN 1989								
Persons 16 years and over who worked in	1 118	2 792	1 595	1 473	3 647	2 173	1 009	1 727
Usually warked 35 or mare haurs per week	839 510	2 339 1 815	1 279 882	743 270	2 311 963	1 715 1 113	826 636	1 189 767
40 to 49 weeks	131 90	309 77	153 92	103 71	295 245	263 137	57 56	142 98
27 ta 39 weeksUsually warked 1 ta 34 haurs per week, 40 ta 52 weeks _	114	201	169	311	603	239	39	245
DISABILITY								
Civilion noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64	270	1 202	1 620	1 698	4 184	2 469	1 147	1 0/2
With a mobility ar self-care limitation	975 10	1 303 20	62	36	66	102	47	1 942 72 50
With a mobility limitotion	5 -	14 7	34	19 7	42 37	71 35	11	9
In labar farce	10 149	6 80	35 190	17 73	58 229	49 261	36 91 35	42 223 85
With a wark disability	102	80 25 20 1 223 725	73 97	36 19	116	123 103	35 41	85
Prevented from warkingNa wark disability	41 826	1 223	1 430	1 625	33 3 955 2 424	2 208	1 056 836	107 1 719
in lábor farce Civilian naninstitutianolized persons 65 years	623	/25	1 172	980	2 626	1 825		1 314
ond over	209 35	-	160 27	124 5	321 60	327 20	209 33	413
With a mability ar self-care limitation	35 30 20	-	27 22 10	5	53 17	9 20	28 5	413 70 52 53
With a self-care limitation	20		10		- 17	20	,	33
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989	£.		54 .	49	131	89	54	72
No warkers	56 17 884		20 683	18 680	20 713	29 654 220	29 149 182	19 222 272
1 warker Mean family income (dallars)	187 25 410	390 22 980	168 21 3 <u>26</u>	81 20 126	365 23 847	38 776	28 439	29 586
2 ar more warkers	235	735	477	150 40 422	672 43 952	761 42 789	332 43 967	504

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990

[Doto based on somple and subject ta sompling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering			Spokone County			Totals fo	or split trocts/8NA	's in Spokane Co	unty	
Area	Spokane, WA MSA	Total	Opportunity CDP	Spokone city	Troct 1	Troct 9	Troct 10	Troct 17	Troct 22	Troct 38
INCOME IN 1989 Households	141 859	141 859	8 638	75 252	285	2 672	1 999	1 323	135	747
Less than \$5,000 \$5,000 to \$9,999	8 888 16 364	8 888 16 364	427 742	6 060 10 838	39 65	117 179	54 144	30 146	33 29	45 73 55 205
\$10,000 to \$14,999	14 965 28 570	14 965 28 570	872 1 544	8 940 15 814	27 74	186 721	166 397	134	23	55
\$15,000 to \$24,999 \$25,000 to \$34,999	24 151	24 151	1 555	12 262	21	535	509	330 314	19 16	149
\$35,000 to \$49,999 \$50,000 to \$74,999	24 824 16 380	24 824 16 380	1 898 1 233	11 329 6 533	54 5	568 287	446 222	259 91	5 8	112 74
\$75,000 to \$99,999	4 303 3 414	4 303 3 414	200 167	1 834 1 642	_	56 23	24 37	13 6	2	10 24
Medion (dollors)	25 769 32 084	25 769 32 084	29 207 33 690	22 192 28 713	15 927 18 787	26 827 30 467	30 256 32 744	25 543 27 915	10 982 16 181	24 837 37 939
FomiliesMedion income (dollars)	94 956 31 784	94 956 31 784	6 146 34 301	44 976 28 778	174 16 875	1 975 30 028	1 380 32 937	1 041 26 964	46 13 889	470 26 100
Moles 15 years and over, with income	126 463	126 463	7 678	61 720	276	2 334	1 801	1 201	73	579
Median income (dollars) Percent yeor-round full-time workers	18 738 46.4	18 738 46.4	21 975 49.7	16 498 42.1	9 674 24.3	19 630 43.5	21 685 39.8	17 288 52.1	16 094 19.2	18 885 43.2
Medion income (dollors)emoles 15 years ond over, with income	28 008 124 818	28 008 124 818	30 426 8 072	26 511 65 282	20 313 242	28 733 2 419	28 381 1 841	22 425 1 183	25 313 147	23 864 611
Median income (dollars)Percent yeor-round full-time workers	9 358 28.7	9 358 28.7	9 573 30.4	9 213 27.3	6 649 24.8	10 090 29.4	11 384 28.8	9 545 37.3	5 489 8.2	10 707 33.7
Medion income (dollors)	17 740 12 804	17 740 12 804	17 309 13 184	17 632 12 375	15 500 6 537	17 977 11 917	20 510	17 063	27 500	17 708
Per capita income (dollors)INCOME TYPE IN 1989	12 004	12 004	13 104	12 3/3	0 337	11 917	13 644	9 674	7 049	18 701
Households	141 859 110 239	141 859 110 239	8 638 6 997	75 252 54 970	285 222	2 672 2 003	1 999 1 438	1 323 1 111	135 116	747
Meon earnings (dollors)	31 767 38 658	31 767 38 658	33 075 2 415	28 611 22 763	18 875 44	28 364 895	29 781 721	28 036 318	14 793	593 37 364
With Social Security income Mean Social Security income (dallars) With public assistance income	8 158 12 301	8 158 12 301	8 244 452	8 076 8 268	5 014 77	8 489 118	8 975	7 341	1 930	206 8 602
Meon public assistance income (dollars)	4 576	4 576	3 806	4 584	4 989	3 461	100 5 392	76 5 370	6 000	50 7 029
With retirement income Mean retirement income (dollars)	24 586 9 551	24 586 9 551	1 332 9 357	13 630 8 998	37 7 073	737 10 741	640 10 397	190 6 248	13 15 546	138 11 109
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE Fomilies (dollars)	38 075	38 075	38 285	35 315	20 352	33 737	37 274	29 722	15 932	24 010
With own children under 18 years (dollors)	36 797 39 372	36 797 39 372	38 428 38 146	32 488	20 300	33 507	37 418	28 151	10 973	34 010 29 089
No own children under 18 yeors (dollors)	42 413	42 413	42 260	38 065 40 727	20 429 23 934	33 910 36 035	37 168 39 193	31 963 32 261	25 230 19 549	36 478 36 734
With own children under 18 yeors (dollors) No own children under 18 yeors (dollors)	43 670 41 319	43 670 41 319	45 149 39 806	41 163 40 392	25 920 21 565	38 827 34 395	41 836 37 490	31 379 33 394	13 057 25 230	32 334 38 390
Female householder, no husband present (dollors)	18 245	18 245	19 969	17 118	14 079	22 419	21 183	20 402	9 150	20 410
With awn children under 18 years (dollors)	14 903 25 342	14 903 25 342	15 724 28 433	13 753 24 546	12 483 17 272	19 575 28 194	21 026 21 446	17 771 25 354	9 150	19 082 22 052
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels in 1989										
Fomilies Hauseholder worked in 1989	94 956 74 256	94 956 74 256	6 146 5 019	44 976 33 176	174 100	1 975 1 460	1 380 988	1 041 851	46 37	470 364
Vith related children under 18 yeors	49 478 20 873	49 478 20 873	3 195 1 251	22 953 10 515	109 53	890 390	607 311	636 283	30 18	174 100
With related children under 5 years Married-couple fomilies touseholder worked in 1989	76 637 61 136	76 637 61 136	4 937 4 025	33 996 25 733	114 73	1 597 1 165	1 169 841	806 653	30 25	373
With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years	36 460 16 026	36 460 16 026	2 338 922	15 054 7 302	68 32	617 320	467 290	466 227	14 14	373 283 102 70 85 73
Female hauseholder, no husbond present touseholder warked in 1989	14 461 10 024	14 461 10 024	928 741	8 900 5 867	42 14	300 243	179 132	196 167	16 12	85
With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years	10 483 3 861	10 483 3 861	677 241	6 479 2 635	28 13	215	125	139 50	16	64 30
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is						65	21	50	4	30
determinedNanfomily householder	64 099 46 903	64 099 46 903	3 604 2 492	40 626 30 276	227 111	914 697	8 13 619	434 282	214 89	336 277
65 years and over	17 229 350 595	17 229 350 595	1 119 22 100	11 541 172 209	20	293	332	126	67	83
Persons for whom poverty status is determined_	93 080 92 221	93 080	5 835	42 046	805 254	6 697 1 695	4 770	3 808 1 256	325 38	1 516 226
Related children under 18 years Related children 5 to 17 years	66 243	92 221 66 243	5 741 4 300	41 660 28 665	234 166	1 683 1 246	1 091 738	1 256 908	38 25	226 109
Persons 65 yeors ond over Persons 75 yeors ond over	45 526 18 824	45 526 18 824	2 935 1 200	26 962 12 117	35 12	1 104 311	963 452	324 151	67 48	294 113
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level	9 276	9 276	418	5 400	40	300				
FamiliesPercent belaw paverty level	9.8	9.8	6.8	5 600 12.5	48 27.6	122 6.2	72 5.2	79 7.6	14 30.4	37 7.9
Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years	4 790 7 370	4 790 7 370	257 331	2 677 4 577	19 31	66 87	38 50	41 72	10 14	12 11
With related children under 5 yeors Married-cauple families	4 029 3 713	4 029 3 713	159 125	2 655 1 8 65	21 22	38 52	36 42	50 41	10 6	11 32
Householder warked in 1989 With reloted children under 18 years	2 172 2 297	2 172 2 297	74 62	1 011 1 157	11 5	26 26	31 20	14 34	6	12
With related children under 5 years Female householder, no husband present	1 429 4 872	1 429 4 872	36 237	784 3 303	18	18	20 30	27	6 8	6 5
Househalder warked in 1989With reloted children under 18 years	2 239 4 490	2 239 4 490	139 225	1 429 3 044	18	59 35 50	7 30	33 22 33	4 8	5
With related children under 5 years	2 305	2 305	98	1 681	13	15	16	23	4	5
Unrelated individualsNanfamily householder	18 579 10 595	18 579 10 595	894 432	12 406 7 465	1 09 60	209 121	184 81	84 53	139 42	79 45
65 yeors and aver	3 760 48 027	3 760 48 027	287 2 158	2 556 29 863	10 244	50 579	74 403	19 413	55	-
Percent belaw poverty level Persans under 18 years	13.7 15 714	13.7 15 714	9.8 767	17.3	30.3	8.6	8.4	10.8	1 78 54.8	169 11.1
Related children 5 to 17 years	14 922	14 922	678	9 393 9 034	73 53	192 180	106 106	189 189	20 20	15 15
Persons 65 years and over	9 576 4 957	9 576 4 957	484 311	5 526 3 242	35 20	129 64	69 94	111 29	12 55	4 43
Persons 75 years and aver	2 822	2 822	245	1 894	8	23	67	29	48	17
Persons belaw 50 percent af poverty level	15 911 65 981	15 911 65 981	689 3 198	9 541 40 619	116 394	166 860	97 434	95 645	118 206	92 334 545
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level										

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Dota based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering				Totols for s	plit trocts/8NA	s in Spokane Cou	nty—Con.			
Area	Tract 106	Troct 107	Tract 108	Tract 109	Troct 110	Troct 112.01	Troct 112.02	Troct 113	Tract 122	Troct 124
INCOME IN 1989 Households Less than \$5,000 \$5,000 to \$9,999 \$10,000 to \$14,999 \$15,000 to \$24,999 \$25,000 to \$34,999 \$35,000 to \$49,999 \$55,000 to \$74,999 \$75,000 to \$74,999 \$75,000 to \$74,999	2 063 17 12 28 126 263 701	294 - - 6 30 31 99	1 425 103 171 117 315 211 256	888 50 73 66 94 165 252	1 507 11 108 129 311 312 383	1 026 79 197 138 261 223 97	1 266 79 128 119 232 230 272	1 287 42 51 57 169 202 272	526 47 110 44 179 70 47	2 496 59 95 110 252 292 473
\$75,000 to \$99,999	617 208 91 46 842 51 284 1 906 47 500 2 197 33 379	101 4 23 48 516 62 694 272 49 375 329 33 583	164 45 43 25 171 32 240 952 33 372 1 401 15 211	135 53 34 778 35 919 716 37 500 827	173 65 15 31 250 33 696 1 102 36 535	24 7 	164 37 5 28 352 30 505 950 33 125	300 129 65 41 488 46 984 1 030 45 904	29 - 18 182 20 276 283 21 424	731 281 203 49 029 54 557 2 154 52 463 2 584
Percent yeor-round full-time workers Median income (dollors) Femoles 15 yeors and over, with income Median income (dollors) Percent yeor-round full-time workers Median income (dollors) Per copito income (dollors)	35 37, 36 651 1 933 12 621 38.3 22 045 16 141	41.0 40 842 295 14 957 36.9 22 969 20 707	35.5 30 530 1 652 6 413 20.0 18 583	25 064 45.2 34 306 868 11 807 30.1 18 315	22 500 51.8 30 239 1 325 10 839 32.8 15 707 13 739	14 375 40.8 22 583 829 7 825 28.7 15 812 9 929	20 161 52.2 29 073 1 051 8 934 33.0 16 783	26 856 56.8 41 190 1 167 10 050 25.5 18 750 17 370	13 984 31.1 21 611 377 8 103 40.3 15 481 9 154	33 133 60.3 41 917 2 293 12 199 31.2 21 086 17 956
INCOME TYPE IN 1989 Households With earnings Meen eornings (dollors) With Social Security income Meen Social Security income Menon Social Security income (dollors) With public ossistance income Meon public ossistance income (dollors) With retirement income Meon retirement income (dollors)	2 063 1 910 47 539 268 8 409 50 6 346 443 14 599	294 252 57 271 130 10 338 13 7 438 65 7 381	1 425 1 111 30 656 369 7 941 109 4 351 182 11 990	888 716 33 871 295 8 333 21 6 038 222 10 907	1 507 1 249 31 639 417 8 956 100 4 013 363 8 633	1 026 672 22 427 401 7 834 113 3 865 171 7 341	1 266 1 055 30 506 320 8 697 87 5 222 176 7 259	1 287 1 081 44 131 374 9 876 61 6 528 266 11 909	526 391 20 713 131 7 999 84 4 895 77 6 988	2 496 2 246 51 495 437 8 266 25 3 689 305 12 231
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE Formilies (dollars) With own children under 18 yeors (dollors) No own children under 18 yeors (dollors) Morried-couple families (dollors) With own children under 18 yeors (dollors) No own children under 18 yeors (dollors) Fermole householder, no husband present	52 603 50 607 55 357 53 961 52 178 56 457	65 721 85 920 53 217 68 471 89 350 54 782	39 392 31 820 46 065 44 438 39 367 47 849	39 004 40 720 37 876 42 010 46 165 39 360	38 051 37 220 38 633 40 067 40 772 39 595	25 206 26 173 24 422 27 608 31 993 24 983	34 612 36 064 33 038 37 374 40 414 34 264	48 910 53 389 45 876 51 948 58 624 47 246	24 782 23 158 26 612 26 887 25 243 28 293	59 207 59 922 58 153 62 228 63 031 61 042
(dollors)	29 781 28 646 31 422	35 220 18 000 41 843	20 095 15 447 32 799	23 097 18 052 27 882	23 587 18 534 28 725	15 335 10 077 22 581	17 603 14 844 22 639	20 678 6 774 31 696	18 526 18 790 18 131	24 698 22 748 35 419
Fomilies Householder worked in 1989 With reloted children under 18 yeors With reloted children under 5 yeors Morried-couple fomilies Householder worked in 1989 With reloted children under 18 yeors With reloted children under 18 yeors Femole householder, no husbond present Householder worked in 1989 With reloted children under 18 yeors With reloted children under 18 yeors With reloted children under 18 yeors With reloted children under 18 yeors	1 906 1 713 1 126 400 1 769 1 617 1 049 366 115 84 68 30	272 227 115 48 250 213 106 44 18	952 771 468 161 761 631 319 110 168 123 132 44	716 584 309 101 588 484 242 101 113 94	1 102 930 497 251 950 803 407 200 121 103 78 45	576 389 271 91 430 290 166 52 107 64 70 21	950 817 524 188 797 676 417 150 113 101 89 38	1 030 811 416 145 905 713 374 139 95 68 42 6	283 208 150 69 206 157 95 44 55 29 33	2 154 1 942 1 322 435 1 795 1 198 422 117 95 99
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined Nonfomily householder 55 yeors and over Persons for whom poverty status is determined Persans under 18 yeors Reloted children under 18 yeors Reloted children 5 to 17 yeors Persons 65 yeors ond over Persons 75 yeors ond over	215 157 52 6 524 2 157 2 157 1 676 305 47	22 22 9 906 236 236 154 172 58	600 473 184 3 428 899 899 655 494 225	211 172 65 2 269 499 499 394 291 74	514 405 154 3 642 856 849 600 495 178	558 450 200 2 135 422 422 325 528 239	497 316 108 3 404 1 018 1 001 776 376 137	413 257 143 3 545 846 846 634 521 181	341 243 55 1 187 306 298 221 150 69	480 342 149 7 623 2 441 2 441 1 910 481 134
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level Fomilies Percent below poverty level Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 yeors With related children under 5 yeors Married-couple families Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 yeors	33 1.7 12 33 22 11 6	-	94 9.9 55 65 46 42 20 13	66 9.2 60 41 10 41 35 22	60 5.4 38 23 10 37 21 7	73 12.7 47 51 15 26 26 8	98 10.3 61 65 26 60 35 33	45 4.4 39 40 11 10 5	43 15.2 18 21 9 22 12	96 4.5 83 50 13 52 52
With related children under 5 years. Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years. With related children under 5 years. Unrelated individuals Nonfamily householder 65 years and over	6 22 6 22 16 30 6	- - - - - -	5 45 28 45 34 193 136 42	10 25 25 19 - 43 33 19	23 17 16 10 53 29	43 21 43 15 168 106 49	12 27 15 27 14 139 54 21	5 35 29 35 6 6 67 24 40	15 9 95 61 8	37 24 28 13 56 19 32
Persons Percent below poverty level Persons under 18 yeors Reloted children ouder 18 yeors Reloted children 5 to 17 yeors Persons 65 yeors and over Persons 75 yeors ond over Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:	148 2.3 75 75 36 5 -	- - - -	441 12.9 104 104 58 72 50	265 11.7 101 101 86 31	204 5.6 48 48 40 9	359 16.8 85 85 70 69 22	467 13.7 177 160 121 47 30	204 5.8 83 83 53 40 21	215 18.1 57 49 41 26	349 4.6 126 126 115 32 21
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level Persons below 125 percent of poverty level Persons below 125 percent of poverty level Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	106 214 604	_ 30	142 597 1 126	61 309 478	78 285 897	106 492 863	179 632 1 182	88 264 450	23 301 638	181 427 919

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Doto bosed on sample and subject to sampling voriobility, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering	T	otals for split troo	ts/8NA's in Spokor	ne County—Con.			Opportuni	ty CDP, Spokone	County	
Area	Tract 128.02	Tract 134.01	Troct 134.02	Troct 135	Troct 136	Troct 118	Troct 119	Troct 124 (pt.)	Troct 126	Troct 127.01
INCOME IN 1989 Households Less thon \$5,000 \$5,000 to \$9,999 \$10,000 to \$14,999	13 41	909 6 26 36	2 150 36 105 51	1 342 27 31 77	945 5 48 131	1 169 116 203 158	1 362 93 124 157	454 7 15 28	1 342 99 133 167	1 198 17 145 149
\$15,000 to \$24,999 \$25,000 to \$34,999 \$35,000 to \$49,999 \$50,000 to \$74,999 \$75,000 to \$99,999	213 326 195 73 72	109 111 174 248 127 72 47 415	190 226 499 518 233 292 48 769	217 160 320 333 72 105 41 422	257 221 125 116 42 - 28 151	197 201 208 69 6 11	291 264 252 129 30 22 25 635	71 73 113 113 20 14	320 249 190 147 19	230 221 250 160 4 22
Median (dollors) Meon (dollars) Fomilies Median income (dollors) Males 15 yeors and over, with income	45 741 923 39 681	58 477 767 52 367 972	59 401 1 803 54 318 2 002	61 887 1 085 45 152	20 131 30 484 818 28 385 971	23 743 689 27 109 927	25 835 29 845 910 31 250 1 147	38 250 39 654 391 41 458 466	23 605 27 876 832 27 458	27 042 31 371 80 9 29 441 1 019
Medion income (dollors) Percent yeor-round full-time workers Median income (dollors) emoles 15 years and over, with income Median income (dollors) Percent yeor-round full-time workers Medion income (dollors)	29 783 51.5 35 625 1 000 11 333 32.9	28 158 53.7 37 188 783 16 453 37.2 19 928 20 521	37 792 62.8 45 318 1 798 12 146 31.9 23 804 20 506	28 278 51.6 37 979 1 088 11 025 30.6 21 449 23 125	18 670 62.9 20 908 729 8 903 28.1 16 599	17 854 38.5 25 913 1 254 6 909 26.6 15 462	20 530 45.5 26 164 1 161 10 168 35.2 18 015 12 435	29 015 55.6 31 955 458 12 616 32.8 15 714	18 432 46.8 24 559 1 148 9 662 33.6 17 109	21 250 53.2 27 110 1 138 8 882 23.8 15 881
INCOME TYPE IN 1989 Households With eornings Mean earnings (dollors) With Social Security income Mean Social Security income (dollors) With public assistance income Mean public assistance income Mean public assistance income	1 130 983 41 554 261 8 770 32 3 831	909 796 53 700 192 8 352 19 2 674	2 150 1 900 57 229 386 10 283 30 2 085 314	1 342 1 150 56 403 299 8 657 34 5 274 260	945 842 29 331 141 7 089 51 4 690 129	1 169 845 23 357 423 7 877 142 3 467 161	1 362 1 077 30 105 402 7 925 80 4 473 219	454 448 37 264 28 13 253 6 700 24	1 342 1 054 28 481 386 9 205 47 5 373 182	1 198 892 31 372 415 8 137 84 3 795
Mean retirement income (dollars) MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE Fomilies (dollars) With own children under 18 yeors (dollars) No own children under 18 yeors (dollars) Married-couple fomilies (dollars) With own children under 18 yeors (dollars)	10 613 46 718 50 927 43 294	14 589 63 412 59 350 66 803 64 017 60 136	66 306 71 603 59 311 68 479 74 580	14 388 69 630 87 411 56 041 70 525 88 509	7 849 31 414 25 596 41 620 32 804 26 884	7 902 29 441 25 899 32 811 34 687 36 476	9 455 34 869 31 806 37 662 39 197 40 297	9 800 41 943 46 523 30 676 47 772 50 499	6 782 31 421 29 322 32 802 33 981 33 399	233 8 058 34 829 32 352 36 508 36 608 33 562
No own children under 18 years (dollors) Female hauseholder, no husbond present (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollars) No own children under 18 years (dollars) POVERTY STATUS IN 1989	45 496 21 527 20 654	67 200 36 713 35 193 39 500	60 672 38 871 40 152 36 629	57 269 59 380 79 491 42 749	43 569 19 445 16 519 26 174	33 353 19 617 11 520 33 005	38 409 20 163 14 645 30 262	38 494 17 006 17 006	34 321 21 669 19 074 24 696	33 562 38 305 16 374 16 193 16 730
All Income Levels In 1989 Families	765 447 113 835 681 398 95 82 78	767 657 349 133 750 644 338 133 17	1 803 1 613 1 041 400 1 671 1 494 953 371 121 108 77	1 085 914 516 137 978 824 453 137 95 78	818 723 529 256 699 616 451 240 66 54 54	689 522 347 186 440 331 199 122 199 145 124 46	910 694 453 216 688 527 300 152 167 119 114 45	391 385 303 103 317 311 245 103 33 33	832 653 355 148 651 496 246 103 130 117 89 25	809 642 349 143 668 525 247 87 101 77 67
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	300 207 45 3 092 821 811 682 324	245 142 38 2 569 717 677 526 218 52	456 347 146 6 182 2 112 2 093 1 573 566 205	359 257 70 3 611 971 971 770 347 104	219 127 22 2 823 920 920 610 126 43	782 480 370 2 882 716 687 482 573 359	632 452 154 3 267 819 807 556 486 200	127 63 31 1 447 507 507 387 61 46	656 510 146 2 930 634 623 447 444 132	550 389 200 2 852 646 633 465 499 239
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level Families Percent below poverty level Hauseholder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 yeors With reloted children under 5 yeors Married-couple families	2.4 7 12 7		12 .7 - - - 12	11 1.0 6 5 -	48 5.9 27 41 25 29	107 15.5 63 91 41	88 9.7 54 79 35	21 5.4 21 7	52 6.3 27 39 27	43 5.3 25 37 24
Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years Femole householder, no husband present Householder worked in 1989	5 - 7 7	-	- - - -	6 5 - - -	20 29 20 19	7 14 7 74 42	19 10 10 47 20	14 14 7 - -	29 16 16 10 18	9 15 9 28 16
With related children under 18 years	7 14 -	- - 95 16 15	- - 51 24 7	78 33 21	12 5 35 12 -	68 25 285 143 179	47 14 215 105 23	- 13 - 13	18 12 123 93 28	22 15 112 30 25
Persons Percent below poverty level Persons under 18 years Related children under 18 years Related children 5 to 17 years Persons 65 years and over Persons 75 years and aver	2.6 36 26 17	95 3.7 40 - - 15 15	70 1.1 19 - - 7 7	103 2.9 4 4 4 21	224 7.9 95 95 54 —	629 21.8 234 205 157 179 165	473 14.5 156 144 96 23 15	77 5.3 20 20 20 13 13	298 10.2 100 94 55 28 18	247 8.7 83 70 45 25 19
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level: Persans below 50 percent of poverty level Persons below 125 percent of poverty level Persons below 200 percent af poverty level	102	79 175 367	62 184 432	48 259 644	16 576 1 275	111 828 1 228	211 590 985	15 116 322	116 477 1 012	46 446 833

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based an sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Oppartunity	COP, Spakane Ca	unty—Can.			Spakane	city, Spakane Ca	unty		
Area	Tract 127.02	Tract 128.01	Tract 128.02 (pt.)	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7
INCOME IN 1989		1 538 60 90 130 193 3006 425 275 42 17 34 609 39 922 1 222 37 500 1 462 24 558 25 33 31 575 51 403 11 016 30.5 18 696 14 299	789 10 13 26 110 156 217 151 63 39 784 45 739 643 40 486 835 50.7 36 473 37,11 9 982 31.1 20 365 16 648	285 39 65 27 74 21 54 5 5 	1 816 211 373 248 413 264 196 83 28 - 16 250 20 632 1 077 20 349 1 407 14 249 35.7 25 167 1 515 6 752 18.3 14 078 8 705	1 903 102 312 199 542 354 256 104 18 18 18 12 51 157 1 325 22 549 1 701 14 327 37.4 23 646 1 724 7 590 29.9 16 696 9 350	1 770 129 351 226 548 257 163 6 22 17 611 21 103 1 004 21 061 1 344 12 467 35.6 22 135 1 620 8 294 20.4 14 724 9 654	1 479 68 243 226 304 264 219 124 15 16 20 672 25 690 956 26 824 1 115 16 838 39 4 26 437 1 253 9 371 23.5 17 558 11 612	1 235 39 150 139 323 327 165 79 13 - 23 940 25 649 877 26 868 1 009 19 046 47.1 23 358 1 075 9 239 30.9 15 612 10 895	2 114 75 169 252 605 460 357 164 - 32 24 209 27 710 1 503 26 866 1 680 18 415 511.4 23 739 1 881 10 731 37.7 16 833
INCOME TYPE IN 1989 Households With earnings Mean earnings (dollars) With Social Security income Mean Social Security income (dollars) With public assistance income Mean public assistance income Mean retirement income Mean retirement income	786 645 38 351 225 9 391 6 6 000 165 14 695	1 538 1 347 38 506 326 6 641 60 2 290 213 8 932	789 689 40 582 210 8 637 27 4 485 135 10 720	285 222 18 875 44 5 014 77 4 989 37 7 073	1 816 1 175 21 703 723 7 247 343 4 580 281 5 530	1 903 1 375 23 821 521 8 794 285 6 220 336 10 079	1 770 1 182 20 616 628 8 523 283 4 217 394 6 608	1 479 966 25 774 659 8 587 144 4 200 283 9 842	1 235 940 24 522 404 7 576 85 5 150 267 9 556	2 114 1 584 26 057 651 8 921 152 4 083 489 7 463
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE Fomilies (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollars) No own children under 18 years (dollars) Married-couple families (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollars) No own children under 18 years (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollars) No own children under 18 years (dollars) POVERTY STATUS IN 1989	43 881 44 362 43 414 45 495 48 111 43 183 27 700 16 153 56 952	44 438 44 942 43 706 49 638 53 027 45 360 18 619 16 806 25 206	46 248 50 678 43 102 48 324 54 023 44 546 22 234 20 956 23 659	20 352 20 300 20 429 23 934 25 920 21 565 14 079 12 483 17 272	24 175 23 250 25 361 29 555 31 597 27 758 13 516 12 458 16 250	25 928 23 143 29 440 31 155 30 578 31 740 12 766 9 797 20 956	23 206 19 339 26 583 26 491 26 598 26 422 17 166 11 217 27 513	30 436 26 531 33 024 33 319 33 174 33 389 15 971 12 537 24 802	28 982 30 355 27 697 31 214 34 033 29 005 21 159 19 232 24 136	29 200 25 937 32 191 32 395 31 981 32 695 18 622 14 124 27 410
All Income Levels In 1989 Families Hauseholder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years Married-couple families Hauseholder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years Female hauseholder, no husband present Huseholder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years	650 522 335 97 582 469 273 76 53 44 47 15	1 222 1 077 753 278 1 009 903 572 217 190 151 165 53	643 524 300 80 582 463 256 62 55 55 38	174 100 109 53 114 73 68 32 42 14 28	1 077 629 614 236 703 470 333 147 319 124 235 80	1 325 859 774 325 918 651 487 193 327 162 240 108	1 004 602 502 304 633 395 261 156 315 166 207	956 678 395 196 744 530 247 141 175 115	877 666 447 194 667 493 293 140 168 144 117 27	1 503 1 038 742 306 1 134 781 493 209 322 234 219 73
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	178 136 84 2 242 653 650 526 285 81	451 316 104 4 311 1 321 1 305 995 336 114	228 146 30 2 169 539 529 442 251 29	227 111 20 805 254 234 166 35 12	938 739 291 4 272 1 209 1 196 838 674 302	797 578 214 5 091 1 519 1 505 1 050 579 258	990 766 290 3 783 892 886 582 758 377	649 523 296 3 190 681 669 437 771 345	470 358 181 2 913 734 734 496 478 188	826 611 255 5 194 1 387 1 379 959 820 269
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level Fomilies Percent below poverty level. Hauseholder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years. With related children under 5 years. Married-couple families Hauseholder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years Female householder, no husband present Hauseholder warked in 1989 With related children under 5 years With related children under 5 years With related children under 18 years With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years — Unrelated individuals Nanfamily hauseholder Persons Percent belaw poverty level Persons under 18 years Related children 5 to 17 years Persans 65 years and over Persans 75 years and over	27 4.2 17 8	63 5.2 43 63 25 	17 2.6 7 7 7 10 10 1 - - 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	27.6 19 31 21 22 11 5 - 18 13 109 60 10 244 30.3 73 53 35 20 8	247 22.9 74 225 119 73 38 63 56 157 23 145 63 362 240 101 117 26.1 399 386 208 144 90	292 22.0 147 249 109 78 46 67 23 192 79 171 81 148 555 23 2 182 23.2 588 574 369 51 16	188 18.7 60 163 105 51 133 24 126 33 119 70 228 155 57 744 19.7 274 268 154 67 42	107 11.2 53 84 48 31 18 14 76 35 70 34 106 68 23 401 12.6 150 150 84 29 18	47 5.4 32 32 14 15 5 5 7 27 27 9 114 70 35 255 8.8 64 35 48 29	127 8.4 42 106 71 31 - 16 - 81 34 75 56 154 63 20 564 10.9 232 224 141 40 40
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level: Persans below 50 percent of poverty level Persans below 125 percent of poverty level Persans below 200 percent of poverty level	35 168 347	122 489 893	33 84 327	116 394 513	282 1 430 2 072	293 1 679 2 436	139 917 2 031	133 644 1 332	57 481 1 139	184 859 1 897

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Dato based an somple and subject to sampling voriobility, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering				Sp	okone city, Spoko	ne County—Con.			-	
Area	Troct 8	Tract 9 (pt.)	Troct 10 (pt.)	Troct 11	Troct 12	Tract 13	Troct 14	Tract 15	Troct 16	Troct 17 (pt.)
INCOME IN 1989 Households Less than \$5,000 \$5,000 to \$9,999 \$10,000 to \$14,999	1 777 - 49 60	2 672 117 179 186	1 999 54 144 166	1 462 60 124 75	874 30 110 74	1 425 82 138 213	2 584 181 406 452 686	2 082 134 299 278	937 135 226 116	1 323 30 146 134
\$15,000 to \$24,999	249 371 426 431 126 65	721 535 568 287 56 23	397 509 446 222 24 37	317 273 331 221 61	253 197 155 44 6 5	356 280 238 102 16	686 455 272 113 7 12	669 367 236 65 19 15	180 106 132 25 7	330 314 259 91 13
Medion (dollars) Meon (dollars) Fomilies Median income (dollars) Moles 15 years ond over, with income	39 859 46 365 1 454 42 526 1 738	26 827 30 467 1 975 30 028 2 334	30 256 32 744 1 380 32 937 1 801	29 045 32 554 1 012 35 967 1 227	23 881 25 580 596 26 618 708	23 068 25 866 808 28 143 1 090	18 723 21 774 1 538 21 955 1 996	20 049 23 289 1 403 21 312 1 736	13 988 19 762 638 17 286 702	25 543 27 915 1 041 26 964 1 201
Medion income (dollars) Percent year-round full-time workers Medion income (dollars) emoles 15 years and over, with income Median income (dollars) Percent year-round full-time workers Median income (dollars)	28 650 49,7 34 800 1 699 10 693 20.7 24 821 17 546	19 630 43.5 28 733 2 419 10 090 29.4 17 977 11 917	21 685 39,8 28 381 1 841 11 384 28.8 20 510	21 182 47.7 28 785 1 307 11 563 32.2 17 534 14 485	18 881 49.0 23 854 840 8 632 26.5 14 522 10 447	16 548 44.4 27 188 1 219 10 920 34.0 17 827 11 350	12 668 36.9 20 000 2 234 8 825 27.9 16 583 9 510	13 516 39.3 21 614 1 775 8 293 26.6 14 778 9 016	11 818 37.6 26 538 769 7 640 23.1 16 207 7 716	17 288 52.1 22 425 1 183 9 545 37.3 17 063 9 674
NCOME TYPE IN 1989 Households With earnings Meon earnings (dollars) With Social Security income Mean Social Security income (dollars) With public assistance income (dollars) Meon public assistance income (dollars)	1 777 1 402 40 574 630 9 026 60 4 738 589	2 672 2 003 28 364 895 8 489 118 3 461 737	1 999 1 438 29 781 721 8 975 100 5 392 640	1 462 1 016 30 243 647 9 590 66 3 508 419	874 644 24 542 292 8 870 88 5 361 203	1 425 1 002 26 553 507 8 285 123 4 836 306	2 584 1 863 22 109 808 8 071 336 4 831 440	2 082 1 513 23 700 661 8 052 217 4 730 423	937 597 20 497 268 7 440 273 5 197 137	1 323 1 111 28 036 318 7 341 76 5 370
Mean retirement income (dollars) MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE Families (dollars)	13 579 49 319 43 384 52 243 50 97 45 488 53 553	33 737 33 507 33 910 36 035 38 827 34 395	37 274 37 418 37 168 39 193 41 836 37 490	9 925 36 967 36 594 37 171 37 448 38 471 36 913	7 934 28 753 25 691 31 090 31 711 30 077 32 567	6 238 29 563 29 414 29 681 31 107 32 103 30 345	6 342 24 389 22 842 25 968 27 435 28 076 26 930	6 803 25 717 26 382 25 034 30 834 34 169 27 949	5 239 21 724 16 954 28 981 29 312 27 961 30 327	6 248 29 722 28 151 31 963 32 261 31 379 33 394
Femole householder, no husbond present (dollors) With own children under 18 years (dollars) No own children under 18 years (dollars) POVERTY STATUS IN 1989	26 905 14 939 32 290	22 419 19 575 28 194	21 183 21 026 21 446	28 178 22 183 33 174	21 012 20 392 22 671	20 299 11 539 24 808	16 986 15 038 20 721	13 080 10 809 16 630	7 883 7 862 8 157	20 402 17 771 25 354
All Income Levels In 1989 Formilles Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 yeors	1 454 1 041 515 176 1 344 950 457 168 87 68 35	1 975 1 460 890 390 1 597 1 165 617 320 243 215 65	1 380 988 607 311 1 169 841 467 290 179 132 125 21	1 012 728 363 191 894 646 312 185 88 52 40	596 408 263 103 442 295 152 72 125 97 91 23	808 592 381 164 664 482 289 130 103 74 56	1 538 1 063 828 413 1 017 687 448 295 423 290 316 74	1 403 918 741 331 966 660 455 239 346 185 211 56	638 427 3399 200 387 308 175 65 207 86 197	1 041 851 636 283 806 653 466 227 196 167 139 50
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	419 323 170 4 596 981 981 795 854	914 697 293 6 697 1 695 1 683 1 246 1 104	813 619 332 4 770 1 091 1 091 1 091 738 963	593 450 248 3 277 610 610 379 880	368 278 131 2 153 566 566 446 379	811 617 218 3 241 770 770 516 595	1 508 1 046 453 5 899 1 508 1 502 942 1 015	1 005 679 259 5 271 1 520 1 520 1 013 734	424 299 174 2 352 753 741 522 277	434 282 126 3 808 1 256 1 256 908 324
ncome In 1989 Below Poverty Level	215	311	452	321	176	280	480	297	96	151
Families Percent below poverty level Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years Warried-cauple families Householder warked in 1989	2.1 25 18 - 13 7	122 6.2 66 87 38 52 26	72 5.2 38 50 36 42	59 5.8 39 26 20 47 33	41 6.9 19 41 7 5	66 8.2 44 45 12 34 18	193 12.5 102 178 119 77 58	229 16.3 101 199 72 66 34	207 32.4 77 188 109 43 12	79 7.6 41 72 50 41 14
With related children under 18 years	18 18 18 18	26 18 59 35 50 15	20 20 30 7 30 16	14 14 12 6 12 6	5 - 29 19 29 7	19 12 23 17 17	67 58 109 37 104 54	34 55 40 139 61 120 26	24 19 158 59 158 84	34 27 33 22 33 23
Unrelated individuals Nonfamily househalder 65 years and over Persons Percent below poverty level Persons under 18 years	66 12 32 140 3.0 30	209 121 50 579 8.6 192	184 81 74 403 8.4 106	102 67 56 254 7.8 47	100 58 12 237 11.0 91	187 88 19 385 11.9 81	448 192 81 1 118 19.0 382	307 154 90 1 086 20.6 412	167 97 26 828 35.2 405	84 53 19 413 10.8 189
Related children under 18 years Related children 5 to 1 Ty years Persons 65 years and over Persons 75 years and over Ratio of incame in 1989 to poverty level:	30 30 59 37	180 129 64 23	106 69 94 67	47 21 91 48	91 83 12 7	81 59 34 18	376 215 96 44	412 276 90 40	393 261 48 15	189 111 29 29
Persans below 50 percent of poverty level Persons below 125 percent of poverty level Persans below 200 percent at poverty level	47 239 599	166 860 1 640	97 434 1 083	92 311 602	45 382 902	135 544 1 306	407 1 591 3 095	334 1 515 2 804	210 995 1 566	95 645 1 528

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Oota bosed on somple and subject to sampling voriability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering				S	pakane city, Spoko	ne County—Con.				
Area	Tract 18	Troct 19	Tract 20	Troct 21	Troct 22 (pt.)	Troct 23	Troct 24	Tract 25	Tract 26	Troct 27
INCOME IN 1989 Households	1 428	1 550	1 782	1 061	79	1 970	1 205	2 597	1 867	574
Less than \$5,000 \$5,000 to \$9,999 \$10,000 to \$14,999	141 232 240	101 182 268	160 466 220	85 216 159	21 16	282 319	314 379	436 575	206 264	62 237
\$15,000 to \$24,999	360 210	343 257	387 235	230 193	11 14 10	285 454 328	157 207 89	352 525 381	275 467	91 103
\$35,000 to \$49,999 \$50,000 to \$74,999	157 57	238 131	211 87	109 58	5 2	217 76	44 15	234 28	322 226 79	40 8 33
\$75,000 to \$99,999 \$100,000 or more Median (dollars)	24 7 17 177	30 21 238	16 - 15 717	11 225	-	9	-	53 13	79 15 13	Ξ
Meon (dollars)	21 730 710	26 641 977	20 344 1 014	16 335 20 977 643	11 042 16 693 29	16 628 20 193 1 270	8 158 12 181 293	14 128 18 808 927	19 273 22 461 1 081	9 535 14 687 285
Medion income (dollors) Moles 15 yeors ond over, with income	20 462 1 023	24 934 1 274	19 744 1 504	23 169 832	14 750 41	19 231 1 749	11 976 1 236	24 142 2 296	20 698 1 522	13 419 460
Medion income (dollars) Percent yeor-round full-time workers	14 142 35.3	15 455 44.9	12 198 35.8	12 399 35.6	20 625 34.1	11 364 27.0	6 136 19.7	7 720 28.0	14 677 42.1	7 126 18.0
Medion income (dollors) Females 15 years and over, with income Medion income (dollors)	21 162 1 257 9 417	22 944 1 343 8 471	21 389 1 395 7 447	22 411 897 8 920	25 313 113 4 426	19 730 1 690 7 398	16 375 1 035	21 087 2 637	21 116 1 554	21 094 432
Percent yeor-round full-time workers Medion income (dollars)	24.4 15 957	26.8 15 948	22.6 12 740	36.6 16 591	5.3 15 000	22.2 15 262	5 603 16.1 11 835	6 158 18.1 16 481	8 333 28.2 14 646	6 440 18.3 11 445
Per capito income (dollors)	10 664	10 404	8 630	9 163	6 106	8 235	7 358	8 356	9 770	6 561
INCOME TYPE IN 1989 Households With earnings	1 428 911	1 550 1 214	1 782 1 375	1 061 783	79 65	1 970	1 205	2 597	1 867	574
Meon earnings (dollars) With Social Security income	22 501 466	23 298 397	19 833 401	20 998 317	17 346 6	1 380 19 837 575	697 14 007 364	1 716 20 089 826	1 441 22 194 520	309 15 181 234
Meon Social Security income (dollars) With public assistance income	8 075 226	7 807 198	8 004 358	6 965 148	1 930	6 997 407	5 923 305	6 943 175	7 566 304	5 782 179
Meon public ossistonce income (dollors) With retirement income Meon retirement income (dollars)	3 772 239 6 801	5 334 279 12 613	4 843 180 7 311	6 168 175 7 333	-	4 422 336 7 231	3 318 103 8 048	4 186 475 5 621	5 243 245 6 976	4 784 101 10 178
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE Families (dollars)	24 926	28 181	24 213	25 207	13 503	22 849				
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	21 992 28 843	27 544 28 943	22 729 26 354	22 530 28 467	10 733 18 036	18 228 28 027	14 737 13 274 16 497	27 094 25 986 28 341	24 640 20 566 29 286	19 077 13 278 26 189
Morried-couple families (dollors) With own children under 18 yeors (dollors)	29 180 28 622	31 530 34 616	30 311 33 425	31 184 33 065	15 248 13 057	29 089 27 585	17 176 16 421	29 936 31 927	29 119 27 841	26 143 20 301
No own children under 18 yeors (dollors) Femole householder, no husbond present (dollors)	29 737 15 918	28 691 18 107	27 356 10 390	29 689 16 818	18 036 2 600	30 004 11 581	17 834 8 631	27 901 22 714	30 178 13 161	30 126
With own children under 18 yeors (dollors) No own children under 18 yeors (dollors)	12 432 30 657	13 552 31 001	7 378 23 065	12 323 27 112	2 600	10 116 17 400	7 492 11 701	16 727 30 436	8 564 25 088	10 224 8 934 13 699
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989 All Income Levels In 1989										
Families	710 498	977 750	1 014 738	643 476	29 25	1 270 815	293	927	1 081	285
With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years	417 245	550 260	607 295	371 180	18 18	683 347	216 177 121	715 518 228	752 589 335	165 168 89
Married-cauple families Householder worked in 1989	476 355	718 533	686 537	384 294	25 25	801 583	174 125	635 470	768 536	148 95
With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years Female householder, no husband present	238 174 183	351 160 226	342 160 276	184 95 204	14 14 4	309 132 368	81 61 85	321 134 245	348 196 266	71 31
Househalder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years	106 155	191 173	159 223	133 146	4	164 300	57 71	214 165	189 205	1 33 66 97
With related children under 5 years Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is	51	95	100	50	4	171	45	78	130	97 58
determinedNonfamily householder	919 718 351	810 573 . 208	1 118 768 241	550 418 166	160 50 67	1 221 700 263	1 238 912 278	2 446 1 670	1 123 786	379 289
Persons for whom paverty status is determined	2 932	3 856 1 105	4 125 1 105	2 489	233	4 846	278 1 960	682 5 282	182 4 322	137 1 287
Persons under 18 yeors Related children under 18 years Reloted children 5 ta 17 years	689 682 470	1 105 1 099 742	1 05 1 098 735	676 676 451	22 22 9	1 215 1 186 770	264 223 105	939 939 641	1 116 1 091 668	341 333 193
Persons 65 years and aver	580 395	512 229	427 151	331 160	67 48	663 331	354 189	947 600	472 238	245 87
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level	145	111	241	142	10	331	111	177	229	91
Percent below poverty level Householder warked in 1989	20.4 68	11.4 63	23.8 121	22.1 68	34.5 6	26.1 118	37.9 69	19.1 100	21.2 143	31.9 39
With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years Married-cauple families	126 78 41	105 68 38	211 125 59	126 60 26	10 10 6	282 178 86	88 63 60	157 87 73	188 142 87	84 45
With related children under 18 years	22 35 35	21 32	41 37	8 21	6	63 66	38 37	37	45 46	20 14 20
With related children under 5 years Female householder, no husband present	85	20 66	37 169	7 92	6 4	33 220	24 44	53 21 77	46 126	- 71
Householder worked in 1989 With reloted children under 18 yeors With reloted children under 5 years	33 78 30	42 66 48	67 161 75	42 81 35	- 4 4	50 191 140	24 44 32	52 77 55	91 126 87	25 64 45
Unrelated individuals Nonfamily householder	243 138	249 145	429 218	133 85	108 21	578 284	598 434	1 1 71 635	305 198	192 136
65 years and over	45 715	58 725	44 1 193	36 603	55 140	65 1 613	130 899	140 1 746	34 1 024	52 519
Percent below poverty levelPersons under 18 yeors	24.4 268	18.8 318	28.9 434	24.2 265	60.1 17	33.3 605	45.9 163	33.1 289	23.7 395	40.3 186
Related children under 18 yearsRelated children 5 to 17 years	261 171 60	312 221 64	427 281 44	265 179 36	17 9 55	576 309 91	128 65 135	289 190 171	379 175	178 112
Persons 65 years and over	28	64 46	25	25 25	33 48	36	44	104	81 53	58 18
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level: Persons below 50 percent of poverty level Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	243 999	204 929	308 1 603	133 765	92 151	546 2 038	383 1 104	792 2 009	397 1 341	131 721
Persons belaw 200 percent of poverty level	1 506	1 804	2 187	1 281	189	2 887	1 559	2 880	2 111	952

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Oata based an sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering				Spo	akane city, Spakar	ne County—Con.				
Area	Tract 28	Troct 29	Tract 30	Tract 31	Troct 32	Tract 33	Troct 34	Tract 35	Tract 36	Tract 38 (pt.)
INCOME IN 1989 Households	346	1 098	847	1 871	1 631	136	666	965	2 186	700
Less than \$5,000	12 40	22 91	95 165	179 313	234 290	32 50	203 321	322 393	433 517	700 45 61 55
10,000 to \$14,999	83 100	90 234	230 161	208 512	345 325	30	48 57	108 46	457 286	55
25 000 to \$34 999	80 19	241 252	80 80	277 221	219 84	5	19 12	28 24	182 147	185 149
35,000 ta \$49,999	12 -	136 16	26 10	80 55	71 31	6	6	15 15	130 34	97 74 10
100,000 or mare	16 939	16 30 040	13 067	26 19 300	32 14 045	13 7 836	6 066	14 6 173	11 246	24 25 200
Wean (dallars)	19 987 190	32 110 787	18 162 563	25 951 1 243	22 577 399	23 800 35	8 842 95	12 898 91	17 469 511	38 868 441
Aedian incame (dallars)	19 286	32 583	14 209	21 568	25 804	33 250	7 902	11 442	14 063	26 075
Males 15 years and aver, with incame Median incame (dollars)	307 12 604	1 121 17 911	684 10 471	1 507 14 321	1 092 11 640	148 7 250	629 7 016	643 5 926	1 404 10 142	544 19 074
Percent year-raund full-time warkers Median income (dollars)	42.0 17 257	42.6 28 220	23.4 16 611	46.1 19 273	25.5 27 768	23.6 11 771	11.4 18 750	9.3 25 000	36.3 17 000	42.1 29 219
emales 15 years and aver, with income Medion income (dollars)	290 6 907	1 017 10 958	761 7 206	1 477 9 201	1 783 8 379	57 12 569	293 5 469	434 6 075	1 476 7 538	571 10 851
Percent year-raund full-time workers Median incame (dollars)	20.7 11 452	30.2 20 086	18.3 13 795	29.2 19 052	19.0 15 300	29.8 30 568	9.9 8 839	8.3 26 250	24.5 14 647	33.3 17 039
Per capito income (dallars)	8 833	12 358	6 116	10 539	13 004	14 875	8 980	10 909	11 656	18 871
NCOME TYPE IN 1989 Households	346	1 098	847	1 871	1 631	136	666	965	2 186	700
Vith earnings Mean earnings (dollars)	267 19 663	907 30 920	561 16 406	1 463 25 489	1 138 21 706	63 35 694	190 10 714	288 15 768	1 533 18 159	558 38 207
Vith Social Security incame Mean Sacial Security incame (dollars)	101 6 7 57	299 8 124	305 6 795	335 8 018	495 7 821	42 5 486	347 5 491	433 5 129	546 6 619	180 8 620
With public assistance income Mean public assistance income (dallars)	4 061	64 4 935	254 5 473	272 5 341	164 3 383	63 4 597	228 3 167	295 3 970	330 4 215	50 7 029
With retirement income Mean retirement income (dallars)	48 9 981	261 8 673	123 9 151	252 7 938	235 9 327	8 34 776	79 5 054	147 5 498	264 6 770	134 11 008
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE	22 482	34 167	19 812	29 859	46 701	40 177	11 000	05 510	04 (05	
Fomilies (dollors) With awn children under 18 years (dollars)	23 290 21 621	34 670 33 750	16 794 27 089	21 633 41 643	45 141 47 525	6 192 53 771	11 038 4 896	25 512	24 625 14 024	34 205 29 089
Na awn children under 18 years (dallars) Married-couple fomilies (dollars) Midden our brildren verder 18 years (dallars)	23 401 27 882	35 379 39 470	24 738 24 628	38 561 29 367	58 620	53 771	13 352 7 937	25 512 26 543	32 704 36 606	37 033 37 291
With own children under 18 years (dallars)	19 309	32 078	24 942	47 352	89 661 50 762	53 771	6 800 8 681	26 543	35 738 36 845	32 334 39 347
Femole householder, no husband present (dollors) With awn children under 18 years (dollars)	24 118 18 444	29 550 9 589	11 332 9 529	14 297 12 318	9 649 7 070	6 192 6 192	12 642 1 300	-	11 058 5 823	20 410
o own children under 18 years (dallars)	28 558	47 976	17 501	21 622	15 561	-	15 832	=	40 793	19 082 22 052
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989 All Income Levels In 1989										
Families Hauseholder worked in 1989	190 137	787 629	563 279	1 243 951	399 280	35	95 62	91 42	511 295	441
Vith related children under 18 years	101 61	367 138	438 209	753 367	138 77	10	26 26	-	228 111	343 174
Married-couple familieslausehalder warked in 1989	1 32 90	654 534	259 151	759 619	297 208	25 14	43 31	85 36	273 177	348
Vith related children under 18 years	66 37	292 127	173 77	375 212	60 36	-	17 17	- -	59 20	102
Femole householder, no husband present lausehalder warked in 1989	41 30	100 73	230 81	362 245	79 49	10	41 20	= =	167 81	85 72
Vith related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years	18 7	53 11	213 115	292 151	55 41	10	9	Ξ	142 91	100 348 262 102 70 85 73 64 30
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is							·			
determinedNanfamily hauseholder	238 156	541 311	496 284	947 628	1 537 1 232	136 101	783 571	976 874	2 022 1 675	318 259
Persons for whom poverty status is determined.	45 833	113 2 894	128 2 418	195 4 574	445 2 460	25 228	266 978	330 1 172	407 3 257	75 1 437
Persans under 18 years Related children under 18 years	227 216	638 619	921 880	1 376 1 371	173 173	15 15	17 17	8	313 313	226 226
Related children 5 ta 17 years Persans 65 years and aver	127 111	463 444	616 260	947 446	98 674	15 49	293	403	195 603	109 244
Persons 75 years and over Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level	60	221	121	214	405	16	171	234	306	81
Fomilies	36	38	195	296	64	16	49	25	224	33
Percent belaw paverty level	18.9 27	4.8 22	34.6 58	23.8 158	16.0 43	45.7 —	51.6 26	27.5	43.8 70	7.5 12
With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years	30 19	18 5	176 125	258 150	48 34	10	26 26	_	173 111	11 11
Married-couple fomilies	24 21	20 14	38 18	79 46	25 25	6 -	32 26	25 _	58 9	28 12
With related children under 18 years	24 13	- - 18	26 19	65 44	9	<u>.</u>	17 17	Ξ	20 20	6
Female householder, no husband present Hausehalder warked in 1989 With related children under 18 years	6 - -	8 18	137 26	191 112	39 18	10	17	-	133 54	5
With related children under 5 years	-	5	130 94	178 106	39 25	10	9 9	Ξ	133 91	5 5
Unrelated individuals	58 22	1 42 24	224 94	304 169	507 321	68 38	406 327	558 475	678 517	79 45
55 years and aver	5 220	5 241	41 932	75 1 230	97 651	104	154	144	104	-
Percent belaw paverty levelersans under 18 years	26.4 99	8.3 35	38.5 467	26.9 490	26.5 60	45.6 15	504 51.5	611 52.1	1 245 38.2	157 10.9
Related children under 18 years Related children 5 ta 17 years	88 53	16 11	426 277	485 284	60 22	15 15 15	17 17 —	8 -	239 239	15 15
Persans 65 years and averPersans 75 years and aver	17 8	17 11	52 31	86 37	97 68	13 11 11	166 104	165 101	121 147	4 31
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:									78	5
Persans belaw 50 percent of paverty level	13 287	88 361	265 1 403	280 1 762	233 823	25 125	156 626	177 802	351 1 570	92 314
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	538	815	1 761	2 382	1 279	150	793	965	2 070	525

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Doto bosed on somple and subject to sompling variobility, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering			-	Spi	okone city, Spoko	ne County—Con.				
Area	Troct 39	Troct 40	Troct 41	Troct 42	Troct 43	Troct 44	Troct 45	Troct 46	Troct 47	Troct 106 (pt.)
INCOME IN 1989	760 50 57 106 168 180 69 39 13 78 24 937 38 003 445 29 770 665 18 427 34.0 21 218 576 8 654 23.1 16 823 18 254	2 733 254 464 507 570 359 353 174 18 34 16 769 22 614 1 083 26 378 1 811 13 954 41.0 22 727 2 198 10 792 27.7 16 301 12 472	1 130 51 201 83 176 193 178 123 60 65 29 035 37 302 595 39 826 759 49.8 31 574 993 11 672 25.6 21 500 18 171	1 941 47 93 126 232 298 553 358 146 88 39 729 46 183 1 405 44 503 1 675 56.0 36 600 1 793 13 599 28.0 25 263 18 496	1 447 27 81 123 199 194 315 208 95 205 37 917 53 177 1 043 44 401 1 188 32 760 52.8 41 173 1 316 11 344 22.8 19 891 22 420	1 901 74 200 154 356 357 416 205 42 97 29 754 36 035 1 225 33 734 1 505 19 190 48.9 30 579 1 689 13 479 20 470 16 671	1 411 36 93 67 187 228 222 241 124 213 40 825 64 836 1 001 56 952 1 225 29 159 54.0 42 567 1 200 15 617 35.4 26 581 25 539	2 475 151 280 200 438 475 479 246 108 78 27 393 33 495 1 503 35 201 1 990 21 687 52.7 26 045 2 382 10 841 29.1 21 234	2 352 133 137 243 494 348 393 376 103 125 29 087 39 156 1 644 34 899 1 878 24 103 50.2 32 219 11 804 32.5 20 230 16 160	1 836 17 12 22 100 228 606 575 201 775 47 441 51 928 1 692 48 714 1 956 34 135 65.8 36 942 1 749 12 535 38.55 22 037
INCOME TYPE IN 1989 Households With eornings Meon eomings (dollors) With Social Security income Meon Social Security income (dollors) With public ossistonce income Meon retirement income Meon retirement income	760 486 33 547 364 8 663 55 2 572 196 10 504	2 733 2 190 21 380 626 7 357 302 4 009 342 7 863	1 130 785 32 473 454 7 665 66 4 531 279 10 402	1 941 1 550 46 153 516 10 213 45 4 893 383 9 991	1 447 1 063 53 603 522 9 429 57 4 057 288 13 099	1 901 1 426 37 727 582 10 445 68 4 434 345 7 814	1 411 1 100 58 635 379 11 650 52 5 021 170 7 828	2 475 1 823 34 473 817 7 540 158 5 585 452 9 776	2 352 1 898 36 539 583 9 846 128 4 258 309 14 696	1 836 1 715 48 268 208 7 603 50 6 346 369 14 680
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE Formilies (dollors) With own children under 18 yeors (dollors) No own children under 18 yeors (dollors) With own children under 18 yeors (dollors) No own children under 18 yeors (dollors) Formole householder, no husbond present (dollors) With own children under 18 yeors (dollors) With own children under 18 yeors (dollors) Power thing the service of the	49 979 34 407 56 979 54 319 43 942 57 637 16 916	30 120 29 469 30 716 37 523 42 532 34 383 14 606 13 833 16 535	45 137 46 521 44 181 47 682 52 867 44 635 20 974 18 602 30 679	53 572 56 166 51 201 57 818 63 046 53 419 27 521 22 107 35 681	64 045 68 931 59 863 67 644 74 301 62 473 25 002 28 137 18 268	42 495 38 686 45 479 46 994 44 842 48 451 22 229 19 107 26 494	81 844 79 280 84 085 88 103 89 927 86 727 25 762 24 020 30 292	40 988 40 512 41 359 45 703 47 792 88 44 248 21 255 18 105 26 117	45 739 37 667 55 408 50 578 43 444 57 124 18 966 18 156 23 895	53 284 51 359 56 177 54 598 52 912 57 181 31 720 30 437 33 722
All Income Levels In 1989 Fomilies Householder worked in 1989 With reloted children under 18 yeors With reloted children under 5 yeors Morried-couple families Householder worked in 1989 With reloted children under 18 yeors With reloted children under 19 yeors Femole householder, no husbond present Householder worked in 1989 With reloted children under 18 yeors With reloted children under 18 yeors With reloted children under 18 yeors	287 138 42 388 244 94 24 28 21 28	1 083 883 536 291 719 599 286 204 297 227 221 77	595 434 253 141 535 394 208 119 56 36 45 22	1 405 1 187 687 277 1 197 1 015 557 242 173 137 110 25	1 043 833 495 205 924 745 410 184 85 64 61	1 225 912 538 252 996 728 402 218 220 175 127	1 001 773 467 167 893 697 384 161 90 62 65 6	1 503 1 190 670 286 1 194 976 497 209 234 148 146 50	1 644 1 338 904 407 1 352 1 104 647 317 241 183 215 73	1 692 1 539 1 037 357 1 565 1 449 964 327 105 78 64 26
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined Nonfamily householder 55 yeors and over Persons for whom poverty status is determined Persons under 18 yeors Related children 10 to 17 yeors Related children 5 to 17 yeors Persons 55 yeors and over Persons 75 yeors ond over	407 315 167 1 574 256 251 196 467 167	2 081 1 650 350 4 901 811 811 450 606 337	607 535 277 2 288 471 471 289 559 232	653 536 250 4 839 1 246 1 246 899 656 386	468 404 245 3 485 862 862 649 712 308	871 676 270 4 180 860 860 591 814 381	516 410 134 3 504 919 914 674 549 186	1 223 972 453 5 549 1 278 1 257 882 955 466	851 708 206 5 724 1 615 1 604 1 140 743 222	195 144 39 5 874 1 975 1 975 1 545 224 31
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level Fomilies Percent below poverty level Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years Married-couple families Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years Married-couple families Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years Female householder, no husband present Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 18 years With related children under 18 years Unrelated individuals Nonfomily householder 55 years ond over Persons Percent below poverty level Persons under 18 years Related children under 18 years Related children under 18 years	37 8.3 17 22 9 21 8 6 - 7 7 - 114 55 32 206 13.1 41 36	172 15.9 102 131 83 51 35 41 41 101 57 80 42 614 419 41 1 106 22.6 232 232 113	31 5.2 - 10 10 21 - - 10 10 10 10 7 87 43 166 7.3 10 10	24 1.7 24 24 - - 24 24 24 - 86 55 40 147 3.0 37 37	36 3.5 26 15 25 15 15 11 11 11 79 38 17 193 5.5 50 50	55 4.5 23 55 30 19 8 19 8 36 15 36 22 115 73 31 296 7.1 111	33 3.3 12 26 5 19 12 19 5 14 - 7 - 91 53 36 203 5.8 5.7 5.2 39	56 3.7 29 13 18 8 - 38 21 29 13 293 192 139 415 7.5 60 39 30	112 6.8 55 91 37 50 41 29 - 54 6 6 54 29 9 150 113 28 8 9,3 208 197 9,15 9,15 9,15 9,15 9,15 9,15 9,15 9,15	23 1.4 6 23 12 5 - 18 6 18 12 30 6 - 113 1.9 55 55
Reloted children 5 to 17 yeors	28 45 21 45 226 664	113 41 31 278 1 408 2 044	32 283 531	37 40 28 71 302 765	53 202 53 222 634	82 31 25 119 516 939	98 247 515	30 165 114 184 757 1 388	150 28 18 317 857 1 814	36 5 - 90 179 486

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Dato based an somple and subject ta sampling voriability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering				Sp	akane city, Spok	kone County—Con				
Area	Tract 107 (pt.)	Troct 108 (pt.)	Tract 109 (pt.)	Tract 110 (pt.)	Tract 111	Tract 112.01 (pt.)	Tract 112.02 (pt.)	Tract 113 (pt.)	Tract 122 (pt.)	Troct 134.01 (pt.)
INCOME IN 1989	100				2 520	122				
Households	155	7	_	Ξ.	3 539 295	133 15	Ξ	_	169 15	94
55,000 to \$9,999 510,000 to \$14,999	- 6	_	_	_	520 473	40 22	Ξ	_	29 6	7
\$15,000 to \$24,999	16	7	_	_	702 513	50	_	-	81	-
\$25,000 to \$34,999 \$35,000 to \$49,999	57	_	=	-	606	-	Ξ	_	16 1 <u>5</u>	7 25
\$50,000 to \$74,999 \$75,000 to \$99,999	55 4	Ξ	Ξ	_	333 79	_	_	_	7	40 15
\$100,000 or more	8 48 990	21 250	_	_	18 21 287	11 917	Ξ	_	17 464	55 187
Mean (dollors)	53 488	20 514	-	Ξ	26 189 1 853	12 988 39	-	-	20 002	52 457
Fomilies Medion income (dollors)	1 46 49 423	21 250	Ξ.	_	28 797	8 128	-	-	11 7 20 625	80 55 311
Males 15 years and over, with income	156 37 422	14 10 000	-	-	2 646 18 177	96 9 143	-	-	168	80
Medion income (dollors) Percent yeor-round full-time workers	50.6	50.0	Ξ	_	52.7	25.0	_	_	16 167 35.7	35 417 82.5
Medion income (dollars)Femoles 15 years and over, with income	42 364 135	13 750 17	_	_	26 458 3 103	9 167 74	_	_	20 645 120	35 417 105
Medion income (dollors) Percent year-round full-time workers	15 673 26.7	2 500 - 41.2		_	9 487 30.7	10 694 13.5	Ξ	_	5 789 41.7	19 196 50.5
Median income (dollars)	30 700	8 750	-	-	17 627	20 000	_	=	11 667	30 089
Per copita income (dollors)	19 849	6 692	-	-	12 182	7 470	~	-	7 201	17 370
INCOME TYPE IN 1989	155	7			3 539	133			140	
With eornings	136	7	=	Ξ	2 815	87	-	-	1 69 148	94 94
Mean eornings (dollors)With Social Security income	45 711 64	20 514	_	_	26 314 825	11 326 38	_	_	18 249 32	50 566 -
Meon Social Security income (dollors)	10 362	_	_	_	7 199 299	6 960 10	_	-	7 317 49	-
Meon public assistance income (dollars)	_	-	_	-	3 624	7 000	=	_	4 677	=
With retirement income Meon retirement income (dollors)	33 6 185	_		Ξ	478 7 021	29 9 565	_	Ξ.	_	12 250
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollors) With own children under 18 yeors (dollars)	55 620 51 631	20 514	_	_	32 444 32 600	12 990 10 885	Ξ		23 248 19 899	53 812 53 123
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	57 636	20 514	-	-	32 226	17 200	_	_	29 947	54 845
Morried-couple families (dollars) With own children under 18 yeors (dollors)	57 262 51 631	_	_	=	38 416 41 882	15 568 14 389	_	_	26 496 19 277	55 357 55 756
No own children under 18 yeors (dollors) Femole householder, no husband present	60 397	-	-	-	34 698	17 200	-	-	38 098	54 845
(dollors) With own children under 18 yeors (dollors)	30 637	20 514	-	Ξ	15 815 14 082	3 000 3 000	-	-	12 867	37 700
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	30 637	20 514	-	_	19 885	3 000	_	_	15 239 9 200	37 700 -
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989 All Income Levels In 1989		_								
Families Householder worked in 1989	146 127	7	Ξ	Ξ.	1 853 1 556	39 26	Ξ	_	117 102	80 80
With reloted children under 18 years	49 25		_	_	1 117 469	26 8	Ξ	_	78 40	48
Married-couple families	137	-	-	-	1 335	31	_	-	73	33 73 73
Householder worked in 1989With related children under 18 years	118 49	_	Ξ	_	1 132 696	18 18	_	_	67 45	41
With related children under 5 yeors Female householder, no husband present	25 9	7	_	_	347 432	- 8	_	-	15 28	33 7
Householder worked in 1989With reloted children under 18 years	9	.7	-	-	354 335	8	-	-	19	7
With related children under 5 years	Ξ	_	_	Ξ.	106	8	Ξ	Ξ.	17 17	_
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is	9				0.100					
determinedNonfamily hauseholder	9	Ξ.	_	_	2 190 1 686	1 15 94	_	_	90 52	21 14
65 years and over	9	-	-	-	486	40	-	-	19	-
Persons for whom poverty status is determined_ Persons under 18 years	428 100	14	_	_	7 550 1 843	228 50	Ξ	_	461 158	285 92
Related children under 18 years Related children 5 ta 17 years	100 48	_		_	1 818 1 193	50 41	_	_	158 109	92 57
Persons 65 years and over	106 30	-	-	-	854	47	Ξ	_	44	-
Persons 75 yeors and over Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level	30	-	-	-	455	25	-	-	11	-
Families	_	-	-	-	260	16	_	_	9	_
Percent below poverty levelHouseholder warked in 1989	_	_		_	14.0 177	41.0 16		_	7.7	-
With reloted children under 18 years	-	-	_	-	189	16	Ξ	_	9	-
With related children under 5 years	Ξ.	-	_	_	132 64	8 8	Ξ	_	9	
Hausehalder worked in 1989With related children under 18 years	_	_	_	-	43 28	8	_	-	-	-
With reloted children under 5 years	-	-	-	-	28	_	Ξ	_	-	-
Female householder, na husband present Hausehalder worked in 1989	-	Ξ.	-	-	1 71 125	8 8	Ξ	-	9	_
With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years	_	_	-	_	136 88	8	_	_	9	-
Unrelated individuals	_	_	_	_	529	18	_	_	41	7
Nonfomily househalder65 years and over	Ξ	-	-		372 129	7	-	-	23	-
Persons	_	_	_	_	1 224	- 75	-	_	8 91	- 7
Percent below poverty levelPersons under 18 years	-	_	-	_	16.2 344	32.9 33	-	-	19.7	2.5
Related children under 18 years	Ξ	-	Ī	_	319	33	-	_	33 33	_
Related children 5 to 17 yearsPersons 65 years and over	_	Ξ.	_	_	138 150	24	_	-	25 8	1
Persons 75 years and aver	-	-	-	-	120	-	-	-	-	-
Ratia of income in 1989 to poverty level:			_	_	416	35		_	9	7
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level Persons below 125 percent of poverty level										

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based an sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Spakane cit	y, Spokane County	—Con.			Remai	inder af Spokane	County		
Area	Tract 134.02 (pt.)	Tract 135 (pt.)	Tract 136 (pt.)	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Troct 17 (pt.)	Tract 22 (pt.)	Tract 38 (pt.)	Tract 101
INCOME IN 1989 Households	663	13	197	_	_					
Less than \$5,000 \$5,000 to \$9,999	19	Ξ	5 11	-	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ.	56 12 13	47 	1 226
\$10,000 to \$14,999 \$15,000 ta \$24,999	_ 56	=	12 19	=	-	=	Ξ	12	20	54 44
\$25,000 ta \$34,999 \$35,000 ta \$49,999	106 129	7	39 40	_	_	-	=	6 5	15	24 24 20
\$50,000 to \$74,999 \$75,000 ta \$99,999	142 84	6	52 19	=	=	Ξ	_	3	-	29: 19:
\$100,000 ar mare Median (dollars)	118 52 296	29 821	36 645	-	_	=	Ξ	10 938	17 875	33 33 33 37 848
Mean (dallars)	64 765 578	42 906 13	40 883 162	_	_	_	_	15 459 17	24 109 29	37 84 1 02
Males 15 years and aver, with incame	56 420 651	29 821 22	36 250 196	-	-	-	_	12 813 32	42 813 35	36 00 ⁴
Median incame (dallars) Percent year-raund full-time warkers	37 452 58.4	8 750 —	27 125 67.3	-	Ξ	Ξ	=	4 500	18 375 60.0	23 24
Median incame (dallars)Females 15 years and over, with income	51 826 537	12	30 172 161	-	-	Ξ	_	_ 34	22 614 40	31 594 954
Median income (dollors) Percent year-round full-time workers	12 217 36.5	22 500	15 417 26.7	Ξ	_	-	_	11 250 17.6	6 250 40.0	9 821 35.
Median income (dollars)Per capita income (dallars)	23 696 23 558	14 238	19 821 14 565	-	-	-	-	31 250 9 601	33 750 15 608	18 365 12 643
INCOME TYPE IN 1989								, 00,	13 000	12 040
Households	663 583 62 172	13 6 30 700	197 166 39 387	=	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ	56 51	47 35	1 226 1 037
With Social Security income (dallars)	133 10 434	13 3 938	7 251	Ξ	=	=	-	11 539 -	23 909 26	37 858 256
With public assistance income	7 2 717	3 730 - -	12 4 250	Ξ	Ξ	=	Ξ	4	8 474	7 688 53 4 022
With retirement income	55 15 526	7 25 170	33 6 178	=	Ξ	Ξ	=	6 000 13 15 546	4 14 500	172
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE								13 340	14 300	10 024
Fomilies (dollors) With awn children under 18 years (dollars)	69 910 72 812	42 906	43 641 35 713	-	-	Ξ	Ξ	20 075 11 333	31 048	40 078 44 147
No awn children under 18 years (dollars)	67 504 70 736	42 906 27 654	54 327 49 663	-	-	-	-	41 055 41 055	31 048 28 969	35 659 40 851
With awn children under 18 years (dollars)	73 674 68 255	27 654	42 461 57 927	=	Ξ	_	-	41 055	28 969	45 375 36 054
(dollors)	48 010 41 400	60 700	19 654 16 441	-	-	=	=	11 333 11 333	=	28 714 23 313
Na awn children under 18 years (dallars)	51 314	60 700	26 883	-	-	-	-	-	-	37 355
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989 All Income Levels In 1989										
Fomilies	578 523	13 6	1 62 143	=	Ξ	Ξ	=	1 7 12	29 21	1 020
With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years	270 88	į	101	=	Ξ	Ξ.	Ξ	12	-	843 557 204
Morried-couple families Hausehalder warked in 1989	557 502	7 -	131 117	=	=	=	-	5	25 21	923 769
With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years	263 81	-	70 34	-	=	Ξ	Ξ		<u> </u>	488 189
Femole householder, no husband present Hauseholder warked in 1989	21 21	6 6	26 21	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ	=	12 12	-	52 38
With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years	7 7	-	26 5	=	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ	12	_	45
Unrelated individuols for whom poverty status is determined	113	-	72	_	_	_	_	54	18	307
Nanfamily hausehalder65 years and aver	85 34	_	35 7	Ξ	Ξ	=	=	39	18	206 50
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	1 823 516	41	566 182	=	=	=	=	92 16	79	3 621 1 204
Related children under 18 years Related children 5 ta 17 years	507 386	_	182 129	-	-	-	=	16 16	Ξ	1 177 929
Persans 65 years and averPersans 75 years and aver	226 85	-	35 8	_	=	=	Ξ	<u> </u>	50 32	303 66
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level	10		اء							
Fomilies Percent below paverty level Hausehalder warked in 1989	12 2.1	-	3.1	=	Ξ	Ξ	=	23.5	13.8	57 5.6
With related children under 18 years	Ξ.	Ξ.	5	=	Ξ	Ξ	=	4	=	19 45 25 41 19 29 16
Married-couple families Hausehalder warked in 1989	12	-	=	=	Ξ	=	-	Ξ.	4	41 10
With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years	-	-	-	-	-	=	-	-	=	29 14
Femole householder, no husband present Hausehalder warked in 1989	=	-	5 -	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ	=	4 4	-	7
With related children under 18 yearsWith related children under 5 years	=	Ξ	5	Ξ	Ξ	-	-	4 –	-	7
Unrelated individuelsNanfamily hausehalder	16 7	-	11 5	-	Ξ	=	=	31 21	-	86 51
65 years and aver	35	-	29	-	-	-	-	38	12	12
Percent belaw paverty levelPersans under 18 years	1.9	=	5.1 13	=	=	=	Ξ	41.3 3	15.2	296 8.2 111
Related children under 18 years Related children 5 ta 17 years	-	-	13	Ξ	Ξ	-	-	3 3	-	84 31
Persans 65 years and aver	-	_	-	=	Ξ	=	=	-	12 12	32 6
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level: Persons belaw 50 percent of paverty level Persons belaw 125 percent of paverty level	35	_	11	_	_	_	_	26		130

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Doto based on sample and subject to sompling voriobility, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering				F	Remoinder of Spok	cane County—Con				
Area	Tract 102	Troct 103.01	Troct 103.98	Troct 104.01	Tract 104.02	Troct 105.01	Troct 105.98	Tract 106 (pt.)	Tract 107 (pt.)	Troct 108 (pt.)
INCOME IN 1989 Households 55,000 to \$5,999 \$10,000 to \$14,999 \$15,000 to \$24,999 \$25,000 to \$34,999 \$25,000 to \$34,999 \$35,000 to \$49,999 \$35,000 to \$74,999 \$35,000 to \$74,999 \$36,000 to \$74,999 \$375,000 to \$99,999 \$100,000 or more Medion (dollars) Meon (dollars) Meon (dollars) Meon (dollars) Medion income (dollors) Medion income (dollors) Metion income (dollors) Percent yeor-round full-time workers Medion income (dollors) Percent yeor-round full-time workers Medion income (dollors)	2 065 66 123 161 280 504 537 318 47 29 32 467 34 961 1 786 33 889 2 122 24 239 54.0 30 849	1 070 69 198 154 232 151 169 75 19 808 24 673 766 23 300 878 888 39.5 24 406	2 750 108 175 238 601 511 582 327 111 97 31 207 35 769 2 319 33 194 2 813 22 928 51.8 29 347	829 53 107 140 245 135 112 28 7 2 19 176 22 162 593 20 425 727 14 461 55.6 20 349	1 289 19 53 102 217 294 273 242 58 31 32 891 38 337 1 094 36 890 1 41 23 116 55.3 29 113	1 966 7 14 112 303 243 410 634 146 97 45 879 50 077 1 697 49 707 1 989 30 387 56.5 39 044	1 938 31 45 85 180 353 460 529 139 116 42 784 50 765 1 717 44 971 2 062 29 105 57.6 35 769	227 	139	1 418 103 171 117 308 211 256 164 45 43 22 263 32 298 945 33 576 1 387 1 5 438 35,4
Femoles 15 years and over, with income Median income (dollors) Percent year-round full-time workers Median income (dollars) Per copito income (dollors)	1 715 9 581 32.7 18 165	921 7 189 21.6 16 553 9 622	2 324 8 360 28.1 16 623 12 258	615 8 152 33.0 13 281 8 539	1 220 9 167 33.6 16 250 12 674	1 896 11 449 28.7 22 394 17 038	1 762 10 604 30.7 19 560 15 973	184 13 929 35.9 22 143 15 868	160 14 583 45.6 17 404 21 476	1 635 6 429 19.8 18 875 11 833
NCOME TYPE IN 1989 Households With eornings Meon eornings (dollars) Meon Social Security income Meon Social Security income (dollors) With public ossistance income Meon public ossistance income (dollors) Meon retirement income Meon retirement income	1 778 33 732 463	1 070 747 25 364 374 7 159 122 4 640 185 7 213	2 750 2 348 33 829 569 7 777 217 5 649 516	829 710 20 451 112 7 125 97 4 811 196 8 654	1 289 1 147 34 377 261 8 578 81 5 442 288 13 019	1 966 1 702 46 100 391 9 496 30 9 913 373 17 667	1 938 1 708 48 066 331 7 830 48 3 024 267 14 412	227 195 41 131 60 11 204 - 74 14 194	139 116 70 824 66 10 315 13 7 438 32 8 614	1 418 1 104 30 720 369 7 941 109 4 351 182 11 990
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE Families (dollors) With own children under 18 yeors (dollors) No own children under 18 yeors (dollors) Mith own children under 18 yeors (dollors) With own children under 18 yeors (dollors) No own children under 18 yeors (dollors) Famole householder, no husband present	36 265 39 160 33 076 38 086 42 160 33 877	27 542 26 935 28 133 31 280 34 443 28 985	38 307 37 838 38 757 40 515 41 424 39 757	23 789 20 907 27 798 26 459 25 006 27 957	40 888 42 222 39 657 42 414 44 790 40 382 20 477	53 444 58 602 47 508 55 766 62 505 48 548	52 921 53 093 52 691 55 539 56 942 53 777 20 000	47 224 42 028 50 924 49 077 44 006 52 700 9 420	77 425 116 468 47 180 82 061 126 315 46 939 39 803	39 531 31 820 46 424 44 438 39 367 47 849
(dollors)	16 363 18 038	11 693 22 472	12 256 20 905	11 369 21 614	18 150 24 694	29 992 24 679	20 994 8 851	15 700	18 000 67 056	20 077 15 447 35 062
Fomilies Householder worked in 1989 With reloted children under 18 years With reloted children under 5 years Married-acuple families Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 yeors With related children under 18 yeors Femole householder, no husband present Householder worked in 1989 With reloted children under 18 yeors With reloted children under 18 yeors With reloted children under 18 yeors	299	766 547 394 147 585 432 255 104 152 95 1112 33	2 319 1 869 1 191 451 2 064 1 697 976 372 156 102 132 47	593 477 357 177 455 378 243 136 108 69 91 32	1 094 941 555 188 1 013 870 497 177 45 35 29	1 697 1 457 926 251 1 545 1 323 808 242 144 126 118	1 717 1 491 1 003 329 1 572 1 369 892 312 110 87 105	214 174 89 43 204 168 85 39 10 6 4	126 100 66 23 113 95 57 19 9	945 764 468 161 761 631 319 110 161 116 132
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined Nonfamily householder 65 years and over Persons for whom poverty status is determined Persons under 18 years Related children under 18 years Related children 5 to 17 years Persons 65 years and over Persons 75 yeors and over	1 932 1 932 1 561	403 304 171 2 734 820 815 585 442 217	600 431 127 8 046 2 462 2 442 1 835 689 180	319 236 28 2 123 660 657 439 101 28	307 195 53 3 905 1 129 1 126 873 288 50	323 269 93 5 800 1 806 1 806 1 500 517 60	349 221 89 6 152 2 089 2 082 1 674 375 108	20 13 13 650 182 182 131 81 16	13 13 - 478 136 136 106 66 28	600 473 184 3 414 899 899 655 494 225
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level Families Percent below poverty level	4.7 39 51 31 49 17 16 7 35	122 15.9 49 95 38 55 20 32 17 62	245 10.6 148 170 109 144 102 86 67 74 34	119 20.1 73 101 55 67 45 51 34 50 26	58 5.3 39 48 14 46 33 36 14	8 .5 - - 8 - -	57 3.3 19 45 16 25 6 18 6 32	10 4.7 6 10 10 6 6 6 6 6		94 9.9 55 65 46 42 20 13 5 45
With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 yeors Unrelated individuals Nonfamily househalder 65 yeors and over Persons Percent below poverty level Persons under 18 years Related children under 18 years Related children 5 to 17 years Persons 65 years and aver	24 117 67 39 368 6.0 92 92 92 56 66	58 21 131 87 42 529 19.3 208 203 143 69	65 40 104 46 21 957 11.9 428 408 268 102 25	48 21 86 40 3 482 22.7 203 200 122 8	6 - 90 26 7 322 8.2 112 109 95 7	- 41 12 - 57 1.0 - - -	27 10 42 11 11 239 3.9 114 107 90 24	4 4 - - - 35 5.4 20 20	-	45 34 193 136 42 441 12.9 104 58 72 50
Ratio of income in 1989 ta poverty level: Persans below 50 percent of poverty level Persans below 125 percent of poverty level Persons below 200 percent af paverty level	99 555	166 819 1 343	282 1 205 2 359	150 669 1 142	140 418 940	18 104 604	78 317 931	16 35 118	- - 17	142 597 1 126

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Oata based an sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering				Remainde	er af Spakane Caunty-	–Can.			
Area	Tract 109 (pt.)	Tract 110 (pt.)	Tract 112.01 (pt.)	Tract 112.02 (pt.)	Tract 113 (pt.)	Tract 114	Tract 115	Tract 116	Tract 117
INCOME IN 1989 Households	888	1 507	893	1 266	1 287	1 747	1 140		
Less than \$5,000	50 73	11 108	64 157	79 128	42 51	1 747 57 153	1 142 21 93	670 37	2 479 150
\$10,000 ta \$14,999 \$15,000 ta \$24,999	66	129 311	116 211	119 232	57 169	149 334	130 256	67 62 190	310 276 618
\$25,000 to \$34,999	252	312 383	217 97	230 272	202 272	313 448	287 257	138 100	449 445 193
\$50,000 ta \$74,999 \$75,000 ta \$99,999 \$100,000 ar more	135 53	173 65 15	24 7	164 37	300 129	210 67	77 21	58 12	14
Median (dollars)	34 778 35 919	31 250 33 696	20 412 21 867	28 352 30 505	65 41 488 46 984	16 30 724 33 254	28 000 29 041	23 883 28 325	24 22 673 27 412
FomiliesMedion income (dallars)	716 37 500	1 102 36 535	537 25 428	950 33 125	1 030 45 904	33 256 1 335 34 215	770 31 139	437 28 562	1 457 23 617
Males 15 years and over, with incame Medion income (dollars)		1 304 22 500	681 15 888	1 166 20 161	1 359 26 856	1 677 20 740	995 19 556	575 18 419	1 961 18 427
Percent year-round full-time warkers	45.2 34 306	51.8 30 239	43.0 24 <u>583</u>	52.2 29 073	56.8 41 190	52.5 27 088	49.6 25 556	44.0 25 139	53.7 24 107
Females 15 years and over, with income Median income (dallars) Percent year-raund full-time warkers	11 807	1 325 10 839	755 7 457	1 051 8 934	1 167 10 050	1 483 9 366	952 11 800	588 9 608	1 927 10 142
Median income (dallars)	18 315	32.8 15 707	30.2 15 571	33.0 16 783	25.5 18 750	32.0 19 341	34.7 16 220	31.1 16 726	31.3 18 149
Per capita income (dallars)INCOME TYPE IN 1989	13 829	13 739	10 222	11 185	17 370	12 059	11 921	12 286	12 072
Households	888 716	1 507 1 249	893 585	1 266 1 055	1 287 1 081	1 747 1 472	1 142 901	670 503	2 479
Mean earnings (dallars)With Sacial Security income	33 871 295	31 639 417	24 078 363	30 506 320	44 131 374	32 474 397	27 822 357	27 481 228	2 002 28 139 492
Mean Saciol Security income (dollars) With public assistance income Mean public assistance income (dollars)	8 333 21 6 038	8 956 100 4 013	7 925 103 3 561	8 697 87 5 222	9 876 61 6 528	8 352 137	8 650 80	9 077 44	7 251 214
With retirement income (dollars)	222 10 907	363 8 633	142 6 886	176 7 259	266 11 909	5 312 268 6 672	4 754 198 8 779	5 253 143 7 785	4 833 320 8 974
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE									
Fomilies (dollars) With awn children under 18 years (dollars) Na awn children under 18 years (dallars)	39 004 40 720 37 876	38 051 37 220 38 633	26 093 27 886 24 730	34 612 36 064 33 038	48 910 53 389	36 908 36 467	33 341 33 926	33 087 28 878	29 047 25 167
Morried-couple fomilies (dollars)	42 010 46 165	40 067 40 772	28 543 34 209	37 374 40 414	45 876 51 948 58 624	37 447 39 891 41 077	32 825 35 511 37 150	35 519 34 975 33 411	33 361 33 180
No awn children under 18 years (dollars) Femole householder, no husband present	39 360	39 595	25 378	34 264	47 246	38 653	34 077	35 699	31 990 34 272
(dollars) With awn children under 18 years (dollars)	23 097 18 052	23 587 18 534	16 332 11 125	17 603 14 844	20 678 6 774	19 252 18 908	19 924 15 747	18 065 16 569	15 873 10 075
Na awn children under 18 years (dallars) POVERTY STATUS IN 1989	27 882	28 725	22 581	22 639	31 696	21 467	24 509	20 095	27 016
All Income Levels in 1989									
Families	716 584	1 102 930	537 363	950 817	1 030 811	1 335 1 076	770 594	437 308	1 457 1 114
With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years Morried-couple fomilies	309 101 588	497 251 950	245 83 399	524 188 797	416 145 905	749 361 1 120	388 140 660	166 56 360	795 419
Hausehalder warked in 1989 With related children under 18 years	484 242	803 407	272 148	676 417	713 374	900 586	506 313	250 118	1 007 778 482
With related children under 5 years Femole householder, no husbond present	101 113	200 121	52 99	150 113	139 95	300 156	135 86	35 66	286 336
Hausehalder warked in 1989With related children under 18 years	94 59	103 78 45	56 62 13	101 89	68 42	125 135	64 57	47 40	230 249
With related children under 5 years Unrelated individuals far whom poverty status is				38	6	43		19	90
determinedNanfamily hausehalder	211 172	514 405	443 356	497 316	413 257	623 412	487 372	291 233	1 345 1 022
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	65 2 269	154 3 642	160 1 907	108 3 404	143 3 545	96 4 792	150 2 767	83 1 559	217 5 583
Persons under 18 years	499 499 394	856 849 600	372 372 284	1 018 1 001 776	846 846	1 434 1 423 1 006	739 731	348 343	1 416 1 416
Related children 5 to 17 years Persans 65 years and over Persons 75 years and over	291 74	495 178	481 214	376 137	634 521 181	404 162	544 490 182	256 278 117	966 500 180
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level									
Fomilies Percent belaw paverty level	9.2 60	60 5.4 38	57 10.6	98 10.3	45 4.4 39	114 8.5 47	38 4.9	36 8.2	247 17.0
Hausehalder warked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years	41 10	38 23 10 37	31 35 7	61 65 26	40 11	47 81 45	21 27 7	15 24 13	130 215 82
Married-couple families	41	21	18 18	60 35	10 10	66 25	1 8 6	1 7 9	82 78 45
With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years	35 22 10 25	7	- - 25	33 12	5 5	33 17	7 7	9 -	45 53 23 155
Femole householder, no husband present	25 25 19	23 17 16	35 13 35	27 15 27	35 29 35	40 22 40	16 11 16	19 6	71
With related children under 18 years	-	10	7	14	6	20	-	15 13	148 45
Unrelated individuals Nanfamily hauseholder	43 33 19	53 29	1 50 99 49	139 54 21	67 24 40	1 62 78 6	59 11 5	66 40 13	229 161
Persons Persons	265	204	284	467	204	553	152	195	1 023
Percent below poverty levelPersons under 18 years Related children under 18 years	11.7 101 101	5.6 48 48	14.9 52 52	13.7 177 160	5.8 83 83	11.5 214 203	5.5 45 37	12.5 73 68	18.3 419
Related children 5 to 17 yearsPersans 65 years and over	86 31	40 9	46 69	121 47	53 40	149 16	30 10	46 30	419 333 93
Persons 75 years and over	-	ý	22	30	21	16	5	17	56
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level: Persans belaw 50 percent af paverty level Persans belaw 125 percent af paverty level	61 309	78 285	71 405	179 632	88 264	147 713	73 250	79 291	326 1 319
Persons belaw 200 percent of paverty level	478	897	684	1 182	450	1 295	802	533	2 264

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Dato bosed on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Remoinder of Spokone County—Con.									
Area	Troct 120	Troct 121	Troct 122 (pt.)	Troct 123	Troct 124 (pt.)	Troct 125	Troct 128.02 (pt.)	Troct 129.01	Troct 129.02	
INCOME IN 1989	1 405	1 100	252							
Households	1 625 89	1 108 18	357 32	2 227 136	2 042 52	1 040 72	341 5	971 27	1 656 21	
55,000 to \$9,999	177 213	136 175	81 38	334 313	80 82	121 1 5 5	15	52 18	21 106 70	
515,000 to \$24,999	345	287	98	594	181	251	72 57	173	262	
\$25,000 to \$34,999 \$35,000 to \$49,999	311 227	186 183	98 54 32 22	319 328	219 360	203 145	109	260 233 186	262 355 463 334 28 17	
335,000 to \$49,999 .550,000 to \$74,999 .575,000 to \$99,999 .100,000 or more	234 24	95 16 12	22	146 25	618 261	72 21	44 10	186 12	334	
100,000 or more Medion (dollors)	5 24 718	12	18 450	25 32 19 457	189 51 303	21 310	29	10	17	
Meon (dollors)	28 576	21 720 27 198	20 405	25 250	57 870	24 826	38 542 45 744	33 55 5 35 84 1	35 437 36 632 1 388	
Fomilies	1 097 29 699	716 26 625	166 24 286	1 269 24 709	1 763 55 206	570 28 097	280 36 974	799 35 145	1 388 37 789	
Aoles 15 years and over, with income	1 316	994	276	1 939	2 118	863	311	962	1 618	
Medion income (dollors)Percent yeor-round full-time workers	19 185 42.2	15 490 47.9	13 438 28.3	16 710 46.7	36 115 61.3	16 226 43.7	27 454 53.7	20 933 49.9	23 699 60.7	
Medion income (dollors)emoles 15 years and over, with income	26 755 1 374	25 132 942	30 000 257	22 723 1 684	44 222 1 835	25 710 941	34 427 289	27 425 974	30 414 1 538	
Medion income (dollors)	10 500	11 195	8 910	8 422	12 058	9 421	13 218	10 965	11 968	
Percent yeor-round full-time workers Median income (dollors)	25.8 19 542	34.4 16 310	39.7 16 442	32.1 15 704	30.8 24 279	29.5 16 420	37.4 19 667	34.9 20 069	40.6 17 837	
Per copito income (dollors)	12 478	11 562	10 416	11 478	19 243	11 016	16 793	12 577	12 023	
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	1 625 1 179	1 108 892	357 243	2 227 1 600	2 042 1 798	1 040 770	341 294	971 830	1 656 1 464	
Meon eornings (dollors) With Sociol Security income	27 242 585	27 176 277	22 213 99	27 167 678	55 041 409	25 747	43 830	34 808	36 580	
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	9 219	8 870	8 219	7 809	7 925	344 8 143	51 9 318	207 9 692	276 8 376	
With public ossistance income	116 3 491	4 022	35 5 200	240 3 967	19 4 633	85 4 854	5 300	27 2 959	71 4 747	
With retirement income Meon retirement income (dollors)	356 8 312	157 7 787	77 6 988	344 8 957	281 12 439	139 6 644	45	184	232	
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE	0 312	, , , , ,	0 700	0 737	12 437	0 044	10 291	8 533	7 771	
Fomilies (dollors)	32 152	31 385	25 862	29 623	63 036	30 129	47 797	38 558	39 033	
With own children under 18 years (dollors) No own children under 18 years (dollors)	27 649 35 343	30 181 32 673	26 690 25 229	26 786 32 065	63 629 62 250	32 216 28 289	51 379 43 837	40 017 37 241	38 973 39 131	
Morried-couple families (dollars) With own children under 18 yeors (dollors)	34 199 31 621	34 959 36 590	27 101 30 613	33 042 32 075	64 975 66 300	33 268 38 057	50 754	41 151	41 326	
No own children under 18 yeors (dollars)	35 986	33 508	24 986	33 806	63 269	29 541	52 522 48 491	44 854 38 295	42 171 40 084	
Femole householder, no husband present (dollars)	19 645	20 235	24 396	14 426	27 719	18 383	20 087	20 813	22 734	
With own children under 18 years (dollors) No own children under 18 years (dollors)	9 034 30 256	14 069 38 733	22 563 27 062	10 126 21 355	25 619 35 419	14 124 22 643	18 900 20 357	22 021	22 285	
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989	00 130	00 700	27 002	21 933	33 417	22 043	20 337	18 175	23 914	
All Income Levels In 1989										
Families	1 097	716	166	1 269	1 763	570	280	799	1 388	
Hauseholder worked in 1989With reloted children under 18 yeors	816 470	575 385	106 72	818 614	1 557 1 019	405 295	241 147	669 384	1 225 868	
With related children under 5 yeors Married-couple families	236 916	201 548	29	311 972	332	132	33	175	343	
Householder worked in 1989	692	428	90	655	1 668 1 484	441 320	253 218	705 603	1 188 1 062	
With reloted children under 18 years	382 195	264 153	133 90 50 29 27	456 249	953 319	205 116	142 33	312 151	1 062 715 293	
Female householder, no husband present	160 115	108 104	27 10	188 86	84 62	110	33 27	70	145	
With related children under 18 years	88	90	16	116	66	74 71	23 5	49 48	108 105	
With related children under 5 years Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is	41	32	-	53	13	8	-	6	27	
determined	665	591	251	1 246	353	706	72	244	348	
Nonfamily householder	528 282	392 133	191 36	958 265	279 118	470 247	61 15	172 61	268 89	
Persons for whom poverty status is determined.	3 681	2 624	726	4 902	6 176	2 372	923	2 740	5 028	
Persons under 18 years Reloted children under 18 years	797 793	638 625	148 140	1 035 1 035	1 934 1 934	493 481	282 282	741 741	1 756 1 750	
Reloted children 5 to 17 yeorsPersons 65 years and over	545 743	411 291	112 106	697 701	1 523	311	240	529	1 312	
Persons 75 years and over	307	110	58	308	420 88	460 235	73 23	298 101	306 104	
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level										
FomiliesPercent below poverty level	131 11.9	28 3.9	34 20.5	180 14.2	75 4 3	61 10.7	5 1.8	33	54	
Householder worked in 1989	83 98	16 17	18 12	63	4.3 62	16	_	4.1 13	3.9 24	
With related children under 18 years	43 75	12	_	151 91	43 13	35 16	5	19 19	47 25	
Married-couple formilies	75 46	11 11	22 12	79 37	38 38	39	5	13 13	24 47 25 29 18 22 12 25 6	
With reloted children under 18 yeors	51 28		_	71 43	15	13	5	6	22	
Female householder, no husband present	56	9	6	81	37	8 14	_	13	12 25	
Householder worked in 1989 With reloted children under 18 years	37 47	5 9	6	14 72	24 28	5 14	Ξ	- 6	6	
With reloted children under 5 years	15	4	-	48	13	.Ξ	_	ě	25 13	
Unrelated individualsNonfomily householder	1 32 79	1 32 66	54 38	272 181	43 19	197 68	-	55	37	
65 years and over	18	21	-	67	19	81	-	20 14	21 15	
Persons Percent below poverty level	509 13.8	211 8.0	124 17,1	856 17.5	272 4.4	351 14.8	18	138	254	
Persons under 18 years	161	45	24	280	106	69	2.0	5.0 32	5.1 117	
Related children under 18 years Related children 5 to 17 years	157 104	32 21	16 16	280 179	106 95	64 43	9	32 7	111 85	
Persons 65 years and over Persons 75 years and over	28 24	21 13	18	84 44	19 8	88 62	-	21	32	
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:					0	02	_	14	16	
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	155 680	63 342	14 152	207 1 150	166 311	143	18	62	60	
	1 298	846	324	2 118	597	522	18	152	310	

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Octa based on sample and subject to sampling variobility, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering				Remoinder	of Spokane County	—Con.			
Area	Troct 130	Troct 131	Troct 132.01	Tract 132.02	Tract 133	Troct 134.01 (pt.)	Troct 134.02 (pt.)	Tract 135 (pt.)	Troct 136 (pt.)
INCOME IN 1989 Households Less thon \$5,000 \$5,000 to \$14,999 \$10,000 to \$14,999 \$25,000 to \$34,999 \$25,000 to \$49,999 \$35,000 to \$49,999	980 52 124 110 115 140 163 179	1 853 111 170 147 459 373 359 188	2 236 79 140 183 468 445 544 343	889 11 40 30 125 171 187 135	705 15 27 35 98 124 176	815 6 26 29 109 104 149 208	1 487 17 96 51 134 120 370 376	1 329 27 31 77 217 153 320 327	748 - 37 119 238 182 85 64 23
\$75,000 to \$99,999 \$100,000 or more Medion (dollors) Meon (dollors) Formilies Medion income (dollors) Moles 15 yeors and over, with income Medion income (dollors) Percent yeor-round full-time workers Medion income (dollors) Femoles 15 yeors and over, with income Medion income (dollors) Percent yeor-round full-time workers Medion income (dollors) Percently the median income (dollors) Percently the median income (dollors)	62 35 30 691 37 593 666 37 375 899 22 476 51.6 31 964 931 9 616 29.3	34 12 26 148 32 756 1 384 31 057 1 694 20 331 48.9 27 463 1 544 9 125 34.7	25 9 30 786 31 897 1 882 32 050 2 219 21 308 50.7 26 790 1 896 9 375 30.9	70 120 40 142 57 457 705 44 034 883 30 456 51.1 36 910 864 10 669 25.1	17 47 38 946 45 387 616 41 513 696 27 377 54.9 32 121 605 10 523 27.4	112 72 46 875 59 171 687 51 787 892 27 143 51.1 37 440 688 15 484 35.2	149 174 47 682 57 009 1 225 52 904 1 351 37 854 64.9 44 046 1 261 12 109 30.0	72 105 41 446 62 072 1 072 45 183 1 310 28 684 52.4 37 979 1 076 10 917 30.9	23 684 27 745 656 24 394 775 16 960 61.8 18 481 568 7 806 28.5
Medion income (dollors) Per copita income (dollors) INCOME TYPE IN 1989 Households	17 543 14 072 980	17 146 11 985 1 853	16 833 10 413 2 236	25 724 21 698 889	21 935 14 925 705	19 556 20 915 815	23 913 19 236 1 487	21 449 23 227 1 329	15 536 8 959 748
With eornings Meon eornings (dollors) With Sociol Security income Meon Sociol Security income (dollors) Mith public ossistance income Meon public ossistance income (dollors) With retirement income Meon retirement income	800 39 104 241 7 323 83 4 183 117 7 199	1 415 34 803 582 8 617 144 4 215 297 8 536	1 913 31 382 462 7 575 228 5 263 413 7 954	730 56 358 259 7 893 23 4 492 122 14 825	626 44 893 137 10 040 12 5 788 91 9 885	702 54 120 192 8 352 19 2 674 189 14 676	1 317 55 040 223 10 204 23 1 892 259 12 153	1 144 56 537 286 8 871 34 5 274 253 14 090	676 26 861 100 7 022 39 4 826 96 8 424
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE Fomilies (dollars) With own children under 18 yeors (dollors) No own children under 18 yeors (dollors) Morited-couple fomilies (dollars) With own children under 18 yeors (dollors) No own children under 18 yeors (dollors) Fomilies (dollors) Fomilies (dollors) Fomilies (dollors) Fomilies (dollors) Fomilies (dollors) Fomilies (dollors)	44 633 48 632 39 663 47 697 54 943 39 880	37 373 32 992 41 679 41 339 37 279 44 990	33 280 31 066 36 976 35 483 33 706 38 268	63 584 60 127 65 999 68 367 68 315 68 400	49 351 52 692 45 071 50 207 53 964 45 487	64 530 60 343 67 794 64 951 60 741 68 241	64 605 71 189 53 695 67 351 74 918 55 359	69 954 87 411 56 325 70 834 88 509 57 642	28 394 23 398 37 774 28 915 24 022 38 886
(dollars)	12 285 10 784 27 000	14 764 13 977 16 309	19 043 14 788 27 147	22 063 21 352 23 864	20 114 20 114 —	36 023 30 807 39 500	36 952 40 028 29 776	59 291 79 491 40 408	19 309 16 570 25 701
All Income Levels In 1989 Fomilies Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 yeors. With related children under 5 yeors. Morried-couple families Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 yeors. With related children under 18 yeors. With related children under 5 yeors. Femole householder, no husbond present Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 yeors. With related children under 18 yeors. With related children under 18 yeors.	666 569 369 150 607 526 315 123 54 38 49 22	1 384 1 049 708 276 1 149 883 548 205 166 118 116 66	1 882 1 618 1 206 384 1 607 1 379 998 343 183 170 125 13	705 570 296 114 634 511 247 95 53 41 38	616 546 346 89 598 528 333 83 13 13	687 577 301 100 677 571 297 100 10 6	1 225 1 090 771 312 1 114 992 690 290 100 87 70	1 072 908 516 137 971 824 453 137 89 72	656 580 428 212 568 499 381 206 40 33 28
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determinedNonfomily householder65 yeors and overPersons for whom poverty status is determined _	391 314 137 2 537	638 469 182 5 005	574 354 65 6 792	268 184 72 2 329	102 89 44 2 090	224 128 38 2 284	343 262 112 4 359	359 257 70 3 570	147 92 15 2 257
Persons under 18 yeors	741 727 550 260 155	1 464 1 444 1 073 590 221	2 383 2 375 1 787 412 119	536 536 366 285 55	694 694 554 192 66	625 585 469 218 52	1 596 1 586 1 187 340 120	971 971 770 347 104	738 738 481 91 35
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level Families Percent below poverty level Householder worked in 1989 With reloted children under 18 years With reloted children under 5 years Morried-cupile families Householder worked in 1989	81 12.2 58 69 41 37 25	105 7.6 41 70 40 38 12	168 8.9 121 159 69 115 96	9 1.3 4 9 - -	7 1.1 7 7 7	- - - - -	-	11 1.0 6 5 - 11	43 6.6 27 36 20 29 20 29 20
With reloted children under 18 yeors	25 25 19 44 33 44 22	16 7 60 29 47 33	106 42 30 25 30 13	- 9 4 9	7 7 - - -	= = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = =	=	5 - - - - -	29 20 14 7 7
Unrelated individuals 65 years and over Persons Percent below poverty level Person sunder 18 years Related children 10 roors Related children for 10 ryears Persons 65 years and over	70 36 30 359 14.2 158 144 77 30 24	159 95 47 474 9.5 163 146 81 68 27	177 85 14 806 11.9 362 354 242 29	57 18 21 87 3.7 21 21 21 21	16 8 8 8 46 2.2 16 16 - 8 5	88 16 15 88 3.9 40 	35 17 7 35 .8 10 - - 7	78 33 21 103 2.9 4 4 4 21	24 7 195 8.6 82 82 48
Persons 75 yeors and over	124 475 719	254 682 1 533	212 964 2 447	44 98 391	38 114 338	72 138 330	27 140 311	48 259 644	5 529 1 200

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Dato based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Remoinder of Spokone County—Con.									
Area	Trect 137	Troct 138	Troct 139	Troct 140.01	Troct 140.02	Troct 141	Troct 142	Trect 143		
INCOME IN 1989 Households	724	1 125	972	696	1 994	1 347	710	1 002		
ess than \$5,000	25	-	35	139	225	86	21	1 093 60 76 129 271		
5,000 to \$9,99910,000 to \$14,999	96 141	12 162	114 58	162 107	312 259	87 99	42 63	76 129		
16 000 to \$24 000	140 110	460 274 117	226	91	381	208	122	271		
25,000 to \$24,777 25,000 to \$34,999 35,000 to \$49,999 75,000 to \$99,99 100,000 or more	92	117	249 185	59 81	244 256	218 315	149 182	230 162 118		
50,000 to \$74,999	69 30	62 25 13	86 19	52	222 87	224	105	118		
100,000 or more	21	13	_	5	8	71 39	26 -	11 36		
Aedion (dollors)	22 500 34 111	23 314 27 541 1 125	26 410 28 663	11 469 19 393	20 470 26 680	33 799 36 971	32 188 34 423	25 417 32 865		
Fomilies	478	1 125	699	280	1 168	1 070	568	848		
Aedion income (dollors)	26 167 728	23 314 1 918	28 879 1 531	27 045 849	29 537	36 516	36 458	27 857		
Aoles 15 years and over, with income Medion income (dollors)	14 944	14 375	6 590	6 590	2 088 9 431	1 338 21 969	690 24 722	1 126 18 111		
Percent yeor-round full-time workers Medion income (dollors)	48.6 21 111	77.3 15 281	28.5 23 212	21.3 27 292	26.0 28 611	49.1 24 663	60.3 29 000	45.8		
emoles 15 years and over, with income	658	929	1 302	840	2 069	1 247	520	24 400 1 056		
Medion income (dollors)Percent year-round full-time workers	8 544 23.7	6 986 35.7	8 129 34.2	4 702 10.6	6 473 20.3	11 297 36.6	10 750 42.3	6 604 23.8		
Median income (dollors)	20 800	11 676	18 082	14 554	17 940	18 861	19 000	15 670		
er copito income (dollors)	19 304	8 308	8 309	7 630	9 619	13 314	13 007	12 189		
NCOME TYPE IN 1989			6-0							
Households	724 625	1 125 1 125	972 842	696 569	1 994 1 758	1 347 1 148	710 633	1 093 937		
Mean eomings (dollors)	30 346	26 944	26 464	18 078	24 631	32 299	31 252	30 732		
Vith Social Security income	134 7 228	1 800	169 8 049	136 6 755	261 7 689	322 7 465	160 8 0 9 4	331 8 363		
Vith public ossistonce income	94 4 105	23 1 123	80 3 709	6 755 71 4 280	142	121	41	51		
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	116	12	243	75	4 122 268	4 010 354	5 541 112	4 287 136		
Meon retirement income (dollors)	9 304	2 050	11 811	8 785	12 298	13 677	8 689	6 693		
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE	40 465	27 541	31 852	20 744	25 0/2	40.071				
Fomilies (dollors) With own children under 18 yeors (dollors)	41 647	27 541 27 310	28 245	30 746 30 5 3 2	35 063 29 547	40 871 35 549	37 583 32 815	33 741 32 266 35 009		
lo own children under 18 yeors (dollors)	39 283 46 253	28 405 27 900	35 134 34 834	30 964	41 913	45 025	42 557	35 009		
Morried-couple families (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollars)	54 524	27 757	32 689	36 321 39 194	39 801 35 314	44 425 38 894	38 391 34 450	35 993 35 395		
No own children under 18 years (dollors) Female householder, no husband present	39 825	28 405	36 450	33 737	44 358	48 678	42 392	36 428		
(dollars)	19 148	18 949	19 111	14 135	18 610	20 211	23 020	16 163		
With own children under 18 years (dollors)	13 007 32 308	18 949	14 843 25 975	10 789 21 330	14 607 30 816	16 157 23 666	15 526 48 000	15 637 17 0 87		
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989				2. 000	00 010	25 000	40 000	17 007		
All Income Levels In 1989										
Fomilies	478	1 125	699	280	1 168	1 070	F40			
Householder worked in 1989	380	1 092	592	195	983	939	568 481	848 720		
With related children under 18 years	244 116	892 538	3 45 152	149 67	655 262	491 159	301 112	396 118		
Married-couple families	375	1 077	561	207	901	911	526	732		
louseholder worked in 1989	314 169	1 050 844	477 253	149 98	774 454	807 401	447 265	626 308		
With reloted children under 5 years	85	532	123	48	182	143	93	103		
Female householder, no husband present	66 29	25 19	120 97	63 46	247 189	113 86	26 18	80 61		
With related children under 18 years	45 25	25 6	74 23	51 19	194	69	20	55		
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is	23		23	19	80	10	8	9		
determined	317	-	360	713	1 361	403	181	499		
Nonfamily householder	246 57	Ξ	273 76	416 61	826 79	277	142	245		
Persons far whom poverty status is determined.	1 701	3 946	2 495	1 596	4 909	76 3 706	48	117		
Persons under 18 years	432	1 694	668	301	1 208	1 033	1 8 54 541	3 038 887		
Reloted children under 18 yearsReloted children 5 to 17 years	427 289	1 694 909	661 492	301 1 9 2	1 208 894	1 023 780	541 423	778		
Persons 75 years and over	209	-	160	124	321	327	209	618 413 166		
	75	-	50	42	139	108	70	166		
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level	53	79	59	48	170	79	43	79		
Percent below poverty level	11.1	7.0	8.4	17.1	14.6	7.4	7.6	9.3		
touseholder worked in 1989	42 48	69 79	29 53	18 42	113 138	52 61	27 37	61		
With related children under 5 years	24	65	53 30	16	89	10	17	37 13		
Married-couple families	30 2 5	79 69	1 3 6	22 9	79 65	40 33	30 22	50 41		
With related children under 18 years	25 17	79 65	13 7	16	61	22	24	- 11		
Female householder, no husband present	13	-	46	16 26	51 84	39	9 13	6		
Householder worked in 1989 With reloted children under 18 years	7 13	<u>-</u>	23 40	9	41	19	5	13		
With reloted children under 5 years	7	Ξ	23	26 -	77 38	3 9 10	13 8	19 4		
Unrelated individuals	54	_	97	466	766	141	28	212		
Nonfomily householder	31	_	53 6	242 22	409 19	79	15	36		
Persons	218	385	303	638	1 349	34	15	30		
Percent below poverty level	12.8	9.8	12.1	40.0	27.5	448 12.1	181 9.8	435 14.3		
ersons under 18 years Reloted children under 18 years	85 80	221 221	124 117	103 103	299 299	160 150	80 80	176 85		
Related children 5 to 17 years	54	101	87	73	193	129	60	67		
Persons 65 years and over	5 -	Ξ	12 6	22 7	19 13	38 6	15	46 22		
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:					13	0	-	22		
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	87 328	- 848	110	314	584	212	92	221		
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	671	2 019	422 781	7 48 1 052	1 704 2 326	514 1 168	289 545	588 1 338		

Table 20. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and camplementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. Far definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering			Spokane Caunty			Spokane city, Spak	ane Caunty	
Area	Spakane, WA MSA	Total	Oppartunity CDP	Spakane city	Tract 14	Tract 15	Tract 24	Tract 25
PLACE OF BIRTH All persons	342 652	342 652	21 644	165 629	5 498	4 898	2 309	5 928
Native Fareign barn	334 761 7 891	334 761 7 891	21 180 464	161 175 4 454	5 341 157	4 807 91	2 222 87	5 680 248
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH Linguistically isolated hauseholds	550	550	33	423	-	7	7	18
Persons 5 years and over Speak a language other than English Do nat speak English "very well" In linguistically isolated hauseholds	317 904 10 449 2 651 761	317 904 10 449 2 651 761	20 151 557 184 39	153 505 5 792 1 627 586	4 978 210 50	4 456 147 63 7	2 205 197 22 7	5 654 309 116 27
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	93 232	93 232	5 534	41 471	1 145	1 290	625	2 648
Preprimary schaal Public schaal Elementary ar high school	6 116 3 822 58 543	6 116 3 822 58 543	385 284 3 894	2 675 1 623 24 705	94 67 773	77 59	16 16	50 35 572
Public school Public school Public college	53 817 28 573 22 303	53 817 28 573 22 303	3 590 1 255 1 113	22 294 14 091 10 377	773 721 278 255	885 858 328 288	283 283 326 232	5/2 532 2 026 465
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT Persons 25 years and over	219 108	219 108	13 960	108 947	3 507	3 034	1 564	3 080
Less than 9th grade9th to 12th grade, na diplama	11 094 22 523	11 094 22 523	472 1 340	6 012 11 876	297 540	279 428	172 244	264 377
High school graduate (includes equivalency) Same college, na degree Associate degree	61 405 56 498 21 911	61 405 56 498 21 911	4 156 3 838 1 506	29 944 27 145 10 535	1 178 912 332	993 738 375	494 317 179	720 601 253
Bachelar's degree Graduate ar prafessionol degree	30 964 14 713	30 964 14 713	2 040 608	15 736 7 699	215 33	174 47	113 45	420 445
Percent high school graduate or higherPercent bachelar's degree ar higher	84.7 20.8	84.7 20.8	87.0 19.0	83.6 21.5	76.1 7.1	76.7 7.3	73.4 10.1	79.2 28.1
FERTILITY Children ever bam per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 267	1 267	1 350	1 198	1 300	1 319	1 176	698
RESIDENCE IN 1985 Persons 5 years and over	317 904	317 904	20 151	153 505	4 978	4 456	2 205	5 654
Same hause Different house in United States Central city of this MSA/PMSA	156 725 157 795 61 670	156 725 157 795 61 670	10 102 9 862 2 302	72 498 79 558 41 856	2 336 2 625 1 620	2 531 1 902 1 147	532 1 623	1 731 3 824
Remainder of this MSA/PMSADifferent MSA/PMSA	35 097 34 560	35 097 34 560	3 875 2 009	8 786 16 655	245 291	1 147 167 348	787 102 332	1 367 333 1 278
Nat in an MSA/PMSA	26 468 3 384	26 468 3 384	1 676 187	12 261 1 449	469 17	240 23	402 50	846 99
JOURNEY TO WORK Workers 16 years and over	151 432	151 432	10 128	70 989	2 245	1 949	804	2 482
Workers 16 years ond over Car, truck, ar van Drave alone Carpaaled Public transportation	134 753 118 324 16 429	134 753 118 324 16 429	9 473 8 555 918	61 844 53 890 7 954	1 990 1 649 341	1 761 1 563	667 478	1 633 1 449
Public transportationOther means	/ 202	3 984 7 535	159 225	2 886 4 103	88 129	198 72 59	189 68 69	184 124 655
Worked at home Mean travel time to work (minutes)	5 160 18.6	5 160 18.6	271 18.6	2 156 17.5	38 17.0	59 57 18.1	15.1	655 70 13.2
Worked in MSA/PMSA af residence Central city	146 409 90 048 56 361	146 409 90 048 56 361	9 796 4 093 5 703	69 209 54 111	2 184 1 732	1 942 1 430	797 612	2 387 1 997
Outside central city Warked outside MSA/PMSA af residence	56 361 5 023	56 361 5 023	332	15 098 1 780	452 61	512 7	185 7	390 95
LABOR FORCE STATUS Persons 16 years and over	263 088 165 804	263 088 165 804	16 601 10 905	130 221 78 300	4 244 2 592	3 677	2 090	5 118
In labar farce Employed Unemployed	150 678 11 377	150 678 11 377	10 905 10 214 600	78 300 71 301 6 027	2 592 2 304 281	2 209 1 966 227	930 793 126	2 768 2 518 236
Percent af civilian labar force Females 16 years and over	7.0 137 844	7.0 137 844	5.5 8 902	7.8 69 823	10.9 2 304	10.4 1 871 890	13.7 938	8.6 2 760
Emplayed Unemplayed With awn children under 6 years	70 070 4 949 20 984	70 070 4 949 20 984	4 858 253 1 325	33 978 2 585 10 249	1 138 121 387	890 97 322	342 79	1 237 121
In labar farce With awn children 6 to 17 years anly	12 294 22 937	12 294 22 937	817 1 663	5 967 9 607	223 296	167 259	78 43 24	236 98 238
In labar force	17 415 19 624	17 415 19 624	1 334 1 287	7 186 8 569	239 255	176 258	24 222	194 806
Nat enrolled in school Unemployed or not in labar farce Nat high school graduate	3 768 1 729 1 506	3 768 1 729 1 506	233 88 70	2 033 1 012 792	127 97 77	50 26 24	102 83 52	46 28
EmplayedUnemployed	459 311	459 311	9 43	222 157	11 31	8 -	52 5 -	20 - 20
Nat in labor farce WORK STATUS IN 1989	736	736	18	413	35	16	47	-
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	182 292 134 746	182 292 134 746	11 882 8 815	86 240 63 142	2 733 2 076	2 337 1 781	1 217 829	3 608 2 256
50 to 52 weeks	91 020	91 020	6 053	41 910	1 298	1 096	378	1 107
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	210 197	210 197	13 523	100 337	3 255	2 928	1 246	4 0
With a mability ar self-care limitation	7 157 4 364	7 157 4 364	360 188	4 090 2 658	243 191	191 154	80	4 015 95 52
In labar farceWith a self-care limitation	935 4 602	935 4 602	55 251	571 2 530	43 139	30 104	63 16 31	_
With a wark disability In labar farce Prevented fram warking	22 859 9 597 10 738	22 859 9 597 10 738	1 264 576 533	13 006 5 254 6 333	519 205 286	504 146 318	304 105	62 335 168
Na wark disability	187 338 148 168	187 338 148 168	12 259 10 022	87 331 69 598	2 736 2 297	2 424 1 946	182 942 791	103 3 680 2 487
Civilion noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	44 597	44 597	2 911	26 228	982	721	340	942
With a mobility or self-care limitatian With a mobility limitatian With a self-care limitatian	8 023 6 410 4 646	8 023 6 410 4 646	693 601 314	4 813 3 848 3 006	179 142 98	98 87 54	94 83 46	267 243 154

Table 20. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementory threshold ore 400 persons. Dato based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering		Spokone city,	Spokone County—Con.			Remainder of Spokone County		
Area	Troct 26	Troct 30	Troct 31	Tract 36	Tract 111	Troct 138	Troct 140.02	
PLACE OF BIRTH All persons	3 949	1 956	3 734	2 875	7 295	3 967	5 129	
NotiveForeign born	3 837 112	1 907 49	3 630 104	2 797 78	7 086 209	3 876 91	5 041 88	
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH		7				//		
Linguistically isolated households Persons 5 years and over	20 3 609	1 708	8 3 385	34 2 785	6 724	3 303	12 4 829	
speak o language other than English	190 28 28	113	128 36 8	160 60 42	334 55 26	170 37	197 32 12	
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL								
Preprimary school	1 036 81	537 30	1 067 85	462 10	1 924 137	1 064 111	2 895 81	
Public schoollementory or high school	81 536	30 394	42 712	10 181	1 087	79 576	39 738	
Public school iollege Public college	493 419	361 113	651 270	161 271	1 059 700	556 377	727 2 076	
Public collegeEDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	352	78	229	232	525	335	2 033	
Persons 25 years ond over	2 473 189	1 024 110	2 314 69	2 055 163	4 453 249	1 687	2 313	
ess thon 9th grodeth to 12th grode, no diploma	322	199	279	194	453	53	60 111	
ligh school groduate (includes equivalency) Some college, no degree	809 630	359 263	503 708	477 552	1 357 1 187	375 772	365 605 270	
ssociate degree	258 183	52 22	286 321	134 335	360 736	152 215	524	
Groduote or professionol degree	82 79.3	19 69.8	148 85.0	200 82.6	111 84.2	113 96.4	378 92.6	
ercent bachelor's degree or higher	10.7	4.0	20.3	26.0	19.0	19.4	39.0	
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 155	1 661	1 428	526	1 086	1 412	738	
RESIDENCE IN 1985 Persons 5 years ond over	3 609	1 708	3 385	2 785	6 724	3 303	4 829	
Some house Different house in United States	1 540 2 024	581 1 121	1 380 1 962	688 2 054	2 098 4 519	370 2 534	1 603 3 127	
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	869 306	599 78	993 302	826 290	2 361 781	62 240	230 778	
Different MSA/PMSA	329 520	298 146	426 241	506 432	768 609	1 474 758	1 102 1 017	
OURNEY TO WORK	45	6	43	43	107	399	99	
Workers 16 years and over	1 756 1 571	505 408	1 597 1 420	1 449 1 043	3 594 3 231	2 158 1 794	2 225 1 683	
Drove aloneCarpooled	1 253 318	350 58	1 275 145	921 122	2 965 266	1 492 302	1 380 303	
Ublic transportation	75 85	26 64	68 78	146 234	126 178	20 291	24 441	
Norked ot home	25 15.7	7 20.1	31 16.8	26 16.6	59 17.9	53 10.5	77	
Vorked in MSA/PMSA of residence	1 740 1 193	493 385	1 558 1 204	1 426 1 172	3 503 2 699	2 074 198	2 142 721	
Outside centrol city Vorked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	547 16	108 12	354 39	254 23	804 91	1 876 84	1 421 83	
LABOR FORCE STATUS								
Persons 16 years ond overn labor force	3 080 1 975	1 306 692	2 769 1 793	2 659 1 646	5 757 3 869	2 675 2 233	4 125 2 562	
Employed Unemployed	1 743 201	508 167	1 594 190	1 404 197	3 620 206	573 44	2 315 209	
Percent of civilian labor farce Femoles 16 years and over	10.3 1 612	24.7 721	10.7 1 490	12.3 1 379	5.4 3 239	7.1 1 030	8.3 2 129	
Femoles 16 years and over Emplayed Jnemployed	854 70	213 88	728 89	620 52	1 829 54	426 44	1 161 122	
With own children under 6 yeors	300 184	231 88	309 173	84 31	447 312	465 197	243 93	
With own children 6 to 17 years anly	149 105	85 50	247 183	83 27	503 394	204 122	316 252	
Persons 16 to 19 yearsNat enrolled in school	215 53	1 43 47	200 25	158 101	500 116	219 138	513 10	
Unemployed or nat in labor force Not high school graduate	27 7	34 34	25 17	8 39	30 19	7	4	
EmployedUnemployed	<u>-</u>	7	<u>"-</u>	39	ií	Ξ	-	
Not in labor force	7	21	17	-	8	=	4	
WORK STATUS IN 1989 Persons 16 years and over who worked in	0 119	(00	1 000					
1989 Usuolly worked 35 or more hours per week 50 ta 52 weeks	2 113 1 594 993	692 463 243	1 899 1 351 982	1 765 1 302 812	4 271 3 285 2 266	2 327 1 929 1 490	3 308 2 166 900	
DISABILITY		-,-	702	012	2 200	1 470	700	
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	2 585	1 081	2 389	2 011	4 646	1 059	3 733	
With a mobility or self-core limitation With a mobility limitation	95 68	32 23	123 100	144 115	134 98	14 14	53 29	
In labar farce With o self-core limitation	16 51	17	19 44	9 60	48 49	7 —	24	
With a work disability	402 159	268 103	370 119	408 135	455 268	52 14	45 213 100	
Prevented fram warkingNo work disability	220 2 183	119 813	171 2 019	218 1 603	144 4 191	14 1 007	33 3 520	
In labor forceCivilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years	1 743	566	1 632	1 390	3 522	603	2 405	
Ond over With a mobility or self-core limitation	464 64	208 78	371 60	603 140	847 240	=	293 60 53 17	
With a mobility limitation	64	63	60	106	219	_	60	

Table 21. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering			Spokane Caunty		s and meanings of symbol	Spakane city, Spak	ane Caunty	
Area	Spakane, WA MSA	Tatal	Opportunity CDP	Spokane city	Tract 14	Tract 15	Tract 24	Tract 25
Executive, administrative, and managerial accupations Technicians and related support occupations Technicians and related support occupations Administrative suppart occupations, including clerical Private hausehold accupations Service occupations, except pratective and hausehold Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations Precision production, craft, and repair accupations Precision production, craft, and repair accupations Machine aperators, assemblers, and inspectors Transpartation and material moving occupations Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	150 678 17 564 23 380 5 936 20 531 24 041 456 2 264 20 015 2 443 14 912 7 207 6 427 5 502	150 678 17 564 23 380 5 936 20 531 24 041 456 2 264 20 015 2 443 14 912 7 207 6 427 5 502	10 214 1 197 1 313 376 1 530 1 698 24 116 1 285 1 038 1 078 442 568 484	71 301 7 896 11 657 2 872 9 835 11 586 202 1 174 10 496 645 6 335 3 204 2 861 2 538	2 304 203 181 64 312 482 23 48 377 35 266 99 110	1 966 143 169 22 200 490 - 9 299 5 225 222 99 83	793 50 100 18 97 84 14 198 15 98 31 54 34	2 518 203 506 49 279 536 8 80 397 22 146 69 122
IN 1989	136 166 8 038 15 548 14 196 27 346 23 210 24 178 16 054 4 221 3 375 26 111 32 483 91 292 32 163 13 085	136 166 8 038 15 548 14 196 27 346 23 210 24 178 16 054 4 221 3 375 26 111 32 483 91 292 32 163 13 085	8 433 393 735 843 1 498 1 496 1 879 1 222 200 167 29 415 33 951 6 031 34 489 13 278	71 414 5 380 10 154 8 408 15 056 11 679 10 926 6 395 1 779 1 637 22 604 29 216 42 557 29 446 12 735	2 442 167 389 431 654 429 248 105 7 1 18 659 21 659 1 439 22 148 9 656	1 971 116 282 265 637 336 236 65 19 15 20 141 23 660 1 325 21 741 9 361	1 082 267 350 134 194 78 44 15 - - 8 295 12 544 234 14 167 6 874	2 402 350 536 322 500 366 234 28 53 13 14 892 19 596 885 24 563 8 767
INCOME TYPE IN 1989 Households With earnings Mean earnings (dallars) With Social Security incame. Mean Social Security income (dollars) With public assistance incame Mean public assistance income (dollars)	136 166 105 663 32 164 37 736 8 188 11 334 4 587	136 166 105 663 32 164 37 736 8 188 11 334 4 587	8 433 6 792 33 451 2 407 8 230 440 3 786	71 414 52 060 29 130 22 013 8 123 7 440 4 594	2 442 1 746 22 033 781 8 139 292 4 765	1 971 1 410 24 318 647 8 118 187 4 511	1 082 624 14 378 334 5 997 269 3 316	2 402 1 584 20 945 806 6 919 160 4 309
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE Families (dollors) With own children under 18 years (dollors) With own children under 18 years (dollors) Femole householder, no husband present (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollars)	38 560 37 442 42 772 44 188 18 476 15 072	38 560 37 442 42 772 44 188 18 476 15 072	38 420 38 489 42 449 45 313 19 996 15 716	36 028 33 303 41 313 41 896 17 359 13 978	24 616 22 905 27 477 27 753 17 515 15 586	26 514 27 836 31 367 35 583 13 629 11 353	16 319 14 341 19 273 17 584 9 168 7 901	27 849 27 266 30 471 32 877 23 343 17 549
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989 All Income Levels In 1989 Families Hauseholder warked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years Married-couple families Hauseholder warked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years Female householder, no husband present Hauseholder warked in 1989 With related children under 5 years With related children under 18 years With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years Unrelated individuols for whom poverty status is determined Nanfamily householder 65 years and aver Persons vander 18 years Related children under 18 years Related children under 18 years Related children under 18 years Related children s to 17 years Persons 56 years and aver	91 292 71 468 47 028 19 750 74 185 59 134 34 961 15 329 13 589 9 434 9 766 3 494 60 705 44 874 16 906 333 068 86 994 86 226 62 040 44 582	91 292 71 468 47 028 17 750 74 185 59 134 34 961 15 329 9 434 9 766 3 494 60 705 44 874 16 906 333 068 86 994 86 226 62 040 44 582	6 031 4 912 3 118 1 220 4 842 3 938 2 268 891 921 734 670 241 3 371 2 402 1 119 21 418 5 544 5 557 4 135 2 911	42 557 31 428 21 337 9 785 32 493 24 580 14 165 6 910 8 256 5 433 5 941 2 340 38 263 28 857 11 237 161 166 38 352 38 028 26 206 26 213	1 439 989 7444 372 961 637 407 267 386 272 279 67 1 443 1 003 434 5 478 1 336 816 982	1 325 877 663 296 938 646 427 226 313 166 178 42 939 646 259 4 857 1 368 1 368 946 721	234 168 145 94 140 102 65 45 69 41 55 34 1 156 848 264 1 751 196 177 89 340	885 691 485 204 609 453 304 117 238 207 158 71 2 178 1 517 671 4 911 899 899 635 927
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level Families Percent below poverty level. Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years. With related children under 5 years. With related children under 18 years. With related children under 5 years. Unrelated individuals Nanfamily householder 65 years and aver Persons Percent belaw poverty level. Persons under 18 years Related children under 18 years Resons 55 years and aver Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level.	8 456 9.3 4 369 6 688 3 599 3 395 1 966 2 070 1 258 4 506 2 043 4 147 2 083 16 946 9 746 3 674 43 267 13.0 13 880 13 179 8 476 4 798	8 456 9.3 4 369 6 688 3 599 3 395 1 966 2 070 1 258 4 506 2 043 4 147 2 083 16 946 9 746 9 746 3 674 43 3674 13.0 13 880 13 179 8 476 4 798	418 6.9 257 331 159 125 74 62 36 237 139 225 98 793 398 287 2 038 9.5 741 659 465 311	4 918 11.6 2 328 4 017 2 305 1 595 844 978 646 3 004 1 266 2 752 1 490 11 237 6 830 2 470 26 184 16.2 7 921 7 624 4 662 3 105	162 11.3 90 147 1112 70 51 60 51 85 32 80 54 448 1192 81 1 018 18.6 326 320 171 96	180 13.6 75 150 59 45 27 34 27 120 42 101 26 265 133 90 882 18.2 336 336 225 90	74 31.6 43 69 44 34 23 29 16 33 13 33 21 535 389 120 777 104 61 125	151 17.1 83 131 70 63 27 43 11 70 45 750 529 140 29.6 25.6 25.6 184 171

Table 21. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold ore 400 persons. Doto bosed on somple and subject to sompling variobility, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering		Spokone city	, Spokone County—Con.			Remainder of Spokone County		
Area	Troct 26	Troct 30	Tract 31	Tract 36	Troct 111	Troct 138	Troct 140.02	
OCCUPATION Employed persons 16 years and over Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations Professional specialty occupations Technicians and related support occupations Soles occupations Administrative support occupations, including clerical Private household occupations Protective service occupations, except protective and household Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations Precision production, croft, and repair occupations Precision production, occupations Machine operators, ossemblers, and inspectors Transportation and material moving occupations Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and loborers	1 743 160 115 50 164 290 28 348 10 221 112 140 105	508 23 44 20 85 45 119 7 71 30 44 20	1 594 170 265 95 238 194 	1 404 198 256 37 137 228 - 16 332 19 57 27 29 68	3 620 419 325 164 789 652 - 37 455 - 290 189 170 130	573 23 86 61 62 150 6 19 135 - 13 7 -	2 315 223 586 88 180 493 8 71 323 51 1125 48 50 69	
NCOME IN 1989	1 738 186 233 258 440 296 218 79 15 13 19 684 22 977 983 21 975	700 81 141 203 116 62 61 26 10 12 462 18 151 469 13 267 6 328	1 568 150 219 168 463 228 196 80 38 26 20 389 27 216 1 014 22 382 11 576	1 977 343 460 430 273 172 135 130 34 - 11 616 18 284 450 17 931	3 368 279 512 453 638 479 588 333 68 18 21 273 26 229 1 716 29 486 12 428	953 - 6 141 385 226 111 57 20 7 23 387 27 546 953 23 387 8 513	1 806 178 305 236 340 230 214 208 87 8 20 983 27 157 1 087 29 151	
INCOME TYPE IN 1989 Households With eornings Meon eornings (dollors) With Social Security income Meon Social Security income Meon social Security income (dollors) With public assistance income Meon public ossistance income (dollors)	1 738 1 323 22 991 496 7 645 246 5 527	700 443 16 737 245 6 751 217 5 835	1 568 1 227 27 334 287 8 180 213 5 613	1 977 1 374 19 169 534 6 723 277 3 978	3 368 2 661 26 345 8112 7 266 281 3 250	953 953 26 900 8 1 800 13 1 160	1 806 1 592 25 095 255 7 563 135 4 290	
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE Families (dollors) With own children under 18 years (dollors) Morried-couple families (dollors) With own children under 18 years (dollors) Female householder, no husband present (dollors) With own children under 18 years (dollars)	25 827 22 130 29 951 29 377 13 910 7 959	19 498 15 303 23 559 21 844 11 558 9 565	31 908 21 672 39 872 27 988 15 758 13 501	26 910 15 275 37 351 35 738 11 960 5 029	32 952 33 237 39 031 42 919 15 601 13 682	27 546 27 042 27 889 27 458 20 196 20 196	34 980 29 694 39 675 35 684 18 955 14 424	
All Income Levels In 1989 Families	983 681 499 260 723 507 311 167 213 147 152 84 1 066 755 182 3 921 946 921 581 464	469 227 354 196 201 116 120 72 207 72 190 107 406 231 101 1 924 703 668 439 208	1 014 762 599 312 650 510 318 185 293 190 235 123 797 554 146 3 699 1 039 1 034 700 371	450 247 190 82 263 167 59 20 129 43 104 62 1 833 1 527 407 2 843 218 160 603	1 716 1 445 999 392 1 239 1 046 619 294 417 339 320 98 2 095 1 652 486 7 074 1 704 1 679 1 108 847	953 935 744 445 911 899 702 439 19 13 19 6	1 087 902 620 248 835 708 427 168 232 174 186 80 1 241 719 79 4 455 1 082 1 082 293	
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level Families Percent below poverty level Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 yeors With related children under 5 yeors Married-couple families Hauseholder warked in 1989 With related children under 18 yeors. With related children under 5 yeors. With related children under 5 yeors. With related children under 5 yeors. Unrelated individuals Nanfamily householder 65 yeors ond over Persons Percent below poverty level. Persons under 18 yeors Related children under 18 yeors Related children 5 to 17 yeors Persans 65 yeors ond over Ratio af income in 1989 to poverty level:	179 18.2 104 138 92 74 32 33 33 39 65 89 50 296 189 34 833 21.2 288 272 128 81	173 36.9 50 154 117 38 18 26 19 123 26 116 86 187 88 35 794 41.3 387 352 219 46	187 18.4 89 174 110 53 20 53 32 134 69 121 78 247 142 60 854 23.1 346 341 203 60	182 40.4 41 144 82 58 9 20 20 104 25 104 62 582 430 104 962 33.8 153 153 95 147	234 13.6 177 163 106 54 43 18 18 171 125 136 88 516 372 129 106 15.6 280 255 96	57 6.0 51 57 51 57 51 57 51 6.0 6.0 6.0 6.0 6.0 6.0 6.0 6.0 6.0 6.0	163 15.0 106 138 89 79 65 61 51 77 34 77 38 690 346 19 19 1 233 27.7 285 285 179 19	
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	284 1 124	200 1 171	244 1 286	275 1 221	356 1 439	639	521 1 555	

Table 22. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Ooto bosed on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering		Spokone	County	Spokone city, Spokone County	Remoinder of Spo- kone County
Area	Spokane, WA MSA	Total	Spokone city	Troct 31	Troct 138
PLACE OF BIRTH All persons	5 067	5 067	3 371	435	416
Notive	4 818 249	4 818 249	3 146 225	349	409
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH	249	249	223	86	<u> </u>
Linguisticolly isoloted households	10	10	10	-	-
Persons 5 years and overSpeok o languoge other thon English	4 510 355	4 510 355	2 990 304	391 80	351 14
Do not speok English "very well" In linguisticolly isoloted households	101 20	101 20	95 20	16	
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	2 062	2 062	1 293	255	171
Preprimory school Public school Elementory or high school Public school	129 93	129	85 61	10	
Elementory or high school	1 363 1 326	1 363 1 326	871 845	157 139	75
College	570 473	570 473	337 270	88 74	35 26 75 75 61
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	4/3	4/3	270	/-	33
Persons 25 years and over	2 429 150	2 429 150	1 725 106	177 15	156
Less than 9th grode 9th to 12th grode, no diplomo High school groduote (includes equivolency)	239 651	239 651	178 453	44 26	21
Some college, no degree	748 269	748 269	553 189	92	31 55 40 12
8ochelor's degree	290	290	215	=	12
Groduote or professionol degreePercent high school groduote or higher	82 84.0	82 84.0	31 83.5	66.7	96.2
Percent bochelor's degree or higher FERTILITY	15.3	15.3	14.3	_	15.4
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 yeors	1 181	1 181	1 223	1 200	1 404
RESIDENCE IN 1985 Persons 5 years and over	4 510 1 322	4 510	2 990	391	351
Some houseOifferent house in United States	3 025	1 322 3 025	910 2 043	119 272	11 279
Centrol city of this MSA/PMSA	1 388 348	1 388 348	1 282 102	216	27
Oifferent MSA/PMSA Not in on MSA/PMSA	1 110 179	1 110 179	583 76	43 13	205 47
Abroad JOURNEY TO WORK	163	163	37	-	61
Car, truck, or von	1 717 1 488	1 717 1 488	1 099 943	102 85	233 201
Orove olone	1 239	1 239	777 166	73	181
CorpooledPublic tronsportotion	119	119	112	12 17	20
Other meonsNorked ot home	87 23	87 23	27 17		26
Neon trovel time to work (minutes) Vorked in MSA/PMSA of residence	18.1 1 672	18.1 1 672	19.3 1 078	21.0 102	8.5 226
Centrol city Outside centrol city	921 751	921 751	769 309	77 25	226
Warked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	45	45	21	-	7
LABOR FORCE STATUS Persons 16 years and over	3 275	3 275	2 222	254	263
In lobor force	1 991 1 454	1 991 1 454	1 318 1 065	146 102	238 28
UnemployedPercent of civilian lobor force	214 12.8	214 12.8	174 14.0	44 30.1	5 15.2
Females 16 years and overEmployed	1 241 520	1 241 520	836 364	114 16	88
Jnemployed	91 321	91 321	79 212	30 28	22 5 63 46 5 5
With own children under 6 yeors	183	183	107	14	46
With own children 6 to 17 yeors only	203 165	203 165	161 138	16 16	
Persons 16 to 19 yearsNot enrolled in school	335 56	335 56	206 38	20	13 5
Unemployed or not in lobor force Not high school groduate	28 21	28 21	18 11	-	-
EmployedUnemployed	11	11	11	-	-
Not in lobor force	ió	ió	<u>'-</u>	-	-
WORK STATUS IN 1989 Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	2 343	2 343	1 573	167	228
Usuolly worked 35 or more hours per week 50 to 52 weeks	1 781 1 059	1 781 1 059	1 143 623	99 69	222 195
DISABILITY Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 ta 64		0.5			
With o mobility or self-core limitation	2 573 123	2 573 123	1 834 89	224	58 6
With a mobility limitation In lobor force	60 23	60 23	47 23	_	
With o self-core limitotion With o work disobility	101 436	101 436	75 310	64	6 10
In lobor forcePrevented from working	105 279	105 279	73 206	32 32	4
No wark disobility	2 137 1 519	2 137 1 519	1 524 1 122	160	48 29
In lobor force	215	215	179	30	27
with a mobility or self-core limitation	43	43 43 43	43 43	15 15	-
With o mobility limitation	43 15	15	15	15	

Table 23. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Doto bosed on sample and subject to sampling voriability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering		Spokone (County	Spokone city, Spokone County	Remoinder of Spo- kone County
Area	Spokone, WA MSA	Total	Spokone city	Troct 31	Troct 138
OCCUPATION Employed persons 16 years and over	66 205 72 103 277 18 59 232 28 137	1 454 66 205 72 103 277 18 59 232 28 137 105	1 065 37 124 62 66 217 18 40 169 28 94 70	102 - 12 - 17 - - - 16 13 15	28
Handlers, equipment cleoners, helpers, ond loborers INCOME IN 1989 Households Less thon \$5,000	93 1 620 185 302 184 383 261 159 104 33 9 17 397 22 498 1 084 20 893	59 93 1 620 185 302 184 383 261 159 104 33 9 17 397 22 498 1 084 20 893 8 306	1 207 170 244 139 267 192 117 54 24 16 343 20 413 785 19 112 8 439	29 160 29 59 - 16 27 12 - 17 - 8 851 21 690 129 8 727 6 154	81
INCOME TYPE IN 1989 Households With earnings Meon eornings (dollors) With Social Security income Meon Social Security income (dollors) With public ossistance income Meon public ossistance income (dollors)	1 308 22 120 216 5 900 355	1 620 1 308 22 120 216 5 900 355 4 192	1 207 933 20 033 173 5 845 288 4 242	160 115 17 567 15 4 752 46 4 571	81 81 32 771 - - 5 133
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE Fomilies (dollors) With own children under 18 yeors (dollors) Morried-couple families (dollars) With own children under 18 yeors (dollors) Female householder, no husbond present (dollars) With own children under 18 yeors (dollors)	31 465 34 443 12 520	25 162 24 452 31 465 34 443 12 520 10 299	22 960 21 408 29 391 32 615 13 075 10 285	24 216 25 246 39 005 80 000 6 900 6 900	33 152 33 152 34 605 34 605 15 000
All Income Levels In 1989 Families	1 084 835 786 343 727 608 466 173 256 194 238 140 872 536 114 4 695	1 084 835 786 343 727 608 466 173 256 194 238 140 872 536 114	785 619 562 241 475 405 282 90 224 181 213 129 666 422 109 3 209	129 100 88 28 58 58 17 -4 4 30 44 28 60 31 155	81 70 81 58 75 64 75 58 6 6 6 - -
Persons under 18 yeors Related children under 18 yeors Related children 5 to 17 years Persons 65 years and over Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level Families Percent below poverty level Householder worked in 1989 With reloted children under 18 years With reloted children under 18 years Warried-couple families Householder worked in 1989 With reloted children under 18 yeors With reloted children under 18 yeors With reloted children under 18 yeors Femole householder, no husbond present	1 890 1 355 215 215 218 288 26.6 156 243 179 78 64 40 40 146	1 895 1 890 1 355 215 288 26.6 156 243 179 78 64 40 40	1 204 1 199 840 179 241 30.7 143 203 154 72 58 34 34 120	181 181 137 30 73 56.6 44 59 28 14 14 -	161 161 96 - 6 7.4 6 6 6 6 6 6 6
Hausehalder worked in 1989 With reloted children under 18 years With reloted children under 5 years Unreloted individuals Nonfamily householder 65 years ond aver Persons Persons Persons Persent below poverty level Persons under 18 years Related children under 18 years Related children 5 ta 17 years Persons 65 years and over Rotio af incame in 1989 to poverty level: Persons belaw 50 percent of poverty level Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	139 115 321 167 42 1 347 28.7 660 655 395 50	84 139 115 321 167 42 1 347 28.7 660 655 395 50	777 120 104 248 131 42 1097 34.2 550 545 329 42 374 1 396	30 44 28 31 15 15 210 48.3 78 53 15	

Table 24. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering		Spokone County		
Area	Spokone, WA MSA	Total	Spokone city	
PLACE OF BIRTH All persons	5 267	5 267	3 533	
Notive	5 193 74	5 193 74	3 468 65	
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH Linguisticolly isoloted households	-	-	-	
Persons 5 yeors and over Speak o language other than English Do not speak English "very well" In linguisticolly isoloted households	4 764 209	4 764 209	3 142 146	
In linguisticolly isoloted householdsSCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL	30	30	19	
Presons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 685 55	1 685 55	1 115 34	
Public school Elementory or high school Public school	32 1 164 1 084	32 1 164 1 084	757 757 709	
College	466 380	466 380	324 259	
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT Persons 25 yeors ond over	2 791	2 791	1 798	
Less thon 9th grode	201 379	201 379	139 268	
figh school groduote (includes equivolency) Some college, no degree Associote degree	659 932	659 932	423 634	
Bochelor's degree	353 206 61	353 206	220 88 26	
Percent high school groduote or higher	79.2	61 79.2	77.4	
Percent bochelor's degree or higher FERTILITY Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 yeors	9.6	9.6	6.3	
RESIDENCE IN 1985				
Persons 5 yeors ond over Some house Different house in United States	4 764 1 382 3 352	4 764 1 382 3 352	3 142 868 2 244	
Centrol city of this MSA/PMSA	3 352 1 395 416	1 395 416	1 119	
Different MSA/PMSA Not in on MSA/PMSA	608 933 30	608 933 30	355 590 30	
JOURNEY TO WORK Workers 16 years ond over	1 838	1 838	1 020	
Cor, truck, or von Drove olone Corpooled	1 534 1 340 194	1 534 1 340 194	817 720 97	
ublic tronsportation	122 103	122 103	94 82	
Vorked at home	79 19.4	79 19.4	27 19.0	
Vorked in MSA/PMSA of residence Central city Outside central city Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	1 737 1 139 598 101	1 737 1 139 598 101	967 816 151 53	
LABOR FORCE STATUS Persons 16 years and over	3 796	3 796	2 508	
n labor force	2 222 1 890	2 222 1 890	1 357 1 060	
Unemployed Percent of civilian labor force Females 16 years and over	300 13.7	300 13.7	280 20.9	
imployed	2 075 930	2 075 930	1 314 516	
Jnemployed With own children under 6 years In labor force	114 345 123	114 345 123	110 210 66	
Nith own children 6 to 17 years only	414 281	414 281	259 168	
Persons 16 to 19 years	497 147	497 147	329 110	
Unemployed or not in labar force Not high school graduate Employed	88 105 28	88 105 28	71 88 23	
Unemployed	14 63	14 63	14 51	
WORK STATUS IN 1989 Persons 16 years ond over who worked in	2 582	2 582	1 444	
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week 50 to 52 weeks	1 913 983	1 913 983	1 646 1 149 503	
DISABILITY Civilian naninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64				
With a mobility or self-care limitation	3 423 230	3 423 230	2 208 198	
With a mobility limitation In labor force With a self-care limitation	175 32 140	175 32 140	156 32 108	
With a work disability In labor force	580 161	580 161	447 123	
Prevented from working	362 2 843	362 2 843	283 1 761	
In lobor forceCivilion noninstitutionalized persans 65 years	2 029 204	2 029 204	1 217	
With o mobility or self-core limitation With o mability limitotian	48 48	48 48	166 30 30	
With o self-core limitotion	30	30	21	

Table 25. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Ooto bosed on somple and subject to sompling variobility, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering		Spokone County		
Area	Spokone, WA MSA	Total	Spokone city	
OCCUPATION				
Executive, odministrative, and monogerial occupations	1 890 201	1 890 201	1 060 71	
Professional specialty occupations	183	183	79	
Technicions and related support occupations Soles occupations	19 167	19 167	7 100	
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	237	237 7	135 7	
Privote household occupationsProtective service occupations	48	48	48	
Service occupations, except protective and household Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations	349 61	349 61	238 40	
Precision production, croft, and repoir occupations	238	238	122	
Mochine operators, assemblers, and inspectors Transportation and material moving occupations	183 90	183 90	72 66	
Hondlers, equipment cleoners, helpers, and loborers	107	107	75	
INCOME IN 1989				
Households	1 623 251	1 623 251	1 166 244	
\$5,000 to \$9,999	281	281	241	
less thon \$5,000 to \$9,999 \$15,000 to \$9,999 \$25,000 to \$34,999 \$35,000 to \$34,999 \$35,000 to \$74,999 \$50,000 to \$74,999 \$50,000 to \$74,999 \$75,000 to \$79,999 \$75,000 to \$99,999 \$75,000 to \$99,990 \$75,00	280 317	280 317	227 218	
\$25,000 to \$34,999	225	225	106	
\$35,000 to \$49,999	157 80	157 80	71 37	
\$75,000 to \$99,999	22	22	17	
Medion (dollors)	10 14 982	10 14 982	5 11 384	
Meon (dollors)	21 061 1 062	21 061	16 750	
Families Median income (dollors)	16 071	1 062 16 071	726 12 382	
Per copito income (dollors)	6 638	6 638	5 783	
INCOME TYPE IN 1989				
Households	1 623	1 623	1 166	
With eornings Meon eornings (dollors)	1 318 20 190	1 318 20 190	885 16 263	
Meon eomings (dollors) With Sociol Security income	272	272	215	
Meon Social Security income (dollars)	5 924 437	5 924 437	5 395 406	
Meon public ossistonce income (dollors)	4 826	4 826	4 727	
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE				
Fomilies (dollors) With own children under 18 yeors (dollors)	23 646 20 858	23 646 20 858	19 466 17 505	
Married-couple families (dollars)	32 562	32 562	27 124	
With own children under 18 yeors (dollors) Femole householder, no husband present	30 266	30 266	28 087	
(dollars)	13 361	13 361	12 910	
With own children under 18 years (dallors)	12 047	12 047	10 869	
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989				
All Income Levels In 1989 Fomilies	1 062	1 062	726	
Householder worked in 1989	747	747	451	
With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years	776 372	776 372	521 232	
Married-couple tamilles	548	548	310	
Householder worked in 1989	418 356	418 356	191 173	
With reloted children under 18 years With reloted children under 5 years	174	174	68	
Femole householder, no husband present Householder worked in 1989	390 229	390 229	317 177	
With related children under 18 years	317	317	270	
With related children under 5 yeors Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is	177	177	151	
determined	1 079	1 079	805	
Nonfomily householder65 years and over	561 55	561 55	440 53	
Persons for whom poverty stotus is determined.	5 011	5 011	3 366	
Persons under 18 yearsReloted children under 18 years	1 630 1 573	1 630 1 573	1 130 1 096	
Related children 5 to 1/ years	1 112	1 112	737	
Persons 65 years and over	204	204	166	
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level	277	277	229	
Percent below poverty level	26.1	26.1	31.5	
Householder worked in 1989 With reloted children under 18 years	142 243	142 243	106 204	
With related children under 5 years	122	122	91	
Married-couple fomilies Householder worked in 1989	63 37	63 37	42 16	
With related children under 18 years	45	45	24	
With related children under 5 years	25 184	25 184	165	
Householder worked in 1989	94	94	79	
With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years	168 84	168 84	158 80	
Unrelated individuals	618	618	500	
Nonfomily householder65 years and over	315 38	315 38	292 38	
Persons Percent below poverty level	1 633	1 633	1 312	
Persons under 18 years Related children under 18 years	32.6 633	32.6 633	39.0 505	
Related children under 18 years Related children 5 to 17 years	576 394	576	471	
Persons 65 years and over	49	394 49	311 49	
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:				
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	529 2 088	529 2 088	485 1 650	
- 1.55.5 Section 125 percent of poverty level 1.11.	2 000	2 000	1 030	

Table 26. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Dota based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering		Spokone County		
Area	Spokone, WA MSA	Total	Spokone city	
PLACE OF BIRTH All persons	6 599	6 599	3 835	
Notive	3 195	3 195	1 686	
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO	3 404	3 404	2 149	
SPEAK ENGLISH Linguisticolly isoloted households	518	518	376	
Persons 5 years and over	6 033	6 033	3 484	
Speok o longuoge other thon English Do not speak English "very well" In linguisticolly isoloted households	3 384 2 073	3 384 2 073	2 164 1 407	
	1 276	1 276	994	
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	3 040	3 040	1 643	
Preprimory school Public school Elementory or high school	193 115	193 115	114 84	
Elementory or high school	1 391	1 391 1 238	797	
Public school College Public college	1 456	1 456	710 732	
	1 110	1 110	505	
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT Persons 25 years and over	3 232	3 232	1 982	
Less thon 9th grode	407 445	407 445	271 327	
High school groduote (includes equivolency)	780	780	521	
Some college, no degree	584 362	584 362	351 204	
Bochelor's degreeGroduote or professional degree	462 192	462 192	207 101	
Percent high school groduote or higher	73.6	73.6	69.8	
Percent bochelor's degree or higher	20.2	20.2	15.5	
FERTILITY Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	995	995	1 001	
RESIDENCE IN 1985	4 022	4 022	0.404	
Persons 5 years and over	6 033 2 309	6 033 2 309	3 484 1 479	
Different house in United Stotes Centrol city of this MSA/PMSA	2 375 867	2 375 867	1 191 623	
Remoinder of this MSA/PMSA	591	591	137	
Different MSA/PMSA Not in on MSA/PMSA	691 226	691 226	292 139	
Abrood	1 349	1 349	814	
JOURNEY TO WORK Workers 16 years and over	2 472	2 472	1 311	
Cor, truck, or von	2 097 1 726	2 097 1 726	1 123 872	
Corpooled	371	371	251	
Public tronsportotion	124 198	124 198	96 60 32	
Worked ot home	53 16.5	53 16.5	32 18.6	
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	2 413 1 312	2 413 1 312	1 272 934	
Centrol city Outside centrol city Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	1 101	1 101	338	
	59	59	39	
LABOR FORCE STATUS Persons 16 years and over	4 835	4 835	2 868	
In Johor force	2 836	2 836	1 514	
EmployedUnemployed	2 434 304	2 434 304	1 295 203	
Percent of civilion lobor force Females 16 years and over	11.1 2 628	11.1 2 628	13.6 1 570	
Females 16 years and over	1 236 177	1 23 6 177	630 103	
UnemployedWith own children under 6 yeors	401	401	236	
In lobor forceWith own children 6 to 17 years only	186 400	186 400	93 212	
In lobor forcePersons 16 to 19 years	339 669	339 669	165 415	
Not enrolled in school	66	66	25	
Unemployed or not in lobor force Not high school groduote	51 41	51 41	16 16	
EmployedUnemployed	6	6	=	
Not in lobor force	35	35	16	
WORK STATUS IN 1989 Persons 16 years and over who worked in				
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week 50 to 52 weeks	3 153 2 055 1 174	3 153 2 055 1 174	1 747 1 139 619	
DISABILITY	1 1/4	1 1/4	017	
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	4 176	4 176	2 421	
With o mobility or self-core limitotion	189 72	189 72	142 47	
In lobar force	13 175	13 175	134	
With a work disability	270	270	173	
In lobor force	76	.76	21	
Prevented from working	132 l	132	101	
Prevented from working	132 l	3 906	2 248	
Prevented from working	132 3 906 2 545	3 906 2 545	2 248 1 394	
Prevented from working	132 l	3 906	2 248	

Table 27. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Oata bosed on somple and subject to sompling variobility, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering		Spokane County		
Area	Spokane, WA MSA	Total	Spokone city	
OCCUPATION	0.424	0.404	1 000	
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	2 434 307	2 434 307	1 295	
Professional specialty occupations	408	408	157	
Technicions and related support occupations	66 221	66 221	32 148	
Administrative support occupations, including derical	197	197	87	
Privote household occupationsProtective service occupations	27	27 6	12	
Service occupations, except protective and household	658	658	367	
orming, forestry, and fishing occupations	204	9 204	6	
Precision production, croft, and repair occupations Mochine operators, ossemblers, and inspectors	210	210	88 141	
Tronsportation and material moving occupations	27 94	27 94	16 65	
NCOME IN 1989				
Households	1 915 330	1 915 330	1 173 219	
5 000 to \$9 999	170	170	156	
10,000 to \$14,999 .15,000 to \$24,999 .25,000 to \$33,999 .35,000 to \$49,999	243 422	243 422	129 242	
25,000 to \$34,999	323	323	196	
335,000 to \$49,999	278	278	184	
50,000 to \$74,999 75,000 to \$99,999	109 27	109 27	33 14	
100,000 or more	13	13	-	
Nedion (dollors)	18 600 23 732	18 600 23 732	17 002 20 596	
Fomilies	1 201	1 201	755	
Medion income (dollors)	25 863	25 863	24 063	
er copito income (dollors)	7 943	7 943	7 316	
NCOME TYPE IN 1989 Households	1 915	1 915	1 173	
With earnings	1 461	1 461	836	
Meon eornings (dollors)	25 448 375	25 448 375	21 097 320	
Meon Sociol Security income (dollors)	8 554	8 554	8 632	
With public ossistance income Meon public ossistance income (dollars)	135 4 262	135 4 262	114 4 626	
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE				
Fomilies (dollors) Vith own children under 18 years (dollars)	28 515 28 496	28 515 28 496	25 761 26 875	
Married-couple families (dallars)	31 513	31 513	28 364	
Married-couple families (dallars) With own children under 18 yeors (dollars) Female householder, no husbond present	31 169	31 169	28 389	
(dollors)	19 161	19 161	18 095	
With own children under 18 years (dollors) POVERTY STATUS IN 1989	16 960	16 960	15 989	
All Income Levels In 1989				
Fomilies	1 201	1 201	755	
Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years	945 659	945 659	564 428	
With related children under 5 years	300	300	210	
Married-cauple families	941	941	608	
Househalder worked in 1989	779 521	779 521	477 364	
With reloted children under 5 years	269	269	195	
Femole householder, no husband present	172 121	172 121	82 55	
With reloted children under 18 years	116	116	42	
With related children under 5 years	31	31	15	
Unrelated individuals far wham paverty status is determined	1 068	1 068	648	
ionfomily householder	714	714	418	
55 yeors ond over	6 152	151 6 152	142 3 711	
Persons under 18 years Reloted children under 18 years Reloted children 5 ta 17 years	1 949	1 949	1 091	
Reloted children under 18 years	1 939 1 393	1 939	1 087	
Persons 65 years and over	498	1 393 498	752 392	
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level				
FomiliesPercent below poverty level	200 16.7	200 16.7	1 75 23.2	
Hauseholder worked in 1989' With related children under 18 years	104	104	90	
With related children under 18 years	153 106	153 106	128 95	
With related children under 5 years Married-couple fomilies	136	136	128	
touseholder warked in 1989 Vith related children under 18 years	91 113	91 113	83 105	
With related children under 5 years	88	88	88	
With related children under 5 years	31	31	14	
Householder worked in 1989	13 31	13 31	7 14	
With related children under 5 years Unrelated individuals	18	18	7	
Unrelated individuals	570	570	357	
Nonfamily householder	297	297 6	183 6	
Persons	1 429	1 429	1 108	
Percent below poverty level	23.2	23.2	29.9	
ersans under 18 years Reloted children under 18 yeors	407 397	407 397	356 352	
Reloted children 5 to 17 years	239	239	200	
Persons 65 yeors ond over	52	52	38	
Ratia of income in 1989 to poverty level: Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	709	709	561	
reisons below 30 percent of boverty level				

Table 28. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Persons of Hisponic origin may be of any roce. Threshold is 400 persons. Dato based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering		Spokone County		
Area	Spokone, WA MSA	Total	Spokone city	
PLACE OF BIRTH	6 063	e 961	2 900	
All persons	5 851 5 311 540	5 851 5 311 540	2 820 2 451 369	
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH	61	61	36	
Linguistically isolated households Persons 5 years and over	5 158	5 158	2 493	
Speak o longuage other than English Do not speak English "very well" In linguistically isolated households	1 426 287 76	1 426 287 76	768 168 45	
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL				
Preprimory school	2 472 162	2 472 162	1 192 84	
Preprimory school Public school Elementory or high school	93 1 600 1 461	93 1 600 1 461	47 692 625	
Public school College Public college	710 500	710 500	416 258	
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT				
Persons 25 years and over Less than 9th grade	2 558 307 281	2 558 307 281	1 370 209 197	
9th to 12th grode, no diplomoHigh school groduote (includes equivolency)	622 701	622 701	260 341	
Some college, no degree Associote degree Bochelor's degree	287 281	287 281	164 179	
Groduote or professional degree	79	79	70.4	
Percent high school groduote or higher Percent bochelor's degree or higher	77.0 14.1	77.0 14.1	14.5	
FERTILITY Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 198	1 198	963	
RESIDENCE IN 1985 Persons 5 years and over	5 158	5 158	2 493	
Same house Different house in United States Central city of this MSA/PMSA	1 715 3 305	1 715 3 305	774 1 621	
Remoinder of this MSA/PMSA	955 565 1 294	955 565 1 294	654 175 571	
Different MSA/PMSA Not in on MSA/PMSA Abrood	491 138	491 138	221 98	
JOURNEY TO WORK				
Cor, truck, or von	2 229 1 811	2 229 1 811	1 147 831	
Drove olone	1 607 204 95	1 607 204 95	754 77 80	
Public tronsportotion Other meons Worked ot home	213 110	213 110	163 73	
Meon travel time to work (minutes)	16.2	16.2 2 224	15.4 1 147	
Centrol city	1 389 835	1 389 835	940 207	
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	5	5	-	
LABOR FORCE STATUS Persons 16 years and over	3 799 2 566	3 799 2 566	1 945 1 310	
EmployedUnemployed	2 150 269	2 150 269	1 138 141	
Percent of civilion lobor force Fomales 16 years and over	11.1 1 905	11.1 1 905	11.0 906	
EmployedUnemployed	1 025 134	1 025 134	532 45	
Nith own children under 6 years	407 168	407 168	137 48	
With own children 6 to 17 years only	290 224	290 224	80 64	
Persons 16 to 19 yearsNot enrolled in school	591 80	591 80	283 54	
Unemployed or not in lobor force Not high school groduote	33 39	33 39	15 31	
Employed Unemployed Not in lobor force	16 16	16 16 7	16 8 7	
WORK STATUS IN 1989 Persons 16 years and over who worked in		,	ĺ	
1989Usuolly worked 35 or more hours per week	2 882 2 112	2 882 2 112	1 483 1 098	
50 to 52 weeks	1 239	1 239	554	
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	3 291	3 291	1 656	
With a mobility or self-care limitation	86 59	86 59	54 41 9	
With a self-core limitation	20 60 421	20 60 421	32 255	
With o work disability In lobor force Prevented from working	256 120	256 120	147 87	
No work disobility	2 870 2 153	2 870 2 153	1 401 1 128	
In lóbor force 65 years Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	224	224	171	
With a mobility or self-core limitation	43 28	43 28	24 17	
With o self-core limitotion	37	37	18	

Table 29. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Persons of Hisponic origin may be of ony roce. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering		Spokane C	ounty
Area	Spokane, WA MSA	Total	Spokone city
OCCUPATION			
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 150	2 150	1 138
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations Professional specialty occupations	222 294	222 294	98 129
Technicions and reloted support occupations	65	65	38
Soles occupationsAdministrative support occupations, including clerical	271 354	271 354	127 180
Privote household occupations	8	8	_
Protective service occupations Service occupations, except protective and household	71 382	71 382	71 222
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations	56	56	41
Precision production, craft, ond repoir occupations Mochine operators, ossemblers, and inspectors	191 81	191 81	75 49
Transportation and material moving occupations	69	69	50
Hondlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and loborers	86	86	58
INCOME IN 1989			
Households	1 687	1 687	955
Less than \$5,000 \$5,000 to \$9,999	184 235	184 235	113 175
\$10,000 to \$14,000	246	246	150
\$15,000 to \$24,999 \$25,000 to \$34,999 \$35,000 to \$34,999 \$35,000 to \$74,999 \$55,000 to \$74,999 \$75,000 to \$99,999 \$75,000 to \$99,999	322 298	322 298	175 187
\$35,000 to \$49,999	252	252	110
\$50,000 to \$74,999	97	97	31
\$100,000 or more	34 19	34 19	14
Medion (dollors)	20 349	20 349	18 264
Meon (dollars)Families	24 231 1 015	24 231 1 015	20 589 505
Medion income (dollors)	24 212	24 212	21 205
Per copito income (dollors)	7 666	7 666	7 668
INCOME TYPE IN 1989			
Households	1 687	1 687	955
With eornings Meon eornings (dollars) With Sociol Security income	1 439 24 006	1 439 24 006	754 21 353
With Social Security income	292	292	222
Meon Sociol Security income (dollors) With public assistance income	6 284 205	6 284 205	6 731 150
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 712	3 712	3 202
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE			
Fomilies (dollars)	28 319	28 319	23 604
Fomilies (dollars) With own children under 18 yeors (dollars)	25 149	25 149	22 832
Married-couple families (dollars) With own children under 18 yeors (dollors)	33 156 30 098	33 156 30 098	27 232 27 225
Female householder, no husbond present			
(dollars) With awn children under 18 years (dollors)	15 471 14 732	15 471 14 732	14 009 12 543
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989			
All Income Levels In 1989			
Families Hauseholder worked in 1989	1 015 824	1 015 824	505 383
With reloted children under 18 years	631	631	270
With reloted children under 5 years Married-couple families	312 722	312 722	133 341
Householder worked in 1989	589	589	249
With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years	404 216	404 216	157
Female hausehalder, no husband present	215	215	83 98
Householder warked in 1989	174	174	85
With related children under 18 yeors With related children under 5 yeors	173 70	173 70	71 31
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is			
Nonfamily householder	1 110 672	1 110 672	723 450
65 years and over	107	107	87
Persons far wham paverty status is determined _ Persons under 18 years	5 536 2 258	5 536 2 258	2 618 956
Reloted children under 18 years	2 209	2 209	922
Reloted children 5 to 17 yeors Persans 65 years ond over	1 533 224	1 533 224	601 171
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level			
Fomilies	177	177	94
Percent below paverty level	17.4	17.4	18.6
Househalder worked in 1989' With related children under 18 yeors	82 143	82 143	37 65
With related children under 5 years	81	81	31
Married-cauple families Householder worked in 1989	75 26	75 26	45 10
With related children under 18 years	41	41	16
With related children under 5 years Female householder, na husband present	30 81	30 81	10 35
Householder warked in 1989	44	44	22
With related children under 18 yeors With related children under 5 years	81 39	81 39	35
Unrelated individuals	364	364	16 235
Nanfamily househalder65 years and over	181 22	181 22	120
Persons	1 133	1 133	22 638
Percent below poverty level Persons under 18 years	20.5	20.5	24.4
Polated children under 19 years	525 476	525 476	302 268
Related children 5 to 17 years Persons 65 years and over	318 41	318 41	174
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:	41	41	36
Persons below 50 percent of paverty level	471	471	225
Persans below 125 percent of poverty level	1 638	1 638	875

Table 30. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering		Spokone County			
Area	Spokane, WA MSA	Total	Spokane city		
PLACE OF BIRTH All persons	338 895	338 895	163 859		
NativeForeign born	331 306 7 589	331 306 7 589	159 645 4 214		
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH Linguistically isoloted households	524	524	408		
Persons 5 years and over	314 550	314 550	151 926		
Speak o longuoge other thon English Do not speok English "very well" In linguisticolly isoloted households	9 693 2 492 720	9 693 2 492 720	5 334 1 521 562		
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	91 567	91 567	40 692		
Preprimory school Public school Elementory or high school	5 997 3 751 57 401	5 997 3 751 57 401	2 623 1 590 24 227		
Public school College Public college	52 755 28 169	52 755 28 169	21 853 13 842		
	22 005	22 005	10 205		
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT Persons 25 years and over	217 494 10 879	217 494 10 879	108 120		
Less thon 9th grode	22 325 60 987	22 325 60 987	5 886 11 721 29 767		
Associote degree	56 067 21 770	56 067 21 770	26 955 10 475		
Bochelor's degree Groduote or professionol degree	30 798 14 668	30 798 14 668	15 632 7 684		
Percent high school groduote or higher Percent bochelor's degree or higher	84.7 20.9	84.7 20.9	83.7 21.6		
FERTILITY Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 268	1 268	1 201		
RESIDENCE IN 1985 Persons 5 years and over	314 550	314 550	151 926		
Some house Different house in United Stotes	155 559 155 698 61 017 34 711 33 760	155 559 155 698	71 983		
Centrol city of this MSA/PMSARemoinder of this MSA/PMSA	61 017 34 711	61 017 34 711	78 564 41 395 8 696		
Different MSA/PMSA Not in on MSA/PMSA Abrood	33 760 26 210 3 293	155 559 155 698 61 017 34 711 33 760 26 210 3 293	16 311 12 162 1 379		
JOURNEY TO WORK Workers 16 years and over	150 081	150 081	70 320		
Cor, truck, or von	133 663 117 345	133 663 117 345	61 378 53 457		
Corpooled Public tronsportotion	16 318 3 925	16 318 3 925	7 921 2 835		
Other meons Worked ot home	7 402 5 091	7 402 5 091	3 998 2 109		
Meon trovel time to work (minutes) Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	18.7 145 058 89 194	18.7 145 058 89 194	17.5 68 540 53 554		
Central city Outside centrol city Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	55 864 5 023	55 864 5 023	14 986 1 780		
LABOR FORCE STATUS Persons 16 years and over	260 710	260 710	129 010		
In lobor forceEmployed	164 305 149 347 11 266	164 305 149 347 11 266	77 568 70 649		
Unemployed Percent of civilian labor force	7.0 136 630	7.0 136 630	5 969 7.8		
Females 16 years and over Employed Unemployed	69 427	69 427	69 218 33 649 2 575		
With own children under 6 years In lobor force	4 898 20 746 12 222	20 746 12 222 22 762 17 282 19 235	10 150 5 945		
With own children 6 to 17 years only	22 762 17 282 19 235	22 762 17 282	9 572 7 167		
Persons 16 to 19 years Not enrolled in school Unemployed or not in labor force	19 235 3 726 1 718	19 235 3 726 1 718	8 379 2 002 1 012		
Not high school groduote Employed	1 486 447	1 486 447	780 210		
Unemployed Not in labar farce	303 736	303 736	157 413		
WORK STATUS IN 1989 Persons 16 years and over who worked in					
Usuolly worked 35 or more hours per week 50 to 52 weeks	180 566 133 516 90 279	180 566 133 516 90 279	85 355 62 518 41 601		
DISABILITY Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64	208 156	208 156	99 348		
With a mobility ar self-care limitotion With a mobility limitotion	7 092 4 321	7 092 4 321	4 047 2 628		
In lobor force With a self-care limitation	920 4 563	920 4 563	562 2 509		
With a work disability	22 613 9 448	22 613 9 448	12 874 5 186 6 290		
Prevented from working No work disobility	10 671 185 543 146 885	10 671 185 543 146 885	86 474 68 960		
In tobor force	44 416	44 416	26 090		
With o mobility or self-core limitation With o mobility limitotion	7 998 6 400	7 998 6 400	4 800 3 842		
With a self-core limitation	4 627	4 627	2 999		

Table 31. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold ond complementary threshold ore 400 persons. Doto based on somple and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering		Spakone County		
Area	Spakone, WA MSA	Total	Spakone city	
OCCUPATION				
Employed persons 16 years and over Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	149 347 17 437	149 347 17 437	70 649 7 850	
Professional specialty accumptions	23 178	23 178	11 562	
Technicions and related support occupations	5 904 20 382	5 904 20 382	2 857 9 777	
Sales occupationsAdministrative support occupations, including clerical	23 836	23 836	11 481	
Private household occupations	448 2 224	448 2 224	202 1 134	
Service occupations, except protective and household	19 776	19 776	10 371	
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations	2 400 14 798	2 400 14 798	612 6 302	
Precision production, croft, and repair occupations Mochine operators, ossemblers, and inspectors	7 142	7 142	3 171 2 850	
Tronsportation and material moving occupations Hondlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and loborers	6 397 5 425	6 397 5 425	2 480	
INCOME IN 1989				
Households	135 130	135 130	70 860	
Less thon \$5,000 \$5,000 to \$9,999	7 946 15 401	7 946 15 401	5 322 10 047	
\$10,000 to \$14,999	14 032	14 032	8 315	
\$15,000 to \$24,999	27 141 23 063	27 141 23 063	14 931 11 600	
\$35,000 to \$49,999	24 001 15 996	24 001 15 996	10 865	
\$25,000 to \$34,999 \$35,000 to \$49,999 \$50,000 to \$74,999 \$75,000 to \$79,999	4 187	4 187	6 378 1 765	
\$100,000 or more	4 187 3 363	3 363	1 637	
Medion (dollors)	26 158 32 540	26 158 32 540	22 671 29 283	
Mean (dollars) Families Medion income (dollors)	90 674 32 197	90 674 32 197	42 295 29 540	
Per copito income (dollors)	13 146	13 146	12 792	
	13 140	13 140	12 /72	
INCOME TYPE IN 1989 Households	135 130	135 130	70 860	
With earnings	104 804	104 804	51 646	
Mean earnings (dollors) With Sociol Security income	32 224 37 512	32 224 37 512	29 192 21 847	
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 197	8 197	8 127	
With public ossistonce income Mean public ossistonce income (dollors)	11 216 4 598	11 216 4 598	7 352 4 613	
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE				
Families (dollars)	38 615 37 515	38 615	36 093	
With own children under 18 yeors (dollors)	42 811	37 515 42 811	33 348 41 374	
Married-couple families (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollars) Female householder, no husband present	44 252	44 252	41 952	
(dollars)	18 516	18 516	17 403	
(dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollors)	15 079	15 079	13 999	
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989				
All Income Levels In 1989				
FamiliesHouseholder worked in 1989	89 796 70 338	89 807 70 330	42 071 31 063	
Householder worked in 1989 With reloted children under 18 years With reloted children under 5 years	46 400	46 418	21 297	
Married-couple families	19 473 72 824	19 466 72 825	9 704 31 989	
Householder worked in 1989	58 129 34 418	58 111	24 198 14 070	
With related children under 18 years	15 003	34 418 14 996	6 746	
Female householder, no husband present Householder worked in 1989	13 402 9 342	13 412 9 352	8 224 5 452	
With related children under 5 years	9 667	9 685	5 973	
With related children under 5 years Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is	3 563	3 563	2 439	
determined	59 708	59 689	37 433	
Nonfomily householder65 years and over	44 088 16 454	44 069 16 454	28 134 10 896	
Persons for whom poverty status is determined.	329 043	329 035	159 343	
Persons under 18 yeors Related children under 18 years	85 802 85 073	85 802 85 073	38 014 37 712	
Related children 5 to 17 years	61 371	61 371	26 072	
Persons 65 years and over	43 795	43 798	25 673	
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level	8 429	8 438	5 059	
Percent below poverty level	9.3	9.3	12.0	
Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years	4 401 6 666	4 410 6 675	2 460 4 134	
With related children under 5 years	3 667	3 667	2 424	
Married-couple families Householder worked in 1989	3 392 2 013	3 392 2 013	1 674 921	
With reloted children under 18 years	2 088	2 088	1 040	
With reloted children under 5 yearsFemale householder, no husband present	1 299 4 399	1 299 4 408	718 2 990	
Householder worked in 1989	2 035	2 044	1 312	
With reloted children under 18 years With reloted children under 5 years	4 037 2 094	4 046 2 094	2 744 1 526	
With reloted children under 5 years	16 932	16 932	11 235	
Nanfamily householder65 years and over	9 786 3 573	9 786 3 573	6 875 2 427	
Persons	42 952	42 961	26 205	
Percent below poverty level Persons under 18 years	13.1 13 617	13.1 13 617	16.4 7 8 18	
Reloted children under 18 years Reloted children 5 to 17 years	12 955 8 350	12 955 8 350	7 543 4 624	
Persons 65 years ond over	4 677	4 677	3 048	
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:				
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	14 009 59 070	14 009 59 084	8 202 35 873	
	37 070	3, 004	33 073	

[Doto bosed on sample and subject to sampling variobility, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering			Spokone County			Totals fo	or split trocts/8NA	n's in Spokane Co	unty 🧌	+
Area	Spokone, WA MSA	Total	Dpportunity CDP	Spokone city	Troct 1	Troct 9	Troct 10	Troct 17	Troct 22	Tract 38
All housing units	150 105	150 105	8 917	79 875	416	2 736	2 070	1 361	162	778
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to Morch 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1960 to 1959 1950 to 1959 1940 to 1949 1939 or eorlier	1 635 8 D91 11 621 38 224 16 177 26 395 16 184 31 778	1 635 8 D91 11 621 38 224 16 177 26 395 16 184 31 778	56 418 598 3 267 1 517 2 206 454 401	608 2 933 4 255 13 084 6 459 15 691 11 006 25 839	- 8 144 60 40 41 123	84 60 175 341 1 723 200 153	51 53 131 768 432 635	28 168 325 89 554 83 114	- - 87 - - 27 48	44 28 70 93 110 111 144 178
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom 1 bedroom	3 6D5 2D 93D 44 961 47 167 25 582 7 860	3 6D5 2D 930 44 961 47 167 25 582 7 860	47 1 030 2 137 3 209 1 939 555	2 809 14 052 26 013 22 490 11 403 3 1D8	78 208 74 56	23 123 645 1 134 641 170	99 673 915 343 40	15 89 355 601 233 68	79 7D 5 - 8	98 349 232 86 13
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS			100							
Owner-occupied condominium housing units Renter-occupied condominium housing units Vocont condominium housing units	1 163 812 206	1 163 812 206	10D 56 -	651 337 94	= =	Ξ	=	=======================================	Ξ	28 9 -
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS	140.022	140,022	0.070	70 125	417	0.70/	2.0/2			
Complete kitchen facilities Source of water, public system or private company Sewage disposol, public sewer Locking complete plumbing facilities Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units Occupied housing units	149 023 135 494 99 654 955 198 488 141 619	149 023 135 494 99 654 955 198 488 141 619	8 878 8 907 3 158 14 - 14 8 645	79 135 79 647 78 179 642 77 459 75 147	416 416 85 - - - - 366	2 736 2 736 2 736 - - - 2 673	2 063 2 070 2 061 - - - 2 015	1 361 1 361 1 325 7 7 -	162 162 162 - - - 162	778 778 76D - - - 707
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gos	47 452 1 186 61 280 17 918 13 523 260	47 452 1 186 61 280 17 918 13 523 260	2 730 44 4 353 1 026 492	32 476 694 26 875 11 026 3 886 190	6D 12 195 60 39	1 191 16 455 888 123	1 003 246 635 131	437 22 430 305 111	154 - - -	139 - 413 106 49
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None	13 31D 46 143 53 292 28 874 1.8	13 31D 46 143 53 292 28 874 1.8	434 2 522 3 765 1 924 1.9	1D 444 28 557 25 42D 1D 726 1.5	30 110 132 94 1.9	86 933 1 114 540 1.8	121 668 823 403 1.8	66 378 6D6 255 1.9	17 99 24 22 1.4	20 325 265 97 1.7
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									- case	
Owner-occupied housing units 1985 to March 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1969 or earlier Renter-occupied housing units 1989 to March 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1988 1970 to 1979 1969 or earlier	90 229 9 598 22 176 13 582 22 886 21 987 51 390 26 875 17 016 4 088 2 598 813	90 229 9 598 22 176 13 582 22 886 21 987 51 390 26 875 17 D16 4 088 2 598 813	5 520 480 1 300 816 1 605 1 319 3 125 1 533 1 142 267 143 40	43 010 4 458 10 075 5 598 9 468 13 411 32 137 16 967 10 094 2 684 1 799 593	198 37 46 17 69 29 168 94 61 8	2 124 17D 427 242 511 774 549 267 21D 54 18	1 638 93 4D1 25D 311 583 377 117 133 56 15	1 099 7D 3D1 176 301 251 206 103 75 28	162 111 41 4	441 46 89 95 1D9 1D2 266 162 67 19
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
Na telephone in unit	5 16D 31 549 23 663 133 708 6 794 14D 933 137 781 3 152 686 644 42	5 16D 31 549 23 663 133 7D8 6 794 14D 933 137 781 3 152 686 644 42	97 1 788 1 279 - 262 8 631 8 508 123 14 14	3 730 19 518 13 795 121 587 5 226 74 611 72 797 1 814 536 501 35	17 35 35 - 366 348 18 -	7 760 692 - 69 2 673 2 624 49	7 665 587 — 76 2 015 2 009 6 — —	19 188 172 - 41 1 298 1 256 42 7 7	13 4 - - 162 162 - -	24 193 169 - 5 2D 7D7 688 19 - -
Mean hausehald income in 1989: Dwner-occupied housing units (dollors) Renter-occupied hausing units (dollors) Household income in 1989 below poverty level Owner-occupied hausing units Renter-occupied housing units	38 652 19 449 20 389 5 974 14 415	38 652 19 449 2D 389 5 974 14 415	40 675 22 003 825 249 576	36 DD2 17 697 13 37D 3 D61 1D 3D9	19 631 16 969 127 55 72	32 255 23 667 258 136 122	33 363 26 286 14D 75 65	29 D40 18 286 158 86 72	16 119 65 - 65	5D 122 21 D35 81 44 37

[Doto based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering				Tatols for s	plit trocts/8NA's	s in Spokane Cour	nty—Con.			
Area	Troct 106	Tract 107	Troct 108	Troct 109	Tract 110	Troct 112.01	Troct 112.02	Troct 113	Troct 122	Troct 124
All housing units	2 087	330	1 523	951	1 412	1 075	1 293	1 371	546	2 583
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to Morch 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1960 to 1969 1950 to 1959 1940 to 1949 1939 ar eorlier	139 511 306 901 196 29 - 5	13 46 5 137 25 33 6 65	18 126 159 333 376 274 200 37	4 21 13 136 507 222 23 25	31 136 387 782 76	41 54 357 92 181 145 205	33 77 166 647 123 30 66 151	72 182 151 278 187 284 92 125	11 25 74 26 159 99	73 257 522 1 319 294 63 - 55
BEDROOMS										
No bedraam	- 173 929 732 253	- 7 130 122 71	13 318 484 371 229 108	12 193 390 221 135	111 169 638 372 122	31 97 598 286 44 19	103 437 442 222 89	15 38 322 537 353 106	13 87 263 91 62 30	35 102 365 798 934 349
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium hausing units Renter-occupied condominium hausing units Vocont condominium hausing units	35 - -	=	32 - 9	26 16 5	Ξ	=	=	78 23 21	Ξ	19
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Camplete kitchen facilities	2 087 1 987 1 878 7 7 - 2 055	330 203 109 - - - 319	1 517 1 515 667 - - - 1 449	951 951 148 7 7 -	1 407 1 412 198 5 5 - 1 392	1 069 1 044 364 6 6 - 987	1 293 973 180 - - - 1 241	1 371 1 214 352 - - - 1 329	535 525 276 26 9 6	2 569 2 474 833 9 - 9
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas	1 438 18 482 6 111	141 109 39 30	679 18 571 114 67	618 - 164 93 58 5	883 6 240 219 44	250 18 535 74 110	160 12 718 107 244	496 8 499 203 123	134 6 249 75 25	747 8 1 513 17 242
VEHICLES AVAILABLE	:									
None	13 272 1 125 645 2.3	- 28 151 140 2.6	124 458 589 278 1.7	10 271 384 273 2.1	49 372 677 294 1.9	108 322 413 144 1.7	74 293 424 450 2.2	25 209 654 441 2.3	49 242 111 87 1.5	57 394 1 262 814 2.3
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units 1989 to Morch 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1969 or earlier Renter-occupied housing units 1989 to Morch 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979	1 865 282 846 207 466 64 190 107 60 11 —	303 19 99 29 121 35 16 - 16 -	749 82 178 83 177 229 700 339 263 59 21	756 51 171 114 157 263 182 80 69 20 8	1 090 111 204 134 298 343 302 157 91 35	788 67 184 164 207 166 199 140 50 9	1 047 112 260 184 310 181 194 82 103 5	1 132 113 335 140 266 278 197 116 59 8 10	321 59 69 50 69 74 168 114 30 18	2 174 313 691 478 562 130 353 230 104
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS								·		
No telephane in unit	223 195 7 - - 2 048 2 042 6 7 7	- 107 107 - - - 319 319 - -	21 334 200 - 85 1 449 1 427 22 - -	13 189 164 — 10 931 931 — 7	12 330 293 - 24 1 387 1 379 8 5	32 389 354 - 13 82 981 966 15 6	4 254 227 - 38 1 241 1 204 37 - -	9 300 271 - 9 25 1 329 1 317 12 - -	71 89 77 6 6 11 474 467 7 15	5 290 282 - - 8 2 518 2 487 31 9
Mean household income in 1989: Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) Household income in 1989 below poverty level Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units	52 063 37 900 43 24 19	59 661 22 813 - - -	43 933 20 617 226 50 176	36 643 28 676 109 88 21	35 294 25 146 82 41 41	21 231 15 294 193 126 67	31 535 16 865 174 99 75	48 005 36 617 77 45 32	21 359 16 617 96 59 37	57 938 37 097 123 69 54

[Oata based an sample and subject ta sompling voriobility, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering	т	atols for split trac	cts/BNA's in Spaka	ne Caunty — Con.			Opportuni	ty COP, Spokane	County	-
Area	Tract 128.02	Tract 134.01	Tract 134.02	Tract 135	Tract 136	Tract 118	Troct 119	Tract 124 (pt.)	Tract 126	Tract 127.01
All housing units	1 187	907	2 224	1 391	983	1 239	1 428	507	1 331	1 245
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1960 to 1969 1950 to 1959 1940 to 1949 1939 or earlier		42 153 101 376 132 50 20 33	125 421 224 879 395 145 12 23	53 193 224 556 144 86 41 94	59 68 335 179 210 51 81	52 97 57 453 149 263 81 87	72 145 333 142 457 148 131	31 92 353 31 - -	41 125 335 221 376 115	- 63 84 409 155 379 105 50
BEDROOMS										
No bedraam	16 111 515 391 154	16 105 359 309 118	125 288 686 754 371	23 396 557 301 114	16 49 198 552 133 35	27 244 395 372 174 27	201 515 511 183 18	58 97 161 130 61	6 203 442 413 215 52	166 352 433 209 85
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied candominium hausing units Renter-occupied condominium housing units Vacant candaminium housing units	=	Ξ	32 14 -	11 4 5	=	21	Ξ	Ξ	17 7 —	77 12 -
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen focilities Source of water, public system ar private company Sewage dispasal, public sewer Lacking camplete plumbing facilities Owner-accupied housing units Occupied housing units Occupied housing units	1 176 1 187 114 - - - 1 167	894 654 425 - - - 892	2 224 2 084 932 8 8 - 2 161	1 391 256 241 — — — 1 334	963 553 456 26 - - 904	1 234 1 239 640 5 - 5 1 178	1 421 1 423 455 - - - 1 362	507 507 337 9 - 9	1 321 1 331 406 - - - 1 285	1 245 1 240 587 - - - 1 198
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas	707 7 325 71 57	375 6 390 70 51	1 188 39 788 38 108	- 15 917 88 314	47 31 386 312 128	182 782 159 55	334 5 722 234 67	76 8 378 - 30 -	369 11 596 223 86	143 8 744 218 85
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None	6 158 593 410 2.3	3 110 501 278 2.3	31 455 1 141 534 2.0	6 259 519 550 2.5	23 232 368 281 2.1	139 446 418 175 1.6	66 551 506 239 1.7	104 259 129 2.2	67 498 494 226 1.8	103 347 512 236 1.8
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units 1989 to March 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 Renter-occupied housing units 1989 to March 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1969 or earlier	949 96 206 133 326 188 218 120 70 14	842 117 290 96 246 93 50 24 5 18	1 787 325 543 202 559 158 374 245 79 19	1 181 164 385 197 315 120 153 72 69	528 69 153 88 150 68 376 144 212 14 6	555 27 111 120 138 159 623 274 192 56 85 16	702 40 146 92 163 261 660 356 216 62 19	296 8 138 49 101 — 196 126 63 7 —	727 30 172 114 180 231 558 245 231 54 11	807 38 199 141 181 248 391 206 147 31 7
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephane in unit Hausehalder 65 years and over Owner-accupied hausing units Lacking camplete plumbing facilities No telephane in unit Na vehicle available Camplete plumbing facilities 1.00 or less persans per raam	210 187 - - - 1 167 1 143	8 126 123 - - 3 892 892	393 272 - 31 2 153 2 137	- 129 129 - - 6 1 334 1 321	26 66 66 - - 6 904 874	19 292 127 106 1 173 1 151	29 342 246 - - 33 1 362 1 352	- 18 10 - - - 483 475	12 306 203 - - 42 1 285 1 269	22 334 291 - 74 1 198 1 186
1.01 or more persans per raam Lacking complete plumbing facilities 1.00 or less persons per raam 1.01 or mare persons per roam	24 - - -	- - - -	16 8 8	13 - - -	30 - - -	22 5 5	10 - - -	4/3 8 9 9	16 - -	1 188 12 - - -
Mean household income in 1989: Owner-occupied housing units (dallars) Renter-accupied housing units (dallars) Household income in 1989 belaw poverty level Owner-occupied housing units Renter-accupied housing units	49 197 33 868 24 24 -	62 675 35 506 16 13 3	66 088 27 407 32 32 -	68 030 22 046 37 37	35 917 25 370 57 26 31	32 362 17 994 228 51 177	34 369 22 814 197 60 137	51 123 21 807 25 7 18	35 206 18 260 134 45 89	35 649 23 650 75 25 50

[Data based on somple and subject to sompling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Opportunity	CDP, Spokane Co	unty—Con.			Spokane	city, Spakane Cou	unty		
Area	Troct 127.02	Tract 128.01	Tract 128.02 (pt.)	Tract 1 (pt.)	Troct 2	Troct 3	Troct 4	Troct 5	Troct 6	Troct 7
All housing units	809	1 530	8 28	416	1 903	2 069	1 850	1 512	1 268	2 210
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to Morch 1990	- 26 7 139 235 397 5 -	4 50 62 848 361 197 - 8	- 38 26 397 223 137 - 7	- 8 144 60 40 41 123	10 71 282 118 315 250 857	29 98 34 156 255 646 391 460	53 73 352 232 447 459 234	5 11 146 150 379 522 299	- 10 95 83 511 351 218	- 36 121 983 971 99
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom	8 80 404 230 87	14 141 181 586 472 136	- 9 75 329 326 89	78 208 74 56	42 424 656 510 224 47	8 174 831 721 305 30	32 449 739 425 167 38	134 647 493 209 29	14 103 562 371 172 46	8 46 1 019 779 303 55
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units Renter-occupied condominium housing units Vacant condominium housing units	=	16 -	- -	=	=	=	17 10 ~	Ξ	=	Ξ
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen focilities Source of water, public system or private company Sewage disposal, public sewer Locking complete plumbing facilities Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units Occupied housing units	803 809 164 — — — 809	1 530 1 530 530 - - - 1 513	817 828 39 - - - 808	416 416 85 - - - 366	1 870 1 903 1 900 - - - 1 775	2 069 2 069 2 069 - - - 1 955	1 796 1 850 1 846 - - - 1 767	1 498 1 505 1 500 - - - 1 449	1 268 1 268 1 260 - - - 1 224	2 210 2 210 2 210 - - - 2 137
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas	323 - 296 142 48 -	780 5 604 35 89	523 7 231 15 32	60 12 195 60 39	843 24 566 200 124 18	1 003 25 526 236 165	639 7 773 308 40	819 11 289 275 55	562 - 255 333 74 -	1 480 - 231 318 108
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None	13 132 431 233 2.2	46 348 701 418 2.1	96 444 268 2.3	30 110 132 94 1.9	280 818 448 229	114 754 706 381 1.8	313 768 500 186 1.4	166 544 533 206 1.6	96 462 527 139 1.6	129 770 933 305 1.7
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units	682 99 160 73 188 162 127 33 71 17 6	1 066 171 246 140 384 125 447 219 180 40 8	685 67 128 87 270 133 123 74 42 - 7	198 37 46 17 69 29 168 94 61 8 5	948 111 171 84 119 463 827 360 304 106 54	1 257 73 243 111 262 568 698 387 205 106	809 58 152 54 246 299 958 434 368 96 44	1 047 63 228 94 242 420 402 157 166 50 23	912 63 161 105 182 401 312 188 65 43 8	1 623 194 229 130 359 711 514 251 217 17
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit Hausehalder 65 years and over	- 171 149 - 7 809 801 8	15 178 121 - - - 1 513 1 483 30 - -	- 147 132 - - - 808 791 17 - -	17 35 35 - - - 366 348 18 - -	127 492 355 _ 21 134 1 775 1 731 44 _ _	29 449 393 - 55 1 955 1 877 78 - -	58 582 351 - 32 157 1 767 1 688 79 - -	11 544 470 - 98 1 449 1 422 27 - -	39 366 326 - 6 71 1 224 1 192 32 - -	19 641 610 — 101 2 137 2 080 57 —
Mean household income in 1989: Owner-occupied housing units (dallars) Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) Household income in 1989 below poverty level Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units	44 597 28 144 35 21	46 059 23 360 111 20 91	48 800 38 753 20 20	19 631 16 969 127 55 72	25 080 14 451 500 99 401	29 664 16 836 385 134 251	26 269 17 538 319 61 258	28 571 18 349 175 54 121	25 361 20 932 135 71 64	28 580 22 112 210 114 96

[Dato bosed on somple and subject to sompling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Spokane city, Spokone County—Con.										
Area	Troct 8	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Troct 11	Troct 12	Tract 13	Troct 14	Tract 15	Tract 16	Troct 17 (pt.)	
All housing units	1 785	2 736	2 070	1 386	1 016	1 532	2 710	2 206	1 005	1 361	
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT											
1989 to Morch 1990 1985 to 1988	12 41 23 280 889 524 16	84 60 175 341 1 723 200 153	- 51 53 131 768 432 635	13 16 50 73 649 358 227	- 30 99 48 192 290 357	- 38 175 58 299 298 664	9 - 41 186 192 643 609 1 030	- 8 57 267 103 562 567 642	75 84 269 102 119 136 220	28 168 325 89 554 83	
BEDROOMS											
No bedroom	38 138 705 664 240	23 123 645 1 134 641 170	99 673 915 343 40	9 30 344 662 277 64	8 96 349 357 167 39	30 161 669 481 156 35	28 495 1 148 695 305 39	16 243 853 758 246 90	77 108 368 344 86 22	15 89 355 601 233 68	
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS											
Owner-occupied condominium housing units Renter-occupied condominium housing units Vocont condominium housing units	14 14 12	Ξ	=	=	=	13 - -	-	=	Ξ	Ξ	
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS											
Complete kitchen focilities Source of woter, public system or private compony Sewoge disposol, public sewer Locking complete plumbing focilities Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units	1 785 1 781 1 774 6 6 -	2 736 2 736 2 736 - - - 2 673	2 063 2 070 2 061 - - - 2 015	1 386 1 386 1 380 - - - 1 349	1 016 1 016 1 008 5 5 - 983	1 532 1 532 1 524 - - - 1 468	2 683 2 710 2 691 30 18 7	2 206 2 206 2 189 - - - 2 074	1 005 1 005 980 - - - - 944	1 361 1 361 1 325 7 7 -	
HOUSE HEATING FUEL											
Utility gos	1 504 - 199 10 38	1 191 16 455 888 123	1 003 - 246 635 131	770 5 143 390 41	484 - 258 214 27	753 13 411 222 63 6	1 169 51 756 452 139	1 082 32 529 345 74 12	372 378 103 91	437 22 430 305 111	
VEHICLES AVAILABLE											
None	6 344 971 430 2.1	86 933 1 114 540 1.8	121 668 823 403 1.8	63 479 547 260 1.8	72 333 362 216 1.8	190 584 498 196 1.5	346 1 197 688 336 1.4	295 723 692 364 1.6	180 421 221 122 1.3	66 378 606 255 1.9	
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT											
Owner-occupied housing units 1989 to Morch 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1969 or eorlier Renter-occupied housing units 1989 to Morch 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1969 or eorlier	1 547 110 304 132 471 530 204 83 75 24 22	2 124 170 427 242 511 774 549 267 210 54 18	1 638 93 401 250 311 583 377 117 133 56 15	1 181 78 260 145 207 491 168 135 33 —	691 66 91 49 222 263 292 121 123 18 16	924 50 167 141 256 310 544 285 134 58 19 48	1 435 134 262 161 315 563 1 132 529 413 56 110 24	1 317 178 252 200 248 439 757 411 197 93 47	430 34 63 55 126 152 514 248 245 13 8	1 099 70 301 176 301 251 206 103 75 28 -	
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS											
No telephone in unit	494 428 - 6 1 745 1 745 - 6 6	7 760 692 - 69 2 673 2 624 49 - -	7 665 587 - 76 2 015 2 009 6 - -	504 504 504 - 49 1 349 1 344 5 -	36 241 175 - 49 978 933 45 5	53 447 361 - 5 101 1 468 1 438 30 - -	101 820 665 - 16 233 2 542 2 448 94 25 15	88 459 405 - 8 162 2 074 1 958 116 - -	87 206 126 - 74 944 904 40 - -	19 188 172 - 41 1 298 1 256 42 7 7	
Mean household income in 1989: Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) Household income in 1989 below poverty level Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units	48 083 31 207 42 15 27	32 255 23 667 258 136 122	33 363 26 286 140 75 65	33 522 27 124 102 82 20	27 338 20 952 127 43 84	29 013 20 240 167 63 104	22 596 19 183 407 135 272	26 667 16 439 415 144 271	27 369 13 566 320 50 270	29 040 18 286 158 86 72	

[Doto based an somple and subject to sampling voriobility, see text. For definitions of terms and meonings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Spokone city, Spokone County—Con.									
Area	Tract 18	Troct 19	Troct 20	Troct 21	Troct 22 (pt.)	Troct 23	Troct 24	Tract 25	Troct 26	Troct 27
All housing units	1 473	1 660	1 970	1 106	95	2 295	1 327	2 829	1 970	709
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to Morch 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1960 to 1969 1950 to 1959 1940 to 1949 1939 or eorlier	69 98 402 104 327 104 369	- 8 67 12 107 178 1 288	- 8 16 144 69 139 113 1 481	9 38 21 132 46 130 110 620	- - 30 - - 21 44	77 106 262 122 98 307 1 323	17 28 345 54 81 109 693	35 75 718 131 274 214 1 382	- 33 132 348 197 404 346 510	 11 80 39 55 58 466
BEDROOMS										
Na bedroom	121 290 564 375 83 40	15 272 521 552 236 64	47 480 638 514 250 41	179 505 285 133 4	50 32 5 - 8	55 345 908 691 251 45	123 781 246 111 66	235 983 788 438 239 146	35 358 976 391 192 18	17 232 253 159 36 12
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units Renter-occupied condominium housing units Vocont condominium housing units	66 32 8	=	=	6 7	=	=======================================	=	11 8 -	=	Ξ
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities	1 359 1 469 1 386 8 - 8	1 651 1 660 1 654 - - - 1 556	1 962 1 970 1 970 9 - 9	1 100 1 106 1 093 - - - 1 041	95 95 95 - - - 95	2 295 2 295 2 254 - - - 2 034	1 302 1 315 1 307 30 - 19 1 143	2 806 2 829 2 822 - - - 2 596	1 970 1 970 1 937 - - - 1 851	709 709 642 22 - 22 607
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas	440 8 686 163 95	776 8 430 229 113	911 	494 14 285 139 109	8 87 - -	885 32 860 139 118	431 7 615 43 35	903 18 1 379 216 69	633 28 784 291 115	220 8 215 95 69
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None	247 582 413 150 1.4	136 693 528 199 1.6	318 766 512 191 1.4	136 492 262 151 1.5	5 64 9 17 1.5	338 996 545 155 1.3	476 480 122 65 .8	754 1 023 560 259 1.2	182 790 613 266 1.6	201 226 129 51 1.1
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units 1989 ta March 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 ta 1984 1970 to 1979 1970 to 1979 1969 or eorlier Renter-occupied housing units 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1989 arrier 1984 1970 to 1979 1969 ar eorlier 1989 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1989 are ordier 1989 are ordi	605 87 155 109 97 157 787 449 241 54 38	900 106 247 87 215 245 656 329 244 39 40	750 67 137 118 143 285 1 037 589 371 53 24	563 34 159 67 103 200 478 223 169 42	- - - - 95 66 25 4 -	1 087 70 211 230 275 301 947 580 321 7 30	128 44 11 - 21 52 1 015 504 238 123 90 60	792 89 144 81 172 306 1 804 1 026 568 122 55 33	804 102 141 102 112 347 1 047 545 356 59 49 38	249 5 31 41 31 141 358 188 102 22 37
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS							-	33	30	,
No telephone in unit Householder 65 years and over Owner-accupied housing units Lacking complete plumbing facilities Na telephone in unit No vehicle ovoilable Complete plumbing facilities 1.00 or less persons per room 1.01 or more persons per room Locking complete plumbing facilities 1.00 or less persons per room 1.01 or more persons per room 1.01 or mare persons per room	39 412 254 8 - 153 1 384 1 340 44 8 8	121 321 287 - 13 75 1 556 1 509 47 - -	150 298 248 — 102 1 778 1 738 40 9	63 259 205 - 6 69 1 041 1 025 16 -	6 4 - - - - 95 95 - - -	277 570 505 - 11 67 2 034 1 910 124	172 359 52 13 20 201 1 124 1 094 30 19	104 711 2399 — 21 377 2 596 2 562 34 — —	68 351 274 - - 76 1 851 1 801 50 - -	90 211 130 15 104 585 548 37 22 22
Mean household income in 1989: Owner-occupied housing units (dallars) Renter-occupied hausing units (dallars) Household income in 1989 below poverty level Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units	24 617 19 262 275 47 228	29 516 18 601 273 98 175	25 837 14 770 526 72 454	24 371 16 939 235 61 174	16 220 38 - 38	24 979 13 318 633 152 481	22 205 11 312 487 10 477	29 521 13 784 805 87 718	27 141 18 855 442 89 353	17 067 12 965 246 76 170

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Spokane city, Spokane County—Con.										
Area	Tract 28	Tract 29	Tract 30	Tract 31	Tract 32	Tract 33	Tract 34	Tract 35	Tract 36	Tract 38 (pt.)	
All housing units	398	1 047	1 030	2 009	1 860	166	784	1 095	2 462	729	
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT											
1989 to March 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1960 to 1969 1950 to 1959 1940 to 1949 1939 or earlier	- 5 53 38 24 53 225	7 26 52 182 45 342 138 255	27 25 102 83 100 285 408	43 17 72 249 102 194 259 1 073	35 92 60 387 117 279 159 731	- - 5 18 28 4 111	- 15 188 8 27 13 533	7 - 188 18 28 7 847	124 34 394 247 205 233 1 225	44 28 70 85 96 91 144	
BEDROOMS											
No bedroom	91 159 85 57 6	47 297 479 204 20	22 134 444 265 146 19	80 221 666 663 303 76	182 963 570 119 13	49 74 28 7 8 -	295 473 16 - -	372 629 90 - 4	262 1 119 926 84 38 33	91 307 232 86 13	
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS											
Owner-occupied condominium housing units Renter-occupied condominium housing units Vacant condominium housing units	Ξ	6 5 -	Ξ	=	140 47 48	=	Ξ	=======================================	Ξ	28 9 -	
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS											
Complete kitchen facilities	398 398 378 - - - - 358	1 039 1 047 1 035 8 - - 1 019	1 025 1 030 988 5 5 -	1 995 2 009 1 981 5 - - 1 857	1 852 1 850 1 860 - - - 1 617	149 151 166 24 - 19	769 784 784 145 — 111 702	862 1 095 1 095 263 239 956	2 442 2 443 2 443 17 - 9	729 729 711 - - -	
HOUSE HEATING FUEL											
Utility gas	90 3 118 105 42	366 11 310 220 112	298 29 400 101 108	773 8 604 366 106	420 9 921 73 156 38	91 4 17 3 -	178 15 431 28 28 22	523 407 - 26	430 93 1 457 74 116 34	139 - 378 99 42	
VEHICLES AVAILABLE											
None	86 133 102 37 1.3	37 327 465 190 1.9	198 417 226 95 1.3	246 736 612 263 1.5	467 900 199 51 .9	44 51 16 4	582 115 - 5 .2	816 115 18 7	786 1 057 301 60 .8	13 311 251 83 1.7	
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT											
Owner-occupied housing units 1989 to March 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1969 or earlier 1989 to March 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1970 or earlier 1970 to 1979 1970 or earlier 1970 to 1979 1970 or earlier 1989 1980 or earlier 1970 to 1979 1970 or earlier 1989 1980 or earlier 1980 1980 1980 or earlier 1980	196 36 23 44 27 66 162 113 41 8	851 92 142 138 207 272 168 102 47 6	462 25 70 64 64 239 474 247 181 27 12	1 062 115 325 121 204 297 795 416 261 76 25	232 53 63 22 84 10 1 385 754 323 152 127 29	19 10 9 96 55 9 12 6	5 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	3 - 3 - 953 455 283 109 100 6	188 44 41 - 19 84 2 016 1 120 487 196 168 45	392 46 82 80 88 96 266 162 67 19	
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS											
No telephone in unit Householder 65 years and over Owner-occupied housing units Lacking complete plumbing facilities No telephone in unit No vehicle available Complete plumbing facilities 1.00 or less persons per room Locking complete plumbing facilities 1.00 or less persons per room Locking complete plumbing facilities 1.00 or less persons per room 1.01 or more persons per room 1.01 or more persons per room	23 96 82 - 34 358 351 7 - -	22 267 267 — 18 1 019 992 27 —	89 245 223 - 74 931 835 96 5	130 335 263 — 138 1 857 1 799 58 —	100 477 144 - 247 1 617 1 590 27 - -	31 29 12 - - 5 96 96 96 - 19	271 324 7 111 317 591 557 34 111 103 8	524 368 64 150 345 717 703 14 239 222	401 518 96 89 305 2 195 2 131 64 9	24 165 141 - 5 13 658 639 19 - -	
Mean household income in 1989: Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) Household income in 1989 below poverty level Owner-occupied housing units	21 450 17 666 62 28 34	32 736 27 365 62 45 17	16 506 17 242 330 118 212	35 426 13 387 443 99 344	47 368 17 829 367 19 348	133 806 9 247 49 - 49	3 640 8 788 389 5 384	26 217 11 626 502 - 502	30 453 16 283 740 16 724	53 471 21 035 75 38 37	

[Doto based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

[Doto based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see Census Tract or Block Numbering					kone city, Spokor	ne County—Con.				
Area	Troct 39	Tract 40	Tract 41	Tract 42	Troct 43	Tract 44	Tract 45	Troct 46	Troct 47	Troct 106 (pt.)
All housing units	773	2 942	1 165	2 018	1 469	1 951	1 479	2 566	2 404	1 833
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990	14 127 94 240 30 55 76	22 90 362 231 408 316 1 513	31 17 203 84 162 124 544	- 20 18 189 330 1 461	16 63 128 281 57 461 270 193	9 82 145 106 126 667 438 378	4 32 54 213 111 287 143 635	35 141 408 459 235 526 269 493	73 189 232 802 328 422 81 277	129 496 279 764 148 17 -
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom 1 bedroom 2 bedrooms 3 bedrooms 4 bedrooms 5 or more bedrooms	16 69 352 282 54	154 1 215 929 455 136 53	27 241 374 252 221 50	7 32 547 750 527 155	11 67 333 531 355 172	6 140 674 778 289 64	8 137 294 542 373 125	28 349 828 708 545 108	170 695 722 576 241	- 119 842 641 231
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units Renter-occupied condominium housing units Vocont condominium housing units	=======================================	30 8 -	4 <u>1</u> 6	=	28 8 -	32 24 7	32 5 -	24 -	86 48 —	15 - -
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities Source of woter, public system or private company Sewage disposal, public sewer Locking complete plumbing facilities Owner-occupied housing units Occupied housing units Occupied housing units	769 740 517 4 4 - 745	2 942 2 942 2 924 10 - 10 2 708	1 165 1 165 1 165 - - - 1 093	2 018 2 018 2 018 - - - 1 963	1 469 1 469 1 469 - - - 1 433	1 944 1 951 1 932 5 5 -	1 479 1 479 1 469 6 6 -	2 566 2 556 2 509 - - - 2 474	2 404 2 389 2 279 - - - 2 315	1 833 1 827 1 827 7 7 -
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas	203 4 390 74 74	825 11 1 481 233 129 29	510 - 419 153 11	1 091 33 175 605 59	672 6 266 463 26	667 36 510 581 95	799 5 333 258 22	910 25 960 474 97 8	926 31 1 050 213 95	1 346 6 395 - 68
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None	56 306 271 112 1.6	523 1 312 684 189 1.2	107 474 408 104 1.5	68 610 967 318 1.8	94 484 622 233 1.7	130 698 783 278 1.7	53 416 692 256 1.9	224 807 979 464 1.8	116 837 980 382 1.7	13 243 1 013 546 2.2
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units	601 98 167 123 142 71 144 75 32 13	733 63 282 64 149 175 1 975 1 220 446 154 116 39	589 77 128 72 124 188 504 209 199 43 37 16	1 729 187 474 195 391 482 234 77 83 55 10	1 158 125 297 190 238 308 275 122 81 58 8	1 341 105 355 146 212 523 548 273 181 63 31	1 161 122 327 159 277 276 256 141 98 6 6	1 543 214 391 229 279 430 931 512 268 89 31	1 581 222 317 271 391 380 734 328 296 42 68	1 665 252 796 187 403 27 150 107 43
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
Na telephane in unit	17 306 306 5 35 741 695 46 4	134 482 197 10 20 182 2 698 2 655 43 10	12 349 156 — 73 1 093 1 088 5 —	9 420 406 - 54 1 963 1 951 12 - -	- 576 480 - - 70 1 433 1 428 5 - -	16 611 508 7 92 1 884 1 862 22 5 5	6 379 337 6 - 33 1 411 1 404 7 6 6		46 489 408 - - 45 2 315 2 289 26 - -	154 137 7 - - 1 808 1 802 6 7 7
Mean household income in 1989: Owner-accupied housing units (dollars) Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) Household income in 1989 belaw poverty level Owner-occupied housing units Renter-accupied housing units	42 057 18 081 90 55 35	36 237 16 243 619 56 563	48 988 23 571 102 10 92	46 845 30 527 89 49 40	58 534 27 180 74 32 42	37 648 24 804 121 42 79	65 542 26 530 92 67 25	41 038 23 800 234 59 175	45 354 19 790 262 96 166	52 697 41 720 30 17

[Doto bosed on sample and subject ta sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering				Spi	okane city, Spol	cone County—Cor	1.			
Area	Troct 107 (pt.)	Tract 108 (pt.)	Troct 109 (pt.)	Tract 310 (pt.)	Troct 111	Tract 112.01 (pt.)	Troct 112.02 (pt.)	Tract 113 (pt.)	Troct 122 (pt.)	Tract 134.01 (pt.)
All housing units	179	9	-	-	3 669	159	-	-	167	95
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990	7 37 5 67 - 26 6 31	- - - - - 9 -	- - - - - -	- - - - - -	74 535 1 072 1 652 270 66	5 12 47 49 24 19	-	- - - - - -	- - 22 7 21 61 56	18 34 30 6 - 7 -
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom	- 7 88 36 48	- 9 - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	320 863 1 303 696 398 89	6 42 111 - - -	- - - - -	- - - -	6 25 74 21 35 6	- 14 55 26
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units Renter-occupied condominium housing units Vocont condominium housing units	-	=======================================	=	=	54 81 6	- -	Ξ	=	- -	Ξ
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen focilities Source of woter, public system or private compony Sewage disposal, public sewer Locking complete plumbing focilities Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units Occupied housing units	179 161 100 - - - 168	9 9 - - - - 9	- - - - -	- - - - -	3 586 3 669 3 669 - - - 3 514	153 159 134 6 6 -	- - - - -	- - - - -	167 167 167 6 - 6	95 88 73 - - - 93
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gos	90 52 20 6 	9 - - - -	- - - -	- - - -	677 9 2 642 16 170	18 - 84 5 20	- - - -	- - - -	65 - 74 6 - -	56 - 30 7 - -
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None	- 114 54 2.4	- 9 - 2.0	- - - - -	- - - -	409 1 522 1 076 507 1.5	12 49 54 12 1.5	- - - -	- - - -	18 52 41 34 1.7	- 6 59 28 2.2
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units 1989 to Morch 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1969 or eorlier Renter-occupied housing units 1989 to Morch 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1970 to 1979 1969 or eorlier	168 13 69 11 63 12	- - - - - 9 - 9 - -			1 214 155 412 397 160 90 2 300 1 402 741 91 66	85 6 29 12 32 6 42 31 11	-		106 32 15 13 41 5 39 8 13 18	93 29 49 15
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit Householder 65 yeors ond over	- 71 71 - - 168 168 - - -	- - - - - 9 9 - -	-	-	81 610 168 - 20 243 3 514 3 426 88 - -	- 35 35 - 12 121 113 8 6 6		-	6 22 16 6 6 - 139 139 - 6	- - - - - 93 93 - -
1.01 or mare persons per room Mean household income in 1989: Owner-occupied housing units (dallars) Renter-accupied housing units (dallars) Household income in 1989 below paverty level Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units	51 335 - - - 	20 514	= = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = =	-	42 249 18 315 611 50 561	13 310 12 718 28 14 14	= = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = =	- - - -	23 032 12 779 25 19 6	51 817 - - - -

[Ooto bosed on somple and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Spokone city	y, Spokone County	/—Con.			Remo	inder of Spokone	County		
Area	Troct 134.02 (pt.)	Troct 135 (pt.)	Troct 136 (pt.)	Troct 1 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Troct 10 (pt.)	Troct 17 (pt.)	Troct 22 (pt.)	Troct 38 (pt.)	Troct 101
All housing units	701	34	213	-	-	-	-	67	49	1 799
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to Morch 1990	132 76 271 165 28	- - - - 15 19 -	- 6 10 118 9 14 25 31	- - - - - - -	=	-	-	- - 57 - - 6 4	- - 8 14 20 - 7	35 165 228 766 159 25 156 265
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom	143 201 236	- 19 - 15 -	- 50 87 45 31	- - - -	-		=	29 38 - -	7 42 - - -	110 253 538 577 200 121
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units Renter-occupied condominium housing units Vocont condominium housing units	32 14 —	Ξ	- -	Ξ	Ξ	- -	=	=	=	15 _ _
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities Source of water, public system or private compony Sewaga disposol, public sewer Locking complete plumbing facilities Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units Occupied housing units	600 8 8 -	34 - - - - - 32	213 194 188 6 - - 197	- - - - -	- - - -	-	-	67 67 67 - - - 67	49 49 49 - - - 49	1 726 705 163 107 17 -
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gos	15 237	- - 32 -	22 - 122 28 25 -	:	- - - - -	-	-	- 67 - -	- 35 7 7	46 626 63 491
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None	388	- 15 17 2.5	- 49 81 67 2.1	=	= = =	= = =	- - - -	12 35 15 5	7 14 14 14 2.0	41 161 505 519 2.5
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units 1989 to March 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1969 or eorlier Renter-occupied housing units 1989 to Morch 1990 1985 to 1984 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1970 gordinary	161 36 204	32 - - - 32 - - - -	165 30 48 28 53 6 32 18 5 9	-	-	-	-	- - - - - - 67 45 16 - 6	49 -7 15 21 6 	1 073 118 363 136 328 128 153 84 47
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
Na telephone in unit	- 136 109 - - 676 668	- - - - - - 32 32	- 17 : 17 : - - - 197 :	-	-	-	-	7 - - - - - 67 67	- 28 28 - - 7 49 49	48 178 159 - - 7 1 209 1 170
1.01 or more persons per room Lacking complete plumbing focilities 1.00 or less persons per room 1.01 or more persons per room Mean household income in 1989:	8 8 8 -	-	-	=	Ē	=	=	- - -		39 17 17
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) Household income in 1989 below poverty level Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units	71 756 24 571 12 12 -	43 144 - - - -	43 434 20 779 15 6	=	= = =	= = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = =	=	15 977 27 - 27	23 331 - 6 6	38 153 25 398 126 85 41

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Octo based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering					Remoinder of Spok	one County—Cor	ı.			
Area	Troct 102	Troct 103.01	Troct 103.98	Troct 104.01	Troct 104.02	Troct 105.01	Tract 105.98	Troct 106 (pt.)	Troct 107 (pt.)	Troct 108 (pt.)
All housing units	2 208	1 139	2 924	989	1 424	2 025	1 989	254	151	1 514
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to Morch 1990	66 218 253 807 250 137 173 304	3 49 146 400 116 105 114 206	79 232 582 1 230 321 155 91 234	44 67 110 447 123 91 70 37	31 134 299 612 155 24 62 107	49 334 110 1 082 333 72 26 19	83 260 266 835 224 145 46 130	10 15 27 137 48 12 5	6 9 - 70 25 7 - 34	18 126 159 333 376 265 200 37
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom	62 113 506 928 464 135	6 151 373 426 138 45	36 57 871 1 207 566 187	21 210 420 255 65 18	31 90 275 673 255 100	137 303 548 771 266	38 193 805 577 376	- 54 87 91 22	- - 42 86 23	13 318 475 371 229 108
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units Renter-occupied condominium housing units Vocont condominium housing units	=	- 4 -	=	=	=	86 13 11	Ξ	20 - -	=	32 - 9
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen fodilities Source of woter, bublic system or private compony Sewage disposol, public sewer Locking complete plumbing focilities Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units Occupied housing units	2 208 293 88 22 22 - 2 069	1 136 968 921 2 - 2 1 074	2 924 474 47 - - - 2 757	970 884 222 6 - - 843	1 391 189 19 35 11 5	2 025 1 937 1 509 - - - 1 979	1 983 1 587 265 13 13 -	254 160 51 - - 240	151 42 9 - - - 151	1 508 1 506 667 - - - 1 440
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gos	118 20 736 154 1 041	165 6 569 73 261	10 47 1 164 175 1 361	67 22 585 28 141	- 12 706 87 486 10	1 167 - 688 56 68	681 12 843 167 239 5	92 12 87 6 43 -	51 - 57 19 24 -	670 18 571 114 67
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None	59 351 838 821 2.4	95 373 340 266 1.8	39 545 1 080 1 093 2.4	46 347 271 179 1.8	11 198 561 531 2.6	27 397 921 634 2.2	3 279 986 679 2.4	- 29 112 99 2.5	28 37 86 2.7	124 458 580 278 1.7
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units 1989 to March 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1969 or eorlier Renter-occupied housing units 1989 to Morch 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1969 or eorlier	1 806 203 377 346 571 309 263 120 73 34 19	744 113 159 156 182 134 330 119 150 34 24 3	2 375 217 557 591 709 301 382 170 166 27	433 53 139 106 97 38 410 283 100 13	1 109 99 321 245 291 153 192 115 67 10	1 630 204 504 271 526 125 349 128 166 55	1 790 219 598 266 500 207 157 35 78 22 8	200 30 50 20 63 37 40 - 17 11 -	135 6 30 18 58 23 16	749 82 178 83 177 229 691 339 254 59 21
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit Householder 65 yeors ond over Owner-occupied housing units Locking complete plumbing focilities No telephone in unit No vehicle ovailable Complete plumbing focilities 1.00 or less persons per room Locking complete plumbing focilities 1.00 or less persons per room Locking complete plumbing focilities 1.00 or less persons per room 1.10 or more persons per room 1.10 or more persons per room	53 318 305 - 9 48 2 047 2 029 18 22 22	65 320 221 - 5 71 1 072 1 028 44 2	44 385 385 11 17 2 757 2 691 66 -	67 53 41 6 5 843 798 45 -	61 186 176 5 5 - 1 285 1 218 67 16	16 329 280 — 19 1 979 1 972 7 —	9 220 199 - - 1 934 1 920 14 13		36 36 - - - 151 151 - -	21 334 200 - 85 1 440 1 418 22 - -
Mean household income in 1989: Owner-occupied housing units (dollors) Renter-occupied housing units (dollors) Household income in 1989 below poverty level Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units	35 549 25 524 165 118 47	27 302 16 661 214 107 107	37 058 23 158 303 215 88	26 951 17 858 166 63 103	41 181 26 005 83 53 30	53 044 29 500 29 - 29	52 290 30 617 74 62 12	46 790 23 576 13 7	70 022 22 813 - - -	43 933 20 619 226 50 176

[Doto based on sample and subject to sompling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering				Remoinde	r of Spokane County	—Con.			
Area	Troct 109 (pt.)	Tract 110 (pt.)	Troct 112.01 (pt.)	Troct 112.02 (pt.)	Tract 113 (pt.)	Tract 114	Tract 115	Troct 116	Troct 117
All housing units	951	1 412	916	1 293	1 371	1 845	1 181	719	2 545
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to March 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1960 to 1969 1950 to 1959 1940 to 1949 1939 or eorlier	4 21 13 136 507 222 23 25	31 136 387 782 76	36 42 310 43 157 126 202	33 77 166 647 123 30 66 151	72 182 151 278 187 284 92 125	20 123 236 633 257 231 302 43	8 8 46 81 75 332 292 339	3 7 140 52 238 150 129	257 233 928 348 524 121
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom	12 193 390 221 135	111 169 638 372 122	25 55 487 286 44	103 437 442 222 89	15 38 322 537 353 106	22 144 623 620 349 87	108 412 439 176 46	9 96 249 244 105 16	56 485 978 686 288 52
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS									
Owner-occupied condominium housing units Renter-occupied condominium housing units Vacont condominium housing units	26 16 5	=	Ē	=	78 23 21	=======================================	Ξ	Ξ	8 9 -
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kitchen facilities Source of water, public system or private company Sewage disposal, public sewer Lacking complete plumbing facilities Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units	951 951 148 7 7	1 407 1 412 198 5 5	916 885 230 — —	1 293 973 180 - -	1 371 1 214 352 - -	1 818 1 801 246 35 21	1 181 1 176 66 7 7	717 713 122 - -	2 545 2 401 978 - -
Occupied housing units	938	1 392	860	1 241	1 329	1 754	1 125	683	2 430
HOUSE HEATING FUEL									
Utility gas. Sottled, tonk, or LP gas	618 - 164 93 58 5	883 6 240 219 44	232 18 451 69 90	160 12 718 107 244	496 8 499 203 123	934 100 185	529 5 258 224 109	222 - 226 178 57	563 33 1 493 155 186
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None	10 271 384 273 2.1	49 372 677 294 1.9	96 273 359 132 1.7	74 293 424 450 2.2	25 209 654 441 2.3	83 457 720 494 2.1	40 417 438 230 1.8	56 219 258 150 1.8	188 1 067 784 391 1.7
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units	756 51 171 114 157 263 182 80 69 20 8	1 090 111 204 134 298 343 302 157 91 35	703 61 155 152 175 160 157 109 39 9	1 047 112 260 184 310 181 194 82 103 5	1 132 113 335 140 266 278 197 116 59 8 10	1 358 179 358 241 415 165 396 197 121 28 41	869 80 147 125 199 318 256 96 91 42 14	494 37 67 83 134 173 189 109 55 13	1 069 142 136 145 374 272 1 361 734 449 64
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
No telephone in unit Householder 65 years and over Owner-occupied housing units Locking camplete plumbing facilities No telephane in unit No vehicle ovailable Complete plumbing facilities 1.00 or less persons per room 1.01 or more persons per room 1.00 or less persons facilities 1.00 or less persons per room 1.01 or more persons per room 1.01 or more persons per room 1.01 or more persons per room	13 189 164 - 10 931 - 7 7	12 330 293 - 24 1 387 1 379 8 5	32 354 319 - 13 70 860 853 7 - -	4 254 227 - 38 1 241 1 204 37 - -	9 300 271 - 9 25 1 329 1 317 12 - -	18 220 179 — 28 1 733 1 687 46 21 21	30 299 271 7 9 24 1 118 1 118 7 7	30 197 180 - 30 683 668 15 -	62 396 211 - 129 2 430 2 338 92 - -
Mean household income in 1989: Owner-accupied housing units (dollars) Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) Hausehold income in 1989 below poverty level Owner-occupied housing units Renter-accupied housing units	36 643 28 676 109 88 21	35 294 25 146 82 41 41	22 189 15 983 165 112 53	31 535 16 865 174 99 75	48 005 36 617 77 45 32	35 530 26 103 194 93 101	31 157 22 674 60 25 35	31 102 20 526 83 35 48	32 554 23 173 386 71 315

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

{Ooto based on somple and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text}

Census Tract or Block Numbering				Remoinde	r of Spokone County-	–Con.			
Area	Troct 120	Troct 121	Troct 122 (pt.)	Troct 123	Troct 124 (pt.)	Troct 125	Troct 128.02 (pt.)	Troct 129.01	Troct 129.02
All housing units	1 640	1 157	379	2 418	2 076	1 051	359	1 008	1 716
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to Morch 1990	15 13 47 393 183 520 317 152	- 22 24 195 148 495 157	11 25 52 19 138 38 96	13 92 408 711 2111 314 440 229	73 226 430 966 263 63	- 60 160 444 104 124 71 88	- 6 24 103 117 109 - -	5 15 27 416 147 264 66 68	15 108 133 984 185 168 37 86
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom	13 196 613 520 217 81	15 173 467 310 144 48	7 62 189 70 27 24	10 462 1 106 543 228 69	35 44 268 637 804 288	20 175 442 232 172 10	7 36 186 65 65	13 23 161 440 273 98	110 190 755 553 108
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS									
Owner-occupied condominium housing units Renter-occupied condominium housing units Vocont condominium housing units	93 57 -	=	=	12 224 46	19 -	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ	Ē
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kitchen focilities Score of woter, public system or privote compony Sewoge disposol, public sewer Locking complete plumbing foolities Owner-occupied housing units Rener-occupied housing units Occupied housing units	1 640 1 640 386 - - - 1 586	1 147 1 140 210 - - - 1 095	368 358 109 20 9 -	2 407 2 394 865 8 - 8	2 062 1 967 496 - - - 2 035	1 046 1 051 419 - - - 1 010	359 359 75 - - - 3 59	1 002 1 002 162 - - - 981	1 716 1 709 226 - - - - 1 665
HOUSE HEATING FUEL									
Utility gos	459 12 702 309 99 5	313 8 480 227 67	69 6 175 69 25	537 8 1 317 191 185 13	671 1 135 17 212	126 6 749 69 60	184 	157 14 604 138 68	123 - 1 314 100 128
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None	137 480 679 290 1.8	59 393 413 230 1.8	31 190 70 53 1.4	226 877 815 333 1.6	57 290 1 003 685 2.3	91 421 386 112 1.5	6 62 149 142 2.2	210 525 246 2.2	83 352 823 407 2.0
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units 1989 to Morch 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1969 or earlier Renter-occupied housing units 1989 to Morch 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1969 or eorlier	1 083 71 207 176 234 335 503 201 204 71 22 5	621 55 108 101 103 254 474 261 125 62 13	215 27 54 37 28 69 129 106 17 -	1 239 123 295 185 269 367 1 012 603 292 63 32 22	1 878 305 553 429 461 130 157 104 41	530 69 172 87 108 94 480 250 179 37 14	264 29 78 46 56 55 95 46 28 14	735 84 141 74 255 181 246 146 100 -	1 255 157 340 199 447 112 410 189 163 46 12
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
No telephone in unit Householder 65 years ond over Owner-occupied housing units Locking complete plumbing focilities No telephone in unit No vehicle ovoiloble Complete plumbing focilities 1.00 or less persons per room Locking complete plumbing focilities 1.00 or less persons per room Locking complete plumbing focilities 1.00 or less persons per room 1.01 or more persons per room	44 559 453 - 10 97 1 586 1 569 17 - -	17 287 236 - 54 1 095 1 068 27 - -	65 67 61 - 11 335 328 7 9	96 533 448 8 109 2 243 2 157 86 8	5 272 272 272 8 8 2 035 2 012 23 -	6 257 173 - 69 1 010 992 18 - -	- 63 55 - - - 359 352 7 - -	5 169 158 - - - 981 981 - - -	24 169 120 - 5 42 1 665 1 642 23 - -
Mean household income in 1989: Owner-occupied housing units (dollors) Renter-occupied housing units (dollors) Household income in 1989 below poverty level Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units	32 564 18 415 209 86 123	32 559 20 501 95 32 63	20 534 17 777 71 40 31	27 561 21 945 353 157 196	59 012 56 187 98 62 36	28 450 18 276 136 66 70	50 227 27 542 4 4	38 926 26 800 51 23 28	40 579 24 594 77 28 49

[Dota based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering				Remoinder o	of Spokane County	—Con.			
Area	Troct 130	Tract 131	Troct 132.01	Troct 132.02	Tract 133	Troct 134.01 (pt.)	Tract 134.02 (pt.)	Troct 135 (pt.)	Troct 136 (pt.)
All housing units	1 056	1 933	2 208	1 021	706	812	1 523	1 357	770
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to Morch 1990	190 124 467 72 81 75 47	16 76 207 894 181 153 171 235	125 427 1 396 100 43 47 70	- 62 168 460 93 113 40 85	25 65 135 252 40 24 15	24 119 71 370 132 43 20 33	96 289 148 608 230 117 12 23	53 193 224 556 144 71 22 94	53 58 217 170 196 26 50
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom	11 220 324 210 212 79	123 651 714 378 67	20 77 535 873 597 106	89 230 333 244 125	12 125 323 179 67	16 91 304 283 118	125 145 485 518 250	23 377 557 286 114	16 49 148 465 88 4
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS									
Owner-occupied condominium housing units Renter-occupied condominium housing units Vacont condominium housing units	- 14 7	=	=	24 29 8	- -	-	=	11 4 5	Ξ
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kitchen focilities Source of water, public system or private company Sewage disposol, public sewer Locking complete plumbing focilities Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units Occupied housing units	1 049 1 026 557 - - - 998	1 926 1 892 115 - - - 1 858	2 208 2 152 90 - - 2 139	1 016 946 913 - - - 933	706 28 - 7 7 - 689	799 566 352 - - 799	1 523 1 398 332 - - - 1 477	1 357 256 241 - - - 1 302	750 359 268 20 - - - 707
HOUSE HEATING FUEL									
Utility gos	5 - 842 57 94 -	399 7 1 082 143 221 6	79 9 1 557 44 450	156 - 618 46 105 8	14 - 360 62 253 -	319 6 360 63 51	778 24 551 38 86	15 917 56 314	25 31 264 284 103
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None	125 253 312 308 1.9	79 443 718 618 2.1	8 441 1 025 665 2.2	12 191 384 346 2.4	12 97 240 340 2.5	3 104 442 250 2.3	31 323 753 370 2.0	6 259 504 533 2.5	23 183 287 214 2.1
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units	574 83 151 74 198 68 424 176 214 34 —	1 483 171 373 259 450 230 375 238 83 17 37	1 893 215 573 437 595 73 246 142 94 — 10	705 47 181 158 228 91 228 117 89 6	641 36 137 172 195 101 48 26 22 	749 88 241 81 246 93 50 24 5 18	1 209 194 382 166 355 112 268 181 44 12	1 149 164 385 197 315 88 153 72 69 - 12	363 39 105 60 97 62 344 126 207 5 6
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
No telephane in unit Householder 65 years and over Owner-accupied housing units Locking camplete plumbing facilities No telephone in unit No vehicle ovailoble Complete plumbing facilities 1.00 or less persons per roam 1.01 or more persons per roam Lacking complete plumbing focilities 1.00 ar less persons per room Lacking nomplete plumbing focilities 1.01 or mare persons per room 1.01 or mare persons per room	36 204 72 - 7 90 998 957 41 - -	6 390 368 - 26 1 858 1 820 38 - -	29 247 231 6 6 - 2 139 2 055 84 - -	5 168 156 - 7 933 917 16 - -	- 115 112 - 5 5 682 662 20 7 - 7	8 126 123 - 3 3 799 799 - -	257 163 - 31 1 477 1 469 8 - -	129 129 - - 6 1 302 1 289 13 - -	26 49 49 - 6 707 677 30 - -
Mean household income in 1989: Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) Househald income in 1989 below paverty level Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied hausing units	50 603 17 452 123 37 86	35 594 21 296 204 113 91	33 378 18 840 246 166 80	61 904 38 172 27 19	46 912 21 686 15 8 7	64 023 35 506 16 13 3	63 378 28 528 20 20	68 723 22 046 37 37	32 501 25 797 42 20 22

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Doto bosed on somple and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering				Remoinder of Spakor	ne County—Con.			
Area	Troct 137	Troct 138	Troct 139	Troct 140.01	Troct 140.02	Troct 141	Troct 142	Troct 143
All housing units	783	1 266	1 092	839	1 940	1 469	776	1 193
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
1989 to Morch 1990	- 75 84 175 73 111 164 101	6 - 38 134 848 240	19 98 99 246 155 163 136	- 72 117 168 121 126 235	- 174 151 700 635 129 89 62	41 179 199 533 247 79 30 161	9 152 134 250 60 34 53 84	21 84 257 67 119 140 505
BEDROOMS								
No bedroom	20 167 204 282 71 39	31 426 713 96	24 235 332 292 179 30	67 305 273 90 48 56	28 388 641 477 301 105	25 61 341 621 364 57	14 55 242 369 41 55	65 296 466 300 61
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS								
Owner-occupied condominium housing units Renter-occupied condominium housing units Ocont condominium housing units	=	Ξ	Ξ	=======================================	7 7 -	=	- -	=
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Complete kitchen facilities	783 263 227 - - - 744	1 266 1 170 1 238 - - - 1 122	1 084 1 042 1 005 - - - 1 021	833 839 839 - - - - 771	1 940 1 886 1 882 - - - 1 912	1 466 389 140 3 - -	776 85 86 - - - -	1 190 636 487 2 2 -
HOUSE HEATING FUEL		,			1 712	1 307	004	1 103
Utility gos	29 6 390 202 117	204 26 118 750 12	148 16 700 30 127	12 	- 4 1 664 94 150	84 12 792 135 344	- 411 63 190	50 7 492 275 279
VEHICLES AVAILABLE				•				
done	36 216 304 188 2.0	7 371 654 90 1.8	55 439 329 198 1.8	139 299 201 132 1.5	47 745 783 337 1.8	24 247 611 485 2.4	9 112 321 222 2.4	41 273 418 371 2.2
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Owner-occupied housing units	381 27 86 48 119 101 363 212 105 33 13	- - - - 1 122 442 603 77 -	593 72 159 113 199 50 428 209 172 25 22	185 14 24 29 53 65 586 435 131 13	853 111 206 104 280 152 1 059 677 332 37 13	1 102 138 373 121 324 146 265 118 119 15	550 49 214 82 126 79 114 55 39 7 5	838 62 147 162 221 246 265 101 76 44 23
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS								
No telephone in unit Nouseholder 65 yeors and over Owner-occupied housing units Locking complete plumbing facilities No telephone in unit No vehicle ovoilable	65 147 135 - 5 -	19 - - - -	70 137 86 - - 28	32 98 60 - - 29	72 185 156 - 8 16	37 202 178 - - 7	39 117 109 - -	26 301 283 - 5 25
Complete plumbing focilities 1.00 or less persons per room 1.01 or more persons per room 2.0cking complete plumbing focilities 1.00 or less persons per room 1.01 or more persons per room 1.00 or less persons per room 1.00 or more persons pe	744 727 17 - - -	1 122 1 074 48 - - -	1 021 1 002 19 - -	771 736 35 - -	1 912 1 873 39 - -	1 367 1 334 33 - - -	664 644 20 - - -	1 101 1 094 7 2 2
Mean household income in 1989: Owner-occupied housing units (dollors) Renter-occupied housing units (dollors) Household income in 1989 below poverty level Owner-occupied housing units	51 132 18 699 90 24 66	27 130 79 - 79	31 280 19 432 141 24 117	36 939 12 082 341 10 331	40 624 14 572 577 48 529	37 448 22 977 184 118 66	35 690 26 695 62 48 14	34 615 25 132 134 86 48

[Ooto bosed on sample and subject to sampling variobility, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering			Spokone County			Totals fo	or split trocts/8NA	s's in Spokone Co	unty	
Area	Spokone, WA MSA	Total	Opportunity COP	Spokone city	Troct 1	Troct 9	Troct 10	Troct 17	Troct 22	Troct 38
Specified owner-occupied housing units SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS	71 853	71 853	4 984	39 012	64	2 069	1 538	1 023	-	328
With a mortgage	49 506	49 506	3 700	24 668	21	1 385	938	798	-	189
less than \$300	3 129 5 934	3 129 5 934	197 488	2 136 3 580	5	201 203	85 123	80 127	-	15
\$400 to \$499 \$500 to \$599	8 297 8 510	8 297 8 510	669 636	4 814 4 794	11 5	286 250	281 226	192 149	_	63 27 50
6600 to \$799	12 631 6 370	12 631 6 370	1 151	5 265	-	334	194	211	-	50
8800 to \$999 61,000 to \$1,499	3 537	3 537	454 98	2 356 1 308	=	66 45	17 12	34 5	_	12 18
\$1,500 to \$1,999 \$2,000 or more	811 287	811 287	7	318 97	Ξ	_	_	-	_	4
Nedion (dollors)	587 22 347	587 22 347	580 1 284	538 14 344	425	501 684	492	500	_	531 139
ess thon \$100	1 418	1 418	35	1 050	43 5	44	600	225 17	Ξ	19
5100 to \$199 5200 to \$299	13 204 6 207	13 204 6 207	707 481	8 905 3 489	27 11	453 161	483 110	127 61	Ξ	53 45
\$300 to \$399 \$400 to \$499	1 062 274	1 062 274	55 6	591 193	_	19	7	10	-	5
5500 or more	182	182	_	116	=	7	=	10	Ξ	10
Aedion (dollors)	178	178	191	172	138	171	171	179	-	195
MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF										
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 Less thon \$20,000	17 674	17 674	949	11 672	33	601	358	289		02
Less thon 20 percent	6 338 2 059	6 338 2 059	335	4 321	-	269	135	50	-	82 31
20 to 24 percent	1 782	1 782	110 90	1 429 1 195	22	81 31	71 7	38 43	-	8 12
30 to 34 percent	1 443 5 661	1 443 5 661	64 345	1 057 3 430	5 6	39 167	36 102	42 110	-	5 21
Not computed	391	391	5 26.5	240	-	14	7	6	=	5
Medion	25.7 20 024	25.7 20 024	1 339	24.9 11 575	28.8 11	21.5 697	22.9 585	31.3 423	Ξ	24.7 104
Less thon 20 percent	10 520 3 602	10 520 3 602	643 247	6 608 2 167	6 5	346 183	360 134	171 125	_	78
25 to 29 percent	2 748 1 687	2 748 1 687	196 160	1 385	<u>-</u>	80	75	88	Ξ	18
35 percent or more	1 467	1 467	93	810 605	Ξ	61 27	8 8	29 10	Ξ	- 8
Not computed	19.2	19.2	20.5	18.0	19.6	20.1	16.9	21.6	_	15.4
535,000 to \$49,999	16 169 11 087	16 169 11 087	1 333 910	7 909 6 018	20	461	368	214	Ξ	78
Less thon 20 percent	3 243	3 243	294	1 315	20	366 63	333 29	189 17	=	67 5
25 to 29 percent	1 251 372	1 251 372	93 29	365 149		25 7	- 6	8	-	4
35 percent or moreNot computed	216	216	7	62	-	_	-	-	Ξ	2
Median	16.3	16.3	16.6	14.6	10.0-	14.5	12.7	15.2	Ξ	14.3
50,000 or more Less thon 20 percent	17 986 15 659	17 986 15 659	1 363 1 317	7 856 7 097	Ξ	310 288	227 227	97 92	_	64 52
20 to 24 percent	1 677	1 677 424	46	568 131	-	-11	-	, ž	Ξ	8
30 to 34 percent	88	88	-	35	Ξ	11	_	-	Ξ	4
35 percent or moreNot computed	130	130 8	_	19	Ξ	_	-	-		-
MedianSpecified renter-occupied housing units	12.6 50 537	12.6 50 537	11.7 3 120	11.5 32 103	168	10.1	10.0-	11.4	=	14.0
GROSS RENT	30 337		3 120	32 103	100	541	377	206	157	266
Less than \$100	671 4 818	671 4 818	45 119	518 3 926	23	- 7	-	-	-	5
200 to \$299	10 155	10 155	444	7 260	18	44	7 61	11	41	8 27
3300 to \$399 400 to \$499	14 909 10 278	14 909 10 278	1 215 670	8 996 6 327	65 24	176 150	95 111	42 79	76 32	127 53
500 to \$599600 to \$749	4 559 2 036	4 559 2 036	358 161	2 617 1 170	30	101 36	90	58 10	-	4
750 to \$999	676	676	53	451	Ξ	30 -	_	-	4	32 5
61,000 or more	229 206	229 2 206	55	148 690	- 8	27	13	- 6	4	_ 5
Median (dollors)	355	355	374	344	348	443	428	454	335	371
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000	16 377	16 377	760	11 888	41	116	72	28	73	49
Less thon 20 percent	536 706	536 706	36 16 39	420 571	-	_	_	_	Ξ	_
25 to 29 percent	1 213 F	1 213 972	39	925 799	-	-	-	-	-	_
35 percent or more	11 820	11 820	24 598	8 442	33	109	65	22	68	49
Not camputed Medion	1 130 50.0+	1 130 50.0+	47 50.0+	731 50.0+	8 50.0+	7 50.0+	7 50.0+	6 50.0+	5 50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999 Less thon 20 percent	15 182 1 865	15 182 1 865	855 60	9 671 1 401	76 12	135	95	98	43	70
20 to 24 percent	2 549	2 549	114	1 579	16	23	9 16	11	7	25
25 ta 29 percent	3 099 2 425	3 099 2 425	191 220	2 100 1 505	25 8	27 19	24 12	15 22	5 24	12 6
35 percent or moreNot computed	4 445 799	4 445 799	250 20	2 904 182	15	59 7	28	50	7	27
Median	29.5	29.5	31.2	29.2	27.0	33.7	29.1	35.3	32.0	29.2
520,000 to \$34,999 Less than 20 percent	12 285 6 585	12 285 6 585	910 486	6 972 3 925	29 13	177 62	105 83	65 6	23 12	118 86
20 to 24 percent 25 to 29 percent	3 136 1 215	3 136 1 215	238 121	1 732 722	16	83	_	29	-	_
30 to 34 percent	423	423	29	281	Ξ	27 -	22 -	10 20	7	23 5
35 percent or moreNat computed	214 712	214 712	20 16	153 159	_	_ 5	-	=	4	4
Median	19.0	19.0	19.5	18.9	20.5	21.4	17.5	24.6	14.8	18.1
Less thon 20 percent	6 693 5 966	6 693 5 966	595 539	3 572 3 251	22 22	113 93	105 105	15 15	18 18	29 24
25 to 29 percent	349 87	349 87	43 8	196 30	_	12	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent 35 percent or more	8 27	8 27	5	3	_	=	-	=	=	-
Not camputed	256	256	_	7 85	Ξ	8	_	_	_	_ 5
Median	12.9	12.9	14.0	12.6	12.5	13.1	12.5	12.5	10.8	15.7

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Doto bosed on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Spokone County—Con.										
Area	Troct 106	Troct 107	Troct 108	Troct 109	Tract 110	Troct 112.01	Troct 112.02	Tract 113	Troct 122	Troct 124	
Specified owner-occupied housing units	1 758	232	676	669	982	349	483	928	250	1 780	
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS With a mortgage	1 603	141	487	476	729	164	328	657	161	1 595	
ess thon \$300	12 68	14	17 78	32 65	83 113	28 6	28 18	35 65	18 56	33 67	
3400 to \$499	117 162	18 -	70 33	36 82	107 173	56 23 34	45 57	40 57	60 21	143	
5500 to \$599	471 488	12 28 59	147 105	171 79	227 15	34 12	127 42	109 110	6	426 451	
1,000 to \$1,499	260 20	59 4	37	11	11	5	42 11 -	178 56	=	359 66	
22,000 or more	5 789	6 894	663	623	_ 546	- 490	- 627	7 831	_ 407	50 851	
Not mortgaged	155	91	189	193	253	185 14	155 24	271	89	185	
ess thon \$100	35	7	100	80	151	109	73 47	116	6 67	29 101	
3200 to \$299 3300 to \$399 4400 to \$499	93 21	41 24	66 16	105 8	86 6	62	6	115 15	10 6	38	
500 or more	6 -	19	=	.			5 -	5 14	_	17	
Medion (dollors)HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED	232	296	189	211	186	173	178	209	161	269	
MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989	69	19	134	129	203	158	93	116	107	97	
Less thon 20 percent	6	13	45 15 15	13	61 28	44 20	42 8	59 11	23	19 9	
25 to 29 percent		-	15 8	13 13	5 11	30	9	- '-	. 8	11	
30 to 34 percent 35 percent or more	39	=	39 12	77	98	56	34	41	15 61	11 47	
Not computed Medion \$20,000 to \$34,999	40.0	17.1	25.3	13 41.8	33.4	26.8	22.8	5 19.5	40.4	34,3	
\$20,000 to \$34,999	286 96	32 20	159 98	169 95	336 183	147 98	107 35	207 152	94 65	234 52	
20 to 24 percent 25 to 29 percent	18 32	12	19 18	30 31	46 63	25 12	13 21	18 7	15 7	51	
30 to 34 percent	70 70	_	13 11	7 6	28 16	12	23 15	5 25	7	51 57 66	
Not computed	29.5	18.5	17.6	14.1	18.7	14.3	26.3	12.4	_ 15.7	30.5	
Medion \$35,000 to \$49,999	620 226	76 35	179 119	211 164	250 175	31 25	163 115	212 117	35 35	372 141	
Less thon 20 percent	207	18	27 15	41	70	6	40 8	44 37	-	124	
25 to 29 percent	166 16	12 5	12	6 -	-	Ξ.	-	6	Ξ	74 19	
35 percent or moreNot computed	5 -	6 	6	-	5			8 -	=	14	
Medion	22.0 783	20.8 105	17.2 204	13.3 160	16.3 193	16.8 13	15.6 120	18.2 393	12.5 14	21.8 1 077	
Less thon 20 percent	628 140	75 30	181 23	155 5	193	13	114 6	269 78	14	825 191	
25 to 29 percent	10 5	=	_	=	=	_	_	18 6	_	47 14	
35 percent or moreNot computed	=	_	_	_	_	Ξ	-	22	_	-	
Medion Specified renter-occupied housing units	14.7 190	14.6 16	10.0- 700	12.9 182	10.0- 302	14.6 177	11.5 183	15.7 192	10.6 162	16.4 336	
GROSS RENT	1,70									000	
Less than \$100 \$100 to \$199	Ξ.	Ξ	13 49	Ξ.	-	18	<u>-</u>	=	41	12	
\$200 to \$299 \$300 to \$399	- 6	_	110 253	15	59 119	41 86	54 67	9 32	67 31	30 91	
\$400 to \$499 \$500 to \$599	14 24	7 9	137 66	111 17	57 29	24 8	35	44 15	23	110 41	
\$600 to \$749 \$750 to \$999	88 38	_	28 27	36 3	28 4	-	8	47 7	_	29 11	
\$1,000 or more	8 12		11	Ė	-	-	_ 19	15 23	_	12	
No cosh rent Medion (dollars)	676	506	354	453	367	344	354	498	273	431	
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 8Y GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989											
Less thon \$10,000	13		205 13	32	51	46	53	35	73	51	
Less thon 20 percent	=	-	5 32	_	_	_		_	-	-	
25 to 29 percent	_	Ξ	7	32	51	_ 46	45	25	27 40		
35 percent or moreNot computed	13	Ξ	134 14	-	-	_	8	10	=	51	
Medion	50.0+	9	50.0+ 223	50.0+ 19	49.8 93	50.0+ 82	50.0 + 76	50.0+ 22	36.1 46	50.0 1 102	
Less thon 20 percent		_	13 86	=	6 33	40	-	_	26	-	
25 to 29 percent	6	- 9	55 22	_ 5	37	16 17	7 25	_	7 13	30 29	
35 percent or more	13 12	É	47	14	17	9	44	17 5	=	43	
Not computed	45.0 51	32.5	26.1 161	44.1 74	26.0 74	25.3 34	40.0 32	50.0 + 57	19.4 33	33.6	
20,000 to \$34,999 Less than 20 percent	_	7	95 33	21	33 34	15 19	21	24	33	70 36 25	
20 to 24 percent	5 21	-	28	38 8	5	-	Ξ.	17	=	25	
30 to 34 percent	16	Ξ	5	7	2 -	_	Ξ	-	_	-	
Not camputed	29.9	17.5	19.0	22.1	20.6	20.5	11 12.5	8 20.3	14.6	19.8	
\$35,000 or more	95 68	-	111 89	57 46	84 70	15 15	22 22	78 64	10 10	113	
Less than 20 percent20 to 24 percent	27	-	11	11	8	-	-	14	-	(
25 to 29 percent	_	Ξ	-	_	=	-	-	=	=	12	
35 percent or more	-	-	11	-	6	-	-	, -	-		
Median	1 17.4	-	14.4	13.8	14.6	12.5	10.0	13.5	10.0-	15.3	

[Ooto based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Spakone County—Con.					Opportunity COP, Spokone County				
Area	Troct 128.02	Tract 134.01	Troct 134.02	Tract 135	Tract 136	Tract 118	Troct 119	Troct 124 (pt.)	Troct 126	Tract 127.01
Specified owner-occupied housing units	822	671	1 644	440	311	516	641	270	659	640
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS With a mortgoge	628	570	1 424	377	239	378	395	260	449	429
Less thon \$300 \$300 to \$399	6 51	- 5	103	36	6 32	14 94	395 73 70		38 74	25 62
\$400 to \$499	95	56	85	13	26	120	55	16	93	95 84
\$500 to \$599 \$600 to \$799	63 203	53 180	110 280	40 112	17 93	82 63	90 67	33 156	79 127	84 155
\$800 to \$999 \$1,000 to \$1,499	162 48	120 139	381 264	51 94	41 18	5	33 7	55	29	8
\$1,500 to \$1,999		17	155	19	6	_	<u>-</u>	Ξ.	-	-
\$2,000 or more	721	794	46 862	12 781	704	472	499	702	535	540
Not mortgoged Less than \$100	194	101	220	63	72	138	246 19	10	210 12	211
\$100 to \$199	63 99	42 30	82 90	6 39	39 24	112	126	10	114	131
\$200 to \$299 \$300 to \$399	32	14	39	18	9	26 -	94 7	=	77 7	76 -
\$400 to \$499 \$500 or more	_	- 6	9	_	-	Ξ	Ξ	_	_	_
Medion (dollors)	228	199	224	247	193	176	186	175	181	187
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 Less thon \$20,000	109	53	103	26	39	126	199	7	101	140
Less thon 20 percent	24	29	24	_	18	46	81	-	181 77	148 47
20 to 24 percent	15	-	12	14	10	10 16	46 14	_	32 19	11 20
30 to 34 percent	6 54	6 18	7 45 15	3 9	5	54	13 45	7	5 48	7 63
Not computed	40.8	19.0	15	-	6	-	-	-	-	_
Median \$20,000 to \$34,999	195	111	35.6 205	24.6 40 29	19.3 101	27.2 158	22.0 183	45.0 31	22.1 187	29.0 208 101
Less thon 20 percent20 to 24 percent	103	37 7	81 37	29	45	96 38	120 37	_	74 46	101
25 to 29 percent	10 27	39 11	28	11	20	18	4 17	9 15	32 25	47 42 13
35 percent or more	49	17	23 36	"-	15	-	5	7	10	5
Not computed	19.1	26.5	22.9	15.9	23.9	17.7	16.8	32.2	22.1	20.3
\$35,000 to \$49,999	226 126	139 16	389 186	128 49	58 37	158 138	151 136	74 32	137 102	152 106
20 to 24 percent		52 22	135 32	45 17	14	20	10	31	30	38
25 to 29 percent	6	36	22	7	7	Ξ	5 -	11	5	- 8
35 percent or moreNot computed	_	13	14 -	10	=	_	_	_	_	_
Median \$50,000 or more	18.3 292	25.3 368	20.3 947	21.7 246	11.4	14.3 74	12.5 108	20.8 158	13.8 154	16.2
Less thon 20 percent	266	310	767	197	91	74	108	158	154	132 132
20 to 24 percent	26	36 17	123 25	44 5	16	=	=	_	_	
30 to 34 percent	_	5	8 24	_		Ξ	-	_	_	
Not computed Medion	12.2	13.6	15.5	14.5	16.9	11.2	10.0-	75.4	10.7	10.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units	218	36	357	138	360	618	660	15.4 19 6	10.7 558	10.0 - 391
GROSS RENT Less thon \$100	_	_	_	_	6	41	_		4	
\$100 to \$199	7	-	33		_	102	12	=	5	Ξ
\$200 to \$299 \$300 to \$399	13	6	41 52	26 38	28 81	79 2 29	107 250	86	85 299	46 180
\$400 to \$499 \$500 to \$599	84 63	14	85 74	31 17	38 37	90 46	159 80	78 19	83 42	82 39 32
\$600 to \$749 \$750 to \$999	40	- 5	51 19	-	12	12	31	iá	18	32
\$1,000 or more	'-	6	_	- E	-	Ξ	13	_	12	_
No cash rent Medion (dollors)	505	5 568	2 459	26 366	158 387	19 347	8 383	412	10 347	12 386
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS									- "	
A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 Less thon \$10,000	_	3	74	14	9	213	167	27	157	67
Less thon 20 percent	_	-	Ξ	-	-	36	-	-	-	-
25 ta 29 percent	=	=	33	=	-	12 33	6	_	4	_
30 ta 34 percent	_	=	41	14	9	19 97	154	_ 27	136	67
Not computed	_	3	37.2	37.5	50.0+	16 34.6	7 50.0+	50.0+	17	_
\$10,000 to \$19,999	31	6	65	57	159	181	164	87	50.0+ 160	50.0+ 110
Less than 20 percent20 to 24 percent	7	_	9	_	21	11 32	12 38	_	22 13	13
25 to 29 percent	13	6	21	12 17	25	25 37	45 26	30 29	18	13 27
35 percent or more	iĭ	_	35	14 14	10	66	39	28	51 56	40 30
Nat computed Median	33.3	27.5	36.0	32.8	96 27.1	10 32.4	28.3	32.3	32.6	31.9
\$20,000 ta \$34,999 Less than 20 percent	93 32	7	124 67	40 21	137 62	146 100	205 130	43 18	198 104	127 46
20 to 24 percent	35 15	7	30 11	19	19	30 16	29 30	25	51	33
30 to 34 percent	ii	-	_	=	-	-	12	=	23 8	28
35 percent or mareNat computed	-	=	16	-	56	_	4	_	12	8 12
Medion	22.1 94	22.5 20	19.5 94	19.8 27	17.4 55	18.1 78	18.5 124	20.7 39	19.6	21.7
Less than 20 percent	81	18	67	15	49	78 78	107	33	43 38	87 87
20 to 24 percent	13	-	15 10	_	_	-	12	6	5 -	-
30 to 34 percent	_	-	_	=	-	-	5	-	-	-
Not computed	16.4	15.0	2	12	10.5	-	70.5			
Median	16.4	15.9	14.7	13.8	10.5	12.3	13.5	17.2	12.1	13.2

[Octo based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Opportunity	CDP, Spokone Cou	ınty—Con.	Spokone city, Spokone County							
Area	Tract 127.02	Troct 128.01	Troct 128.02 (pt.)	Troct 1 (pt.)	Troct 2	Troct 3	Troct 4	Troct 5	Troct 6	Troct 7	
Specified owner-occupied housing units	629	1 032	597	64	925	1 200	732	1 020	885	1 614	
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS With a mortgage	477	854 27	458 6	21	464 42	659 104	423 49	575 69	484 82	912 180	
\$300 to \$399 \$400 to \$499	45 63	92 152	51 75	5 11	109 122	103 192	118 159	103 154 133	95 118	180 155 244	
\$500 to \$599 \$600 to \$799	112 147	103 300	53 136	5 -	172 13	172 75 13	68 29	105	119 64	233 94	
\$800 to \$999 \$1,000 to \$1,499 \$1,500 to \$1,999	81 15	143 30 7	100 37		6 - -	-	Ξ	11	6	6	
\$1,500 to \$1,797	604	642	- 701	425	- - 443	- - 447	- 421	- - 472	- - 465	- 441	
Not mortgaged	152	178	139	43 5	461 52	541 26	309 58	445 29	401 33	702 27 559 100	
\$100 to \$199 \$200 to \$299	95 47	61 100	58 61	27 11	312 78	420 95	217 2 <u>2</u>	367 35	282 58	559 100	
\$300 to \$399 \$400 to \$499 \$500 or more	10	11 6	20	=	6 6	Ξ	7 5	14 - -	28 _	8 - 8	
Medion (dollors) HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED	189	222	215	138	154	152	159	153	160	159	
MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 Less thon \$20,000	86	119	83	33	414	474	312	418	355 112	586	
Less thon 20 percent	29 6	31 5 12	24 - 9	- - 22	157 29 75	178 19	124 35	192 13	94	290 81	
25 to 29 percent 30 to 34 percent 35 percent or more	- - 46	33 38	6 44	5 6	44 104	94 36 135	34 36 77	62 20 131	11 45 80	41 46 128	
Not computed	41.0	31.7	41.4	28.8	5 26.2	12 26.8	6 24.1	25.3	13 23.1	20.2	
\$20,000 to \$34,999 Less thon 20 percent	129 52	289 113	154 87	11 6	283 192	405 325	267 177	298 205	363 260	605 391	
20 to 24 percent 25 to 29 percent 30 to 34 percent	5 35 25	68 52 41	6 4 18	5 - -	49 36	70 _ 10	44 24 18	54 31 8	54 30 15	105	
35 percent or more	12	15	39	_	6	-	4	<u>-</u>	4	48 - -	
Medion \$35,000 to \$49,999	26.1 189	22.3 335 198	18.4 137	19.6 20	13.5 145	15.7 216	17.0 109	15.9 174	14.5 98	16.8 248	
Less than 20 percent	104 59	198 86 44	94 20 17	20 -	133 6	188 28	92 17	139 35	84 8	222 20	
25 to 29 percent 30 to 34 percent 35 percent or more	16 10	44 - 7	6	=	6	Ξ	Ξ.	=	6	6	
Not computed	18.6	18.5	_ 15.9	10.0-	12.2	13.1	13.1	12.8	15.0	11.9	
\$50,000 or more Less thon 20 percent	225 214	289 270	223 207	_	83 83	105 105	44 44	130 130	69 69	175 175	
20 to 24 percent 25 to 29 percent 30 to 34 percent	11 -	19	16	=	Ξ	-	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ	=	
35 percent or moreNot computed	_	Ξ	_	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ	-	Ξ	
Medion Specified renter-occupied housing units	11.4 127	11.7 447	12.6 123	168	10.4 827	10.0– 698	10.0– 95 8	10.0– 402	10.0– 312	10.0– 514	
GROSS RENT Less than \$100	-	-	_	_	18	_	4	_	=	.=	
\$100 to \$199 \$200 to \$299 \$300 to \$399	38	127 126	- - 7	23 18 65	183 170 226	22 60 257	18 219 296	25 27 139	21 115	22 13 119	
\$400 to \$499	38 45	90 50	50 37	24 30	158 39	260 46	308 40	112 52 25	107 32	202 116	
\$600 to \$749 \$750 to \$999	_	37 17	18 11	=	3 3	12	23 36	25 6	8 6	28 -	
\$1,000 or moreNo cosh rent	6 451	- - 384	- 508	8 348	27 311	41 396	14 384	16 401	16 403	14 445	
Medion (dollars)	451	304	300	340	311	570	304	401	403	443	
A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 Less than \$10,000	14	115	-	41	422 23	197	301	133	57 7	97	
Less thon 20 percent	_	Ξ.	=		18 39	22	12	Ξ	- -	8	
30 to 34 percent	14	5 103	_	33	35 279	143	6 269	9 109	34	- 82	
Not computed	50.0+	7 50.0+	_	50.0+	28 50.0+ 194	32 50.0+ 260	14 50.0+ 368	15 50.0+	16 49.0	50.0+	
\$10,000 to \$19,999 Less than 20 percent 20 to 24 percent	25	128 15 13	Ξ	76 12 16	34 38	14 24	45 80	131 4 8	120 _ 18	151 6 7	
25 to 29 percent	5 4	41 33	_	25 8	63	57 52	76 60	19 30	39 19	19 25	
35 percent or moreNot computed	5 6	26	Ξ	15	59	95 18	107	62 8	44	87 7	
Medion \$20,000 to \$34,999	29.5 46 20	29.4 95 50	50 18	27.0 29 13	27.0 147 72	32.5 181 93	28.9 221 108	35.1 97 60	30.8 94 59	37.0 177 59 87	
Less thon 20 percent	12	30 10	28	16	35 20	37 39	94 12	20 17	10 25	87 8	
30 to 34 percent	=	5 -	4 –	Ξ	7	12	<u>-</u>	-	- - -	12 11	
Not computed Medion	21.3	19.7	21.3	20.5	13 19.4	19.8	7 19.9	18.1	18.9	21.7	
\$35,000 or more Less than 20 percent	42 42	109 94 7	73 60 13	22 22	64 61 –	60 37 —	68 68 —	41 41 —	41 41	89 82 7	
20 to 24 percent 25 to 29 percent 30 to 34 percent	=	8 -	-	Ξ	- 3	Ξ	=	=	=	<u>'</u>	
35 percent or moreNot computed	-		-	-	-	23	-	-	Ξ	=	
Medion	14.4	14.4	16.3	12.5	12.0	12.5	10.0-	11.5	13.7	15.4	

[Dato based an sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings af symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Spokane city, Spokane Caunty—Can.									
Area	Tract 8	Tract 9 (pt.)	Troct 10 (pt.)	Tract 11	Troct 12	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 15	Tract 16	Tract 17 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	1 507	2 069	1 538	1 117	624	808	1 381	1 287	392	1 023
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS With a mortgage	1 063	1 385	938	660	373	434	683	746	191	798
ess than \$300	75 141	201 203	85 123	49 70	52 76	51 106	110 231	72 141	20 77	80 127 192
400 to \$499500 to \$599	98 108	286 250	281 226	162 133 189	87 72 73	127 53 83	171 101	254 136	36 27	149
600 ta \$799 800 ta \$999 1,000 to \$1,499	358 203	334 66	194 17	44	5	83 14	62 8	143	31	211 34
1,000 to \$1,499	70 10	45	12	13	8 -	_	=	=	_	5
2,000 or more	643	501	492	551	478	456	400	462	399	500
Not mortgaged	444	684 44	600	457 24	251 24	374 38	698 104	541 39	201 20	225
100 to \$199	192 221	453 161	483 110	285 130	175 52	299 37	525 62	380 122	138 23	127 61
00 ta \$399	31	19	7	6	-	_	7		20	10
00 or more	211	7 171	171	180	151	158	143	164	145	10 179
USEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED			.,,	100	13.	130	140	104	143	1/9
NONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF OUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
ss than \$20,000	140 31	601 269	358 135	276 99	206 74	309 139	735 393	548 172	184 95	289
25 to 29 percent	28	81 31	71	29 44	26 22	42	76 71	59	13	50 38
33 to 24 percent	5 69	39 167	36 102	17 87	11 73	35 17 69	84	76 75	13 12	43 42
at camputed	34.0	14	7	-	-	7	111	152 14	51	110
Aedion,,000 to \$34,999	405	21.5 697	22.9 585	26.1 331	25.7 257	21.4 265	19.2 377	27.4 493	18.8	31.3 423 171
ss than 20 percent	244 35	346 183	360 134 75	200 55	167 46	173 62	220 86	267 93	55 25 19	171 125
5 ta 29 percent	43 43	80 61	8	48 6	25 11	25 5	40 16	92 41	19	88 29
15 percent or more	40	27	8 -	22	8 -	=	15	=	_	10
Nedian	17.4 383	20.1 461	16.9 368	16.8 273	14.6 119	14.3 143	18.3 219	18.3 159	17.5 70	21.6
25 than 20 percent	266 71	366 63	333 29	239	91 28	135	204 15	144 15	56 14	214 189 17
5 to 29 percent	32 14	25	- 6	23 11 -	=	-	- 13	-	-	8
5 percent ar mare	Ξ	Ė	-	_	-	=	Ξ.	Ξ.	=	Ξ
Nedian	13.1 579	14.5 310	12.7 227	15.0	15.4	10.6	11.0	12.9	11.4	15.2
0,000 or moreess than 20 percent	524	288	227	237 224	42 42	91 91	50 50	87 87	39 39	97 92
0 ta 24 percent 5 ta 29 percent	45	11 . .	Ξ	8 5	-	-	_	Ξ	_	5 -
80 ta 34 percent	4	11	-	-	Ξ	=	_	Ξ	_	_
lat computed	6 11.0	10.1	10.0-	11.2	12.1	10.1	10.0-	10.0-	10.0-	11.4
Specified renter-occupied housing units	204	541	377	168	292	544	1 132	757	514	206
than \$100	-	7	7	_	-	25	_	,-	30	-
0 to \$299	6 46	44 176	61 95	28 17	76	25 83	48 211	14 161	107 63	11
0 ta \$499	63 39	150	111	51	78 111	183 159	373 348	246 242	141 121	42 79
0 ta \$599	44	36	90	44 21	27 —	38 23	94 13	72 13	36	58 10
0 ta \$999000 ar mare	-	<u>.</u>		_	=	_	10	-	Ξ	_
ash rentian (dollars)	6 456	27 443	13 428	7 487	388	33 385	35 379	9 385	16 356	6 454
ISEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS							•	000	030	737
PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 than \$10,000	16	116	72	12	106	132	336	261	265	28
ss than 20 percent	_	Ξ	-	_	-	=	=	- 6	7 39	
5 ta 29 percent	_	=	=	=	- 8	7	16 22	16	25 29	-
5 percent ar more	16	109 7	65 7	5 7	98	105 20	278 20	211 28	158	22
dedian	50.0+ 53	50.0+ 135	50.0 + 95	50.0+ 50	50.0 + 65	50.0+ 169	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
ess than 20 percent	10	_	16	19	8	22	371 48	246 35	149 33	98 11
0 ta 24 percent	9	23 27	24	-	16	18 31	11 90	30 38	11 23	15
O ta 34 percent	4 30	19 59	12 28	19 12	10 31	37 40	70 1 46	65 78	42 40	22 50
at camputed	35.8	33.7	29.1	31.6	34.2	21 30.4	6 32.4	31.5	30.9	35.3
,000 ta \$34,999	75 30	177 62	105 83	67 30	76 47	167 113	324 183	179 65	48 8	65
0 ta 24 percent	13 12	83 27	22	32 5	20 9	26 15	96 28	50 59	16 8	29 10
0 ta 34 percent5 percent ar mare	7	-	Ξ	=	<u> </u>	9	-	5	-	20
of camputededian	6 21.7	5 21.4	17.5	20.5	18.4		17	-	16	
,000 ar mare	60	113 93	105 105	39 39	45	18.3 76	19.0 101	22.4 71	22.5 52	24.6 15
ss than 20 percent	46 14	12	-	-	45	76 -	91 . -	71 -	52 -	15
5 ta 29 percent	-	-	-	-	Ξ	-	10	-	Ξ	_
15 percent ar marelat camputed	-	8	=		-	-	-	Ξ	_	-
Median	12.5	13.1	12.5	13.1	10.9	11.1	10.0-	12.7	13.1	12.5

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Ooto based on somple and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Spokone city, Spokone County—Con.									
Area	Troct 18	Troct 19	Troct 20	Troct 21	Troct 22 (pt.)	Troct 23	Troct 24	Troct 25	Troct 26	Troct 27
Specified owner-occupied housing units	502	784	705	518	-	736	108	686	747	224
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS With a mortgage Less than \$300	272 38	494 44	434 85	299 25	_	392 56	60	345 33	449 79	52
\$300 to \$399 \$400 to \$499	57 71	115 112	85 71 125	66 111	_	78 105	14 24	67 59	93 120	6 5 29
\$500 to \$599 \$600 to \$799	52 41 13	119 72 32	100 30 23	68 22	Ξ	72 59 22	17 5	112 59	73 64	29 12 -
\$800 to \$999 \$1,000 to \$1,499 \$1,500 to \$1,999	-	- -	- -	7	Ξ	- -	=	15 _ _	12 8 -	Ξ
\$2,000 or more Medion (dollors)	438 230	486 290	432 271	458 219	Ξ	437	464	511	431	453
Not mortgoged Less thon \$100 \$100 to \$199	34 136	12 161	34 160	21 21 158	=	344 59 220	48 - 33	341 7 210	298 49 217	1 72 35 120
\$200 to \$299 \$300 to \$399	41 13	100 7	69 8	34 6	Ξ	65 -	15	87 37	24 8	5 12
\$400 to \$499 \$500 or more Medion (dollors)	161	10 _ 186	- 170	139	=	- 167	- 170	- - 179	_ _ 150	- 130
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			,,,,	,		107	170	""	130	130
Less thon \$20,000	248 92	300 90	288 91	281 85	_	303 114	57 21	222 82	295 112	163 52
20 to 24 percent	30 38	51 19	47 31	39 52	Ξ	68 23	14	17 11	37 25	35 6
30 to 34 percent 35 percent or moreNot computed	10 78 —	18 118 4	9 92 18	27 78	=	16 82	22	41 59 12	34 87	37 33
Medion \$20,000 to \$34,999	25.3 14 <u>1</u>	26.8 232	24.7 208	26.6 121	Ξ	22.8 243	27.7 38	27.7 244	24.8 259 153	24.2 31
Less thon 20 percent	67 30 20	137 52 17	127 50 17	65 40 4	Ξ	160 16 22	30 8 -	146 58 20	153 55 36	31
30 to 34 percent	8 16	26	7 7	12	=	39 6	Ξ	5 15	7 8	=
Not computed Medion \$35,000 to \$49,999	20.6 84	18.0 139	16.2 142	19.5	=	15.8 122	12.5 13	16.8 157	18.2 126	10.0-
Less thon 20 percent	75 9	120 11	126 8	63 59 4	=	114 -	13	142 15	111	6
25 to 29 percent 30 to 34 percent 35 percent or more	=	8 - -	8	=	Ξ	8 - -	Ξ	-	7	Ξ
Not computed	11.7	14.2	12.9	11.7	=	11.5	14.1	12.2	11.9	12.5
\$50,000 or more	29 29	113 106 7	67 60 7	53 53	=	68 68	=	63 63	67 67	24 24
25 to 29 percent	_	<u>-</u>	=	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ	_	Ξ	Ξ
35 percent or more Not computed Median	10.0-	10.1	10.0-	11.1	=	11.3	=	10.0-	- 10.0-	10.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units	787	656	1 037	478	90	947	1 015	1 804	1 047	358
Less than \$100 \$100 to \$199 \$200 to \$299	- 6 150	31 195	137 326	41 112	- - 18	10 70 274	39 358 349	43 192 539	- 17 144	8 71 82
\$300 to \$399 \$400 to \$499	301 178	221 115	226 253	174 93 48	32 32	296 191	178 65	434 129	511 211	116
\$500 to \$599 \$600 to \$749 \$750 to \$999	65 50 29	64 12	67 5	48 10	-	62 20	5	115 131 129	101 34 5	Ξ
\$1,000 or more No cosh rent	8	13	23	Ξ	4	24	21	56 36	24	15
Median (dollars)HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS	378	349	315	339	344	324	227	327	365	308
A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 Less thon \$10,000	231	162	481	186	46	380 10	632 52	894 23	327	206
Less thon 20 percent	=	- 12	27 11	13 21	Ξ	7	63 114	23 24 47	- - 7	8 15 30
30 to 34 percent	211	150	13 413 17	146	41 5	6 315 42	36 319 48	32 699	10 292	5 139
Not computed Median \$10,000 to \$19,999	20 50.0+ 265	50.0+ 248	48.9 340	50.0+ 144	50.0 + 19	50.0+ 335	40.0 223	69 50.0+ 485	18 50.0+ 344	9 46.9 105
Less thon 20 percent	11 13	40 56	42 53 77 71	21 14	- - 5	55 25 78	48 52 37	71 116	8 34	7 24 18
25 to 29 percent 30 to 34 percent 35 percent or more	64 42 135	61 43 44	77 71 97	35 26 48	7 7	78 44 126	55 25	101 31 146	98 61 143	23 27
Not computed	35.4	4 27.1	29.9	30.4	33.2	7 30.7	6 26.1	20 27.3	32.6	6 30.1
\$20,000 to \$34,999 Less than 20 percent 20 to 24 percent	191 131 41	172 110 39	154 117 30	98 63 27	17 6 -	213 93 73	114 90 8	367 254 28	260 167 81	32 23 9
25 to 29 percent	11 -	9	_	4 4	7	47 -	10	5 16	12	Ė
35 percent or mare Not computed Medion	8 - 18.1	5 18.1	- 7 17.1	17.2	4 - 26.8	- 20.9	- 6 14.6	57 7 16.3	- 18.6	- 14.4
\$35,000 or more Less thon 20 percent	100 100	74 70	62 54	50 50	8 8	19 19	46 46	58 45	116 98	15 15
20 to 24 percent 25 to 29 percent 30 to 34 percent	=	Ξ	Ξ	=	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ	- -	12 ~ -	=
35 percent or moreNot computed		4	- 8	-	12.5	- -		- 6	6	
Medion	10.2	13.7	10.8	11.6	12.5	12.5	10.0-	10.9	10.9	10.0-

[Oata based on sample and subject ta sampling variobility, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Care	35 Tract 36	
SHACTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS With a mergage 93		
### Ameritage ##	- 113	3 321
100 to 15.00	- 40	182
200 to \$4.99	- 12	-
00 to \$99999999999999999999999999999999999	_ '2	- 56 - 27
300 to \$1,779	- 7	- 27 7 50
300 to \$1,779	_ 21	1 12
Main Collaborary Main Collab	Ξ Ξ	- 18 - 4
Short S100	- - 854	- 4 537
23	- 73 - 13	3 139
10 5399	- 24	3 19 4 53 - 45 3 5
10 mole 10 m	- 23	- 45 3 5
146 164 135 174 202 175	- - 13	- 7
DOTATHY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF DUESHIOD INCOME IN 1989	- 149	
Sa thora 20 percent	70	
10 29 percent	- 78 - 25	31
10 34 percent 25 16 18 -	- 12	2 8 - 12
Computed		- 5
sind 20 percent	_ 41	l 21 - 5
s fibor 20 percent	50.0+	
10 29 percent	Ξ Ξ	- 104 - 78
percent or more		- 18
Computed		-
180 20 160 349.999 6 180 20 160 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	Ξ Ξ	- 8
Simple		15,4 71
10 29 percent	- 7	60
Decented or more		- 5 - 4
1 1 1 1 2 2 2 3 3 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5		
000 ar mare		2
10 24 percent	- 17.5 - 28	
10 29 percent	- 28	52
Percent or more	<u> </u>	8
1 computed		4
162 168 474 795 1 385 96 697 99 99 99 99 99 9	ΞΞ	Ξ.
than \$100	- 16.7 53 2 016	14.0 266
10 5 199		
62 23 108 125 624 8 80 17 17 17 19 19 19 19 19	53 68 32 343	
26 38 122 106 78 14 -	96 855	27
10 \$749	27 488 18 86	53
10 \$799	4 59 49 105	
sh rent	14 –	5
314 486 379 319 292 168 148 168 169	10 12	5
PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989	55 272	
ss than 20 percent		
1 to 24 percent 44 - 6 86 1 1 29 percent 77 19 19 53 13		49
to 29 percent 77 19 19 53 13	71 50 35 18	
to 34 percent 41 33 - 111	35 75	
percent ar mare 22 28 139 174 376 22 163 25	0 67 5 7 707	49
edian 1 47.3 50.0+ 50.0+ 36.4 50.0+ 28.0 21.2 21	51 10	-
000 to \$19,999	26 557	50.0 + 70
	55 115 31 192	_
10 29 percent 7 5 39 56 122 _ 7	2 85	25 12
percent or more 33 18 92 81 114	6 88 2 77	6 27
of computed		29.2
000 to \$34,999 56 59 64 153 300 - 22	1 289	118
16 24 percent 18 24 13 8 24	2 237 - 32	86
to 29 percent = 14 = 45 17 = _	4 8	23
percent or more	5	5 4
camputed	- 12 8 15.4	_
00 or more 8 37 58 34 104 4 20 5	7 243	18.1 29
10 24 percent	3 212 4 31	24
to 29 percent		Ξ.
percent ar more		-
of camputed	 4 11.5	5 15.7

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Doto based on somple and subject to sompling voriability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Spokone city, Spokone County—Con.									
Area	Troct 39	Troct 40	Troct 41	Troct 42	Troct 43	Troct 44	Troct 45	Troct 46	Troct 47	Troct 106 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	248	508	496	1 590	1 136	1 271	1 124	1 427	1 501	1 584
With a mortgage	144 13	318 32	354 16	1 085 15	701	700	794 11	970	1 131	1 449
Less thon \$300	4	43	-	87	51	43 79	66	48 71	81 150	6 59
\$400 to \$499 \$500 to \$599	10 24	46 73	88 71	126 242	62 95	126 192	102 103	131 231	110 190	95 130
\$600 to \$799	21	82 36	71	305 180	151	176	131	303	279	452
51,000 to \$1,499	26	6	48 38 22	115	124 131	70 4	107 157	132 49	155 146	456 226
\$1,500 to \$1,999 \$2,000 or more	25 21	_	22	15	55 23	10	95 22	5	13	20 5
Medion (dollors)	900	560 190	603	647 505	775 435	554	758 330	601	615	793
Not mortgaged	104	_	142	34	7	571 18	5	457 23 222	370 13	135
\$100 to \$199 \$200 to \$299	45 15	88 95	77 45	210 215	131 226	352 174	98 107	222 164	142 191	35 79
300 to \$399	12 25	95 7	-	33 13	37	13	67	27 21	16	21
5400 to \$499	7	Ξ	6 14	_	34	14	26 27	_	8	
Aedion (dollars)	223	205	194	203	232	182	245	192	211	228
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 Less than \$20,000	48	145	45	274	176	355	177	298	304	56
Less thon 20 percent	5	34	24	84	84	147	52	74	72	6
20 to 24 percent	4	7 13	5	34 17	31 5	82 23 29	5 16	33 18	15 15	
30 to 34 percent	13 22	38 53	16	18 121	5 51	29 66	14 86	40 133	38 109	7 32
Not computed	-	_	_	_	_	8	4	_	55	- 11
Median	34.2 91	32.4 80	19.6 154	30.6 350	20.6 262	21.6 382	34.8 264	33.0 446	33.0 404	39.7 246
Less thon 20 percent	91 57 23	58	80 33 26	139 77	184 28	219 71	107 78	185 105	200	72
25 to 29 percent	ຳຳ	9	26 10	58 27	18	46	36	49	404 200 22 78 15	246 72 13 26 70 65
30 to 34 percent	=	6	5	49	23	34 12	14 29	85 22	89	65
Not computed	13.6	13.1	19.4	22.3	14.9	18.1	21.6	21.8	20.5	30.9
\$35,000 to \$49,999	19 12	140 107	119 77	449 332	241 132	303 255	173 105	327 264	299 217	543
Less thon 20 percent	-	33	19	84	91	48	39	49	54	182 199
25 to 29 percent	7	-	7 10	33	18	Ξ	- 8	9	28	141 16
35 percent or more	<u> -</u>	-	16	-	-	-	21	5	-	5
Not computed	19.0	16.0	16.9	15.7	18.3	13.1	17.9	15.9	15.1	22,2
\$50,000 or more	90 70	143 143	178 163	517 464	457 367	231 212	510 438	356 337	494 394	739 598
20 to 24 percent	13	-	5	47 6	60 30	19	26 34	19	67 26	126 10
25 to 29 percent	Ξ	-	4	-	-	_	4	-	7	5
35 percent or more	7	_	_	-	Ξ	Ξ	8 -	-	_	=
Medion Specified renter-occupied housing units	12.9 136	10.0- 1 975	10.8 504	11.2 234	12.9 275	10.0- 548	12.3 256	12.0 923	12.3 734	14.7 150
GROSS RENT										
Less thon \$100 \$100 to \$199	39	173	10 82	20	32 22	15 30	6 7	43 99	- 70	Ξ
\$200 to \$299	31 28	862 632	108 90	19 32	22 14	22 69	44 42	116 153	65 217	
\$300 to \$399 \$400 to \$499	17	166	75	69	54	213	71	380	222	14
\$500 to \$599 \$600 to \$749	21 _	87 21	80 38	47 32	81	144 22	46 24	100 24	101 22	13 77
\$750 to \$999	-	-	13	_	18 17	9	5	-	11	38
\$1,000 or more No cosh rent		34	8	15	15	17	5	. 8	18	-
Medion (dollors) HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS	273	292	344	445	464	459	454	413	402	694
A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000	30	676	189 11	48	78 24	143	31	261 17	157	13
20 to 24 percent	_	13	20	-	13	23	-	44	-	=
25 to 29 percent	Ξ	40 81	42 19	7	10	14 8	12	38 30	34 12	Ξ.
35 percent or more	30	520 22	97	26 15	31	98 —	19	127 5	103	13
Medion	48.3	50.0+	37.1	50.0+	26.0	50.0+ 125	50.0+	34.8 231	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999 Less thon 20 percent	67 36	699 164	102 17	28 -	78 -	-	85 25	31	308 21	13
20 to 24 percent	6	150 168	21 29	10 18	13	12 30	12	36 50	42 43	Ξ
30 to 34 percent	11	97	22 13	=	7	5 71	7 36	27 87	75	_
35 percent or moreNot computed	5 -	104 16	-	_	42 7	7	5	-	116 11	13
Median \$20,000 to \$34,999	19.4 39	25.8 431	27.2 143	26.1 57	42.8 34	36.9 150	32.1 72	29.8 188	32.8 158	49.3 40
Less than 20 percent	29	310	48	32	25	35 82	42 12	61	35	_
20 to 24 percent	10	83	57 31	13	6	23	4	105 22	67 19	5 10
30 to 34 percent	_	28	7	12	Ξ	_	14	_	30	16
35 percent or moreNot computed	-	10	22.1	19.5	3 23.1	10 22.1	18.9	21.6	7	_
Medion \$35,000 or more	18.4	16.7 169	22.1 70	101	85	130	68	243	23.0 111	31.6 84
Less thon 20 percent	=	148 21	62	101	72 8	116 7	68	219 16	103 8	68 16
25 to 29 percent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	=	-
Not computed	-	11.9	8 10.0–	12.7	5 15.2	12.9	15.5	8 13.0	13.2	16.7
/TICUIUII		11.7	. 0.0			,			10.2	10.7

[Oota based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering				Sp	okone city, Spok	one County—Con				
Area	Troct 107 (pt.)	Troct 108 (pt.)	Troct 109 (pt.)	Troct 110 (pt.)	Troct 111	Troct 112.01 (pt.)	Tract 112.02 (pt.)	Troct 113 (pt.)	Troct 122 (pt.)	Troct 134.01 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	130	-	-	-	1 064	5	-	-	106	93
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS With a mortgage	68	-	-	-	914	-	-	_	88	84
Less than \$300 \$300 to \$399	Ξ	-	_	-	16	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ	12 25	
\$400 to \$499 \$500 to \$599	Ξ			_	86 191		_	_	38	(
\$600 to \$799	12	-	-	-	436	-	_	=	6	33
\$800 to \$999 \$1,000 to \$1,499	13 37	Ξ	_	Ξ	150 35	_	Ξ	Ξ	_	2
\$1,500 to \$1,999 \$2,000 or more	_ 6	_	_	_	_		Ξ	_	_	
Medion (dollars)	1 075 6 2	-	-	Ξ	677 150	_ 5	-	-	414	82
Not mortgaged	-	_	Ξ.	-	-	_	Ξ	-	1 8 6	
\$100 to \$199 \$200 to \$299	7 31	Ξ	Ξ	_	86 64	5	_	_	12	
\$300 to \$399 \$400 to \$499	10 14	_			_	_			_	
\$500 or more	_	-	-	-	100	- 175	-	-	-	
Medion (dollars)	281	_	_	-	192	1/3	-	-	121	17.
MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989	13				130	5			A.E.	
Less than \$20,000 Less than 20 percent	13	_	Ξ.	_	30	5	Ξ	Ξ.	45 5	
20 to 24 percent	=	Ξ	_	Ξ	33	=	-	Ξ	Ξ	
30 to 34 percent 35 percent or more	-	_	_	_	8 59	_	_		15 25	
Not computed	14.4	-	-	_	-	10.5	-	-	-	10
Median \$20,000 to \$34,999	14.6 7	Ξ.	-	-	31.3 225	12.5	Ξ	Ξ	36.8 41	12.5
Less thon 20 percent	7	_	Ξ	Ξ.	36 24		Ξ	_	27	-
25 to 29 percent	-	-	_	_	34 70	-	-	-	7 7	
35 percent or more	Ξ	Ξ	=	Ξ.	61	_	Ξ	_	_	
Not computed	22.5	_	Ξ	_	31.3	_	_	_	17.8	17.5
\$35,000 to \$49,999 Less than 20 percent	55 24	_	_	_	348 181		Ξ	_	14 14	24
20 to 24 percent	13	-	-	-	143	_	_	_	-	
25 to 29 percent	12 -	_	_	Ξ	15 9	Ξ	_	_	_	18
35 percent or more	6	Ξ			_	_	Ξ	_	_	
Medion \$50,000 or more	21.3 55	_		_	19.7 361	-	_	-	12.5	31.7
Less thon 20 percent	37	_	_	-	361	_	Ξ	_	6	54 48
20 to 24 percent	18 -	_	Ξ	_	_	_	_	Ξ	_	-
30 to 34 percent	Ξ	_	_		_		Ξ	_	_	_
Not computed	16.0	-	-	-	12.8	-	-	-	-	.,,
Median Specified renter-occupied housing units	-	9	-	_	2 300	42	Ξ	_	10.0 – 39	16.7
GROSS RENT Less thon \$100	_		_		7		_			
\$100 to \$199	=	_	_	Ξ.	85	5	Ξ	_	6	-
\$200 to \$299 \$300 to \$399	Ξ	9	Ξ	Ξ	384 1 072	37	Ξ	_	18 7	
\$400 to \$499 \$500 ta \$599	Ξ	_	_	_	496 98	_	Ξ	_	8	-
\$600 ta \$749	-	-	_	-	43 60	-	-	-	-	-
\$750 to \$999 \$1,000 or more	_	_	_	_	32	Ξ	Ξ	_	Ξ.	_
No cosh rent Medion (dollars)	Ξ	338	_	Ξ	23 349	335	_	_	252	
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS										
A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 Less than \$10,000	_	_	_	_	743	14	_	_	19	_
Less than 20 percent	Ξ	_	_	Ξ	22 6	_	_	_	-	-
25 to 29 percent	_	-	-	-	-	_	Ξ	_	6	_
30 to 34 percent	Ξ	_	Ξ	_	26 665	14	Ξ	_	8 5	
Not computed	Ξ	_	_	Ξ	24 50.0+	50.0+		-	32.2	-
\$10,000 to \$19,999	-	-	-	_	659	17	-	_	15	-
Less thon 20 percent	Ξ	Ξ.	_	-	23 158	8	Ξ	_	_	_
25 to 29 percent	Ξ.	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ	225 97	_	_	_	7 8	
35 percent or mare Not computed	-	_	_	_	156	9	-	_	-	-
Median	-	_	Ξ	-	28.3	35.3	-	-	30.3	
\$20,000 to \$34,999 Less than 20 percent	=	9	Ξ.		607 337	11	-	_	5 5	
20 to 24 percent	-	_	_	Ξ	136 64	11	_	Ξ	-	-
30 ta 34 percent	-	-	-		26 28	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent ar more	=	.7.6	-	_	16		Ξ.	Ξ	_	
Median\$35,000 ar more	_	17.5 -	-	_	19.0 291	22.5	_	_	12.5	
Less thon 20 percent20 ta 24 percent	-	-	-	_	281	_	-	_	-	-
25 to 29 percent	_	-	-	-	10	-	-	Ξ	Ξ.	
30 to 34 percent	_	_	-	_	_	=	Ξ	Ξ	_	-
Nat computed	-	-	-	-	13.0	-	-	_	_	-

[Dota based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Spokone city, Spokane County—Con.				ract or Block Numbering Spokone city, Spokane County—Con. Remainder of Spokone County					n. Remainder of Spokone County							
Area	Troct 134.02 (pt.)	Troct 135 (pt.)	Troct 136 (pt.)	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 22 (pt.)	Troct 38 (pt.)	Troct 101							
Specified owner-occupied housing units	505	-	151	-	-	-	-	-	7	432							
With a mortgage	451	-	136	=	=	-	-	=	7	362							
\$300 to \$399	32 7	-	18	-	-	-	Ξ	=	- - 7):							
\$400 to \$499 \$500 to \$599	45	=	8	=	=	=	=	=	<u>'</u>	64 60 100							
\$600 to \$799 \$800 to \$999	50 183	Ξ.	46 31	=	-	_	_	_	Ξ	7:							
\$1,000 to \$1,499 \$1,500 to \$1,999	94 32	_	14 6	_	-	=	=	_	Ξ	50							
\$2,000 or more Medion (dollors)	8 891	-	753	=	_	_	=	_	- 475	67							
Not mortgaged	54	_	15	-	=	=	-	-	-	7							
Less than \$100 \$100 to \$199	8	=	6	=	=	=	=	=	Ξ	5							
\$200 to \$299 \$300 to \$399	16 30	=	5	=	-	Ξ.	Ξ	=	Ξ								
\$400 to \$499 \$500 or more	_	-	=	_	-	-	-	-	Ξ								
Medion (dollors)HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED	307	-	219	-	-	-	-	-	-	15							
MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 Less than \$20,000	6	_	17	_	_	_	_	_	_	7							
Less thon 20 percent	l	_	6	_	=	_	_	_	_	2							
20 to 24 percent	=	=	=	-	=	-	-	=	=								
30 to 34 percent	=	-	5	-	Ξ.	-	-	=	=	4							
Not computed	6 -	_	19.6	_	_	_	_	_	Ξ	35.							
\$20,000 to \$34,999 Less thon 20 percent	63 24		36 10	_	-	_	_	-	Ξ	8 1 2							
20 to 24 percent	14	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	=	2							
25 to 29 percent	8	-	8	=	-	=	=	=	Ξ	3							
35 percent or moreNot computed	17	_	6	_	_	_	_	_	Ξ								
Medion \$35,000 to \$49,999	27.7 114	_	28.3 26	-	-	_	_	_	7	25. 15							
Less thon 20 percent	47 53	-	13	_	=		=	-	7	9							
20 to 24 percent	3	=	-1	-	-	-	Ξ	=	Ξ	3							
30 to 34 percent	/	_	7	Ξ.	=	_	_	=	Ξ								
Not computed	20.9	=	17.5	_	_	=	_	-	12.5	18.							
\$50,000 or more Less thon 20 percent	322 260	=	72 54	=	-	_	=	-	Ξ	11							
20 to 24 percent	54	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	1							
25 to 29 percent	<u> </u>	=	-	-	=	=	-	=	Ξ.	'							
35 percent or more	_	-	-	_	=	=	_	-	_								
Medion Specified renter-occupied housing units	14.5 106	-	17.5 27	Ξ	Ξ	=	Ξ	67	_	14. 9							
GROSS RENT Less than \$100	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_								
\$100 to \$199 \$200 to \$299	_	_	_	-	-	-	-	23	Ξ	1							
\$300 to \$399	7	-	14	-	_	=	-	44	-	ż							
\$400 to \$499\$500 to \$599	62 20	Ξ	9	=	-	=	=	=	=	3							
\$600 to \$749 \$750 to \$999	10	-	4	Ξ.	=	=	_	=	Ξ								
\$1,000 or more No cosh rent	_	_	-	-	_	_	-	_	_								
Medion (dollors)	458	-	373	-	-	-	-	329	-	41							
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989																	
Less thon \$10,000	7		9	-		_	_	27	Ξ	2							
Less than 20 percent	_	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-								
25 to 29 percent	Ι Ξ	Ξ	_	=	=	=	_	-	Ξ								
35 percent or more	7 -	-	9	Ξ		-	_	27	Ξ	2							
Medion \$10,000 to \$19,999	50.0+ 20	=	50.0+ 12	-	-	-	-	50.0+ 24	_	50.0 1							
Less thon 20 percent		-	8	-	-	-	-	7	-	•							
20 to 24 percent	I =	_	-	=	-	=	=	<u>-</u>	Ξ	1							
30 to 34 percent	13	_	4	=	=	_	=	17 -	Ξ								
Not computed	36.2	Ξ	23.8	_	_	_	_	31.5	Ξ	26.							
\$20,000 to \$34,999	69 32		=	_			_	6	Ξ	4							
Less than 20 percent	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2							
25 to 29 percent	_	=	-	-	-	-	-	=	-								
35 percent or more Not computed	7 -	_	_		Ξ	Ξ	Ξ	_	-								
Medion	20.4	=	- 6	_	=	-	-	12.5 10	-	22. 1							
Less thon 20 percent	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	iŏ	-	i							
20 to 24 percent	10	-	_	_	-	-	-	-	-								
30 ta 34 percent	-	=	=	-	=	-	-	-	Ξ								
Not computed	27.5	-	10.0-	-	-	-	-	10.8	-	12.							

[Data based an sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. Far definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Remainder of Spakane County—Can.									
Area	Tract 102	Tract 103.01	Troct 103.98	Tract 104.01	Tract 104.02	Tract 105.01	Tract 105.98	Tract 106 (pt.)	Tract 107 (pt.)	Tract 108 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS	576	520	692	146	389	1 454	1 427	174	102	676
With a mortgage	408	315	522	108	299	1 252	1 251	154	73	487
Less than \$300	13	35 61	10 32	13	22	33	13 60	6 9	14	17 78
\$400 to \$499 \$500 to \$599	9 43	67 61	17 51	34 33 17	53 9	155 85	73 133	22 32	18	70 33
\$600 to \$799	156	69	148	17	99	407	419	19		147
\$800 ta \$999 \$1,000 ta \$1,499	136 40	14 8	165 69	5 -	76 36	342 144	306 193	32 34	15 22	105 37
\$1,500 ta \$1,999 \$2,000 or more	11	Ξ	23 7		4	60 19	48	_	4	-
Median (dallars)	778	492	802	503	735	780	769	719	825	663
Not mortgaged	168 21	205 18	170	38 2	90	202	176 11	20	29	189 7
\$100 ta \$199 \$200 ta \$299	86	129 50	59 81	28 7	29 50	39 83	16 100	14	10	100
\$300 to \$399	21	8	12 13	ì	11	58	37	-	14	16
6400 to \$4996500 ar more		_	5	Ξ.	=	13 9	6	6 -	5	_
Median (dallars)	183	173	228	168	229	254	248	267	332	189
MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 Less than \$20,000	92	198	90	52	29	120	128	13	6	134
Less thon 20 percent	46	68	33	15	4	23	22	-	_	45
20 to 24 percent	5 8	20 28	21 8	8 6	_	15 7	10	6	6	15 15
30 ta 34 percent	33	26 52	2 26	5 18	25	22 53	12 70	- 7	-	8 39
Nat camputed	-	4	-	-	_	_	14	-		12
Median \$20,000 ta \$34,999	20.0 168	26.6 159	22.9 169	27.5 58	39.4 107	33.4 246	38.4 329	50.0+ 40	22.5 25	25.3 159
Less than 20 percent	77	96 30	54 7	26 12	34 28	88 43	95 52	24 5	20 5	98 19
25 to 29 percent	5	30	52	13	10	31	65	6	_	18
30 ta 34 percent	17 61	3	20 36	4 3	35	29 55	53 64	5	_	13 11
Nat camputed	24.4	15.9	27.3	21.3	23.5	24.1	26.3	18.8	17.1	17.6
\$35,000 ta \$49,999	126	100	210	22	106	350	326	77	21	179
Less than 20 percent20 to 24 percent	58 40	80 14	67 72	16 6	45 23 17	137 118	146 87	44 8	11 5	119 27
25 ta 29 percent	20	6	57 7	Ξ	17 10	83	60 19	25	_	15
35 percent ar mare	8	-	7	_	iĭ	12	14	_	5 -	12 6
Nat camputed	20.6	13.9	22.6	13.9	21,7	21.6	21.0	18.9	19.6	17.2
\$50,000 or mare	190 143	63 63	223 177	14 14	147 131	738 548	644 492	44 30	50	204
20 ta 24 percent	36	-	34	-	12	99	97	14	38 12	181 23
25 ta 29 percent	7 -	Ξ	5 7	_	4	63	37		_	-
35 percent ar mare Nat camputed	4	Ξ	Ξ	_	_	28	18	-	-	-
Median	16.9	11.1	13.7	10.0	10.0-	15.6	15.8	16.0	10.0-	10.0-
Specified renter-occupied housing units GROSS RENT	133	325	249	410	147	342	124	40	16	691
Less than \$100	-	17	- 8	2		-	-	-	_	13
\$100 ta \$199 \$200 ta \$299	16	57 72	51	4 74	10 19	- 6	Ξ	_		49 110
\$300 ta \$399 \$400 ta \$499	55 22	108 30	69 63	189 99	44 26	70 180	39 37	6	7	244
5500 ta \$599	28	23	63 20	33	12	-	6	!!	9	137 66 28
\$600 ta \$749 \$750 ta \$999	_	Ξ	16 -	Ξ	14	51 21	17 16	11	_	28 27
51,000 ar mare	12	18	22	9	22	8	5	12	-	11
Median (dallars)	389	307	22 372	354	324	435	446	536	506	6 356
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000	34	146	60	104	25	21	7	_	_	205
Less than 20 percent	_	11 13	- 8	_	-	_	Ξ		-	13
25 ta 29 percent	-	11	-	3	-	-	_	Ξ	Ξ.	32
30 ta 34 percent	22	15 83	39	4 97	25	12	7	Ξ	Ξ	7 134
Nat camputed Median	12 50.0+	13 42.9	13 46.0	50.0+	50.0+	9 50.0+	50.0+	_	-	14 50.0+
\$10,000 ta \$19,999	41	91 13	77 14	159	42	163	13	18	9	223
Less than 20 percent	5	29	12	10 27	15	14	Ξ	_	_	13 86
25 ta 29 percent	_	8	7 19	34 26	9	46 39	~	6	- 9	86 55 22
35 percent ar mare	25	26	25	62	18	64	13		-	47
Nat camputed Median \$20,000 ta \$34,999	41.8	12 24.6	31.4	31.6	28.3	32.8	39.1	12 27.5	32.5	26.1
\$20,000 ta \$34,999 Less than 20 percent	38 19	53 35	74 34	114 61	52 26	67 42	59 36	11	7	152
20 ta 24 percent	12	15	21	40	4	13	-	.=	_	86 33 28
25 ta 29 percent		3 -	10	6 1	-	- 6	6 14	11	-	28
35 percent ar mare Nat camputed	_	-	- 9	6	_ 22	- 6	3	-	-	5
Median	20.0	18.0	19.5	18.8	16.6	18.1	18.8	27.5	17.5	19.2
\$35,000 ar mare Less than 20 percent	20 20	35 35	38 38	33 30	28 28	91 76	45 29	11	-	111 89
20 ta 24 percent 25 ta 29 percent	-	-	-	-		8 7	12	11	-	-
30 ta 34 percent	_	-	=	_	=	-	-	Ξ	-	11
35 percent ar mareNat camputed	_	-	=	3	-	_	_	-	-	11
Median	12.5	10.0-	15.0	12.2	13.2	12.8	17.6	22.5	_	14.4

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering				Remainde	r of Spokane County	—Con.			
Area	Troct 109 (pt.)	Tract 110 (pt.)	Tract 112.01 (pt.)	Tract 112.02 (pt.)	Troct 113 (pt.)	Tract 114	Tract 115	Tract 116	Tract 117
Specified owner-occupied housing units SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS	669	982	344	483	928	965	820	459	894
With a mortgage	476 32	729 83	164 28	328 28	657 35 65	822 37 7 5	506 42	256 24	623 26
\$300 to \$399	65	113 107	6 56	18 45 57	40	160	88 119	51 55	83 1 7 5
\$500 to \$599	82 171	173 227	56 23 34 12	57 127	57 109	124 272	99 123	59 51	143 148
\$800 to \$999 \$1,000 to \$1,499	79	15 11	12 5	42 11	110 178	131 23	19 16	11 4	35 13
\$1,500 to \$1,999	Ξ.	=	Ē	<u> </u>	56	=	=	Ĭ	-
Median (dollars)	623 193	546 253	490 180	627 155	831 271	610 143	504 314	496	515
Not mortgaged	_	10	14	24 73	6	7	17	203 12	271 20
\$100 to \$199 \$200 to \$299	80 105	151 86	104 62	47	116 115	75 55	244 53	133 54	196 55
\$300 to \$399 \$400 to \$499	8 -	6 -	Ξ	5	15 5	6 -	-	4 -	Ξ
\$500 or more	211	186	173	178	14 209	188	162	169	159
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 Less than \$20,000	129	203	153	93	116	125	233	154	256
Less than 20 percent	13	61 28	39 20	42 8	59 11	20 14	104 19	60 16	92 19
20 to 24 percent	13	5	30	9	-	16	35	21	_
30 to 34 percent35 percent or more	13 77	11 98	56	34	41	24 51	16 59	9 48	35 86 24
Not computed	13 41.8	33.4	27. <u>2</u>	22.8	5 19.5	32.6	23.3	25.2	30.7
\$20,000 to \$34,999 Less thon 20 percent	169 95 30	336 183	147 98 25	107 35 13	207 152	320 121	256 134 79	162 109	258 148
20 to 24 percent	30	46 63	25 12	21	18 7	72 68	31	22 14	148 30 42
30 to 34 percent	7 6	63 28 16	12	23 15	5 25	44 15	12	13 4	31 7
Not computed	14.1	18.7	14.3	26.3	12.4	22.7	19.3	12.8	18.5
\$35,000 to \$49,999 Less than 20 percent	211 164	250 175	31 25	163 115	212 117	301 174	243 213 22	80 66	250 231
20 to 24 percent	41	70	6	40 8	44 37	62 56	22	12	12
25 to 29 percent		- 5	=	-	6 8	39	- 8	-	7
35 percent or more		-		-	_	-	-	-	
Median \$50,000 or more	13.3 160	16.3 193	16.8 13	15.6 120	18.2 393	18.5 219	11.2 88	13.8 63	14.8 130
Less than 20 percent	155	193	13	114	269 78	214 5	80 8	58 4	130
25 to 29 percent 30 to 34 percent		Ξ	Ξ	-	18 6	Ξ	=	ī	_
35 percent or moreNot computed	_	Ξ	_	_	22	Ξ	-	=	_
Median Specified renter-occupied housing units	12.9 182	10.0- 302	14.6 135	11.5 183	15.7 192	13.3 396	11.7 256	10.9 189	12.2 1 361
GROSS RENT									
Less than \$100	Ξ.	-	13	_ 54	-	43	7	7	11 120
\$200 to \$299 \$300 to \$399	15	59 119	41 49	67	32	66 136	44 96	47 43	153 457
\$400 to \$499 \$500 to \$599	111	57 29 28	24 8	35	44 15	85 38	45 52	47 34	399 151
\$600 to \$749 \$750 to \$999	36	28 4	Ξ.	8 -	47 7	6 14	-	3 2	34 16
\$1,000 or more No cash rent	l	-	_	19	15 23	- 8	7	- 6	20
Median (dollars)	453	367	354	354	498	366	373	389	383
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$10,000 Less than 20 percent	32	51	32	53	35	117	52 5	49	367 5
20 to 24 percent	_	Ξ	Ξ		Ξ	8	Ė		31 74
25 to 29 percent	-	-	32	45	25	47 45	- 47	4	7
35 percent or mareNot computed	32	51	-	8	10	9	_	35 10	209 41
Medion \$10,000 to \$19,999	50.0 +	49.8 93	45.4 65	50.0 + 76	50.0+ 22	34.0 92	46.6 85	50.0+ 57	50.0 366
Less than 20 percent	_	6 33 37	32	_	_	19	5 15	6	17 93
25 to 29 percent	5	-	16 17	7 25	Ξ	38 18	25 10	22 8	93 64 55
35 percent or more Not computed	14	17	_	44	17 5	17	30	18	130
Median	44.1 74	26.0 74	25.2 23	40.0 32	50.0+ 57	28.6 113	29.5 97	29.4 56	30.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999 Less than 20 percent	21 38	33 34	15	21	24	70 23	76 21	26 22	406 252 115
20 to 24 percent	8	5 2	-	-	17	12	-	6 2	_
30 to 34 percent	7 -	_	Ξ	.	=	=	=	Ξ	25 8
Not computed	22.1	20.6	18.8	11 12.5	20.3	18.1	16.5	20.5	6 18.0
\$35,000 or mare	57	84 70	15 15	22 22	78 64	74 74	22 15	27 27	222 209
20 to 24 percent	11	8 -	=	_	14	-	=	-	10
25 to 29 percent	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or moreNot computed	-	6	12.5	10.0	13.5	12.7	7 10.0 -	12.2	3
Median	1 13.8	14.0	12.5	10.0	13.3	12.7	10.0-	12.2	12.6

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Dato bosed on somple and subject to sampling variobility, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Remoinder of Spokone County—Con.									
Area	Troct 120	Troct 121	Troct 122 (pt.)	Troct 123	Troct 124 (pt.)	Troct 125	Troct 128.02 (pt.)	Troct 129.01	Troct 129.02	
Specified owner-occupied housing units	957	552	144	806	1 510	362	225	716	1 146	
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS With a mortgage	543 61	298 15	73	505 56	1 335	269 13	170	552	981	
\$300 to \$499	45 137	56 84	31 22	86 124	33 51	24 37		13 74	5 59	
\$500 to \$599	131	63 53	14	86 86	110 270	72 64	20 10 67	89 105	60 183	
\$800 to \$777	49	14 13		37 30	396 359	53	62 11	196 64	438 189	
\$1,500 to \$1,999 \$2,000 or more	=	-	Ξ	-	66 50	6	'-	11	47 -	
Medion (dollors)	521 414	494 254	399 71	487 301	889 175	589 93	771	595	677	
Less thon \$100	8 278	199	55	41 202	173	12 39	55 - 5	164	165	
\$200 to \$299\$300 to \$399	102 21	55	10	54	101 38	42	38 12	112 39	86 57	
\$400 to \$499 \$500 or more	5	_	-	4	17	Ξ	-	6 7	11	
Median (dollars)	176	166	170	139	273	188	252	183	189	
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 Less than \$20,000	280	178	62	311	90	105	26	108	155	
Less thon 20 percent	103 30	86	18	164 17	19	34 11	- 6	22 13	54 18	
25 to 29 percent	12 19	39 8	8	26 15	1Í 11	18	6	18 18	5	
35 percent or more Not computed	92 24	37	36	65 24	40	42	10	37	78	
Medion	24.2 313	21.9 150	47.1 53	18.1 204	32.7 203	27.1 112	29.2 41	30.3 203	35.1 302	
Less than 20 percent	185 49	93 19	38 15	144 13	52 8	50 23	16	126	77 100	
25 to 29 percent	23 24	32 6	_	30 8	42 42	10 22	6	18 23 13	43 41	
35 percent or more Not computed	32	=	-	9	59	7 -	10	23	41	
Medion	17.0 161	17.6 123	12.2 21	11.8 153	29.9 298	21.3 83	28.8 89	17.4 196	23.7 363	
Less than 20 percent	131 25	109	21	107 29	109 93	46 26	32 35	162 23	160 144	
25 to 29 percent	5 -	8 –	_	12	63 19	11	22	6	39 20	
35 percent or moreNot computed	Ξ	6 -		5 –	14		_	5 -	=	
Medion	12.9 203	12.6 101	12.5 8	16.4 138	22.2 919	19.2 62	21.8 69	16.7 209	20.7 326	
Less thon 20 percent	197 6	88 13	8 –	131 7	667 191	56	59 10	204 5	290 36	
25 to 29 percent	Ξ	_	_	_	47 14	6	_			
35 percent or moreNot computed		Ξ.		_	Ξ	_	_	_	_	
Medion Specified renter-occupied housing units	10.0– 503	10.0 – 474	12.5 123	11.5 1 012	16.7 140	15.0 480	10.5 95	13.0 246	15.1 410	
GROSS RENT Less than \$100	_	_	_	18	_	_	_	_		
\$100 to \$199 \$200 to \$299	5 93	8 102	35 49	31 178	12 30	7 73	- 7	6	38	
\$300 to \$399 \$400 to \$499	194 109	209 98	24 15	346 310	5	181 102	6 34	64 65	128 90	
\$500 to \$599 \$600 to \$749	60 25	31 19	=	104	32 22 16	87 23	26 22	79 20	109 34	
\$750 to \$999 \$1,000 or more	5		-	_ 7	11 12		-	-	11	
No cash rent Median (dallars)	12 356	7 363	278	18 360	443	7 383	501	467	451	
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS							30.	407	731	
A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 Less thon \$10,000	155	76	54	223	24	106	-	28	69	
Less than 20 percent	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ	20 5	-	=	Ξ	-	_	
25 to 29 percent	5	-	19	13	. .	- -	_	_	_	
35 percent or more	139	76	35	179	24	99 7	_	28	62 7	
Medion \$10,000 to \$19,999	50.0+ 148	50.0+ 207	37.5 31	50.0+ 366	50.0 15	50.0+ 198	31	50.0+ 40	50.0+ 63	
Less than 20 percent	15 35	57	26 -	58 99	_	7 41	7	13	6 14	
25 to 29 percent	16 33	47 11	5	66 47	Æ	21 43	13	6 -	22	
35 percent or mare	46 3	85 7	-	84 12	15	86	11	21 -	21	
Median	31.0 149	29.6 125 69	18.0 28	26.5 253	50.0+ 27	33.5 140	33.3 43	35.5 147	32.6 182	
Less than 20 percent 20 to 24 percent 25 to 29 percent	66 68	43	28 -	112 95	18	83 45	14	57 69	75 81	
25 to 29 percent 30 to 34 percent	6 - 5	13	-	46 -	9 -	6 6	15 7	21	18	
35 percent or more Not computed Median	20.5	19.1	15.3	20.8	10.1	- - 17.0	-	-	8	
## Neolon	20.5 51 51	66	15.3 10 10	20.8 170	18.1 74	17.8 36	25.2 21	21.2 31	21.0 96	
20 to 24 percent	-	66	-	170 -	62	36	21 -	31 -	67 18	
25 to 29 percent 30 to 34 percent 35 percent ar more	Ξ.	Ξ	=	-	12	_	-	Ξ	11	
Not computed	- 12.1	-	10.0	10.0	-	-	-		Ξ	
Median	12.1	12.6	10.0–	12.9	11.7	12.6	16.5	14.4	16.8	

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Oata based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Remainder of Spokane County—Con.								
Area	Tract 130	Troct 131	Tract 132.01	Tract 132.02	Troct 133	Tract 134.01 (pt.)	Tract 134.02 (pt.)	Tract 135 (pt.)	Tract 136 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	463	942	1 340	520	268	578	1 139	440	160
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS With o mortgage Less than \$300	410	718 50	1 1 92 28	434	198 10	486	973	377	103
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	5 43	57 142	121 181	15 35	10 24	5 50	71 78	36 13	14
\$500 to \$599 \$600 to \$799	65 132	145 226	260 462	24 118	18 57	53 147	65 230	40 112	19 9 47
\$800 to \$999 \$1,000 to \$1,499	76 85	75 23	106 34	98 78	31 27	99 115	198 170	51 94	10 4
\$1,500 ta \$1,999 \$2,000 ar more	4		-	21 45	21	17	123 38	19 12	-
Median (dallars)Not mortgaged	728 53	571 224 27	602 148	842 86	712 70	790 92 9	841 166	781 63	625 57
Less thon \$100 \$100 to \$199 \$200 to \$299	32 16	157 40	87 61	20 50	38 28	33 30	74 74	6 39	33 20
\$300 to \$399 \$400 to \$499	5 -	Ξ	-	16	4	14	9	18	4
\$500 ar mare Median (dollars)	186	153	192	246	194	6 217	9 208	247	186
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$20,000	48 7	246 81	277 65	53 7	51 5	44 20	97 24	26	22 12
20 ta 24 percent 25 ta 29 percent 30 to 34 percent	I	26 21 14	16 51 7	8	13 - 7	- 6	12	14 - 3	10
35 percent or moreNot computed	41	101	138	38	26	18	45 9	9	Ξ
Median	50.0+ 68	28.5 303 121	34.6 387	43.0 122	40.5 67	31.7 105	35.6 142	24.6 40	19.0 65
Less than 20 percent	33 23	57	77 106	48 6	29 11	31 7	57 37	29	65 35 7
25 ta 29 percent	7 5	42 66 17	119 60 25	28 6 34	9 7 11	39 11 17	14 15 19	11	8 6
35 percent or more Not camputed Median	20.2	22.7	25.4	26.3	22.0	26.9	21.9	15.9	9 - 18.8
\$35,000 ta \$49,999 Less than 20 percent	97 34	220 147	417 267	94 45	66 32 17	115 16	275 139	128 49	32 24
20 ta 24 percent	36	48 25	123 27	5 29	17	52 16	82 32	45 17	8 -
30 ta 34 percent 35 percent or mare	20 –	_	=	9 6	-	18 13	15 7	7 10	Ξ
Nat computed	22.0 250	16.6 173	18.4 259	22.0 251	20.3	24.0 314	19.9 625	21.7 246	10.0 - 41
\$50,000 or more Less than 20 percent 20 to 24 percent	215 26	155 18	210 40	184 34	65 5	262 30	507 69	197 44	37 4
25 to 29 percent	5 4	-	9	17 8	7 -	17 5	17 8	5 _	=
35 percent ar mare		-	-	8 -	7	-	24	- -	-
Specified renter-occupied housing units	13.8 411	12.8 369	14.8 246	16.0 204	12.9 36	12.8 36	15.8 251	14.5 138	15.7 333
GROSS RENT Less than \$100 \$100 ta \$199	- 6	- 8	=	_	-	-	33	-	6
\$200 to \$299	41 249	53 128	28 37	20 31	9	- 6	41 45	26 38	28 67
\$400 ta \$499 \$500 ta \$599	103 12	92 37	100 60	33 66	9	14	23 54	31 17	38 28
\$600 to \$749 \$750 to \$999	_	31	13	39	7	5	44 9	_	8 -
\$1,000 ar mare	365	20 385	8 424	9 6 551	7 465	5 5 568	2 476	26 366	158 388
Median (dallars)	365	363	727	331	403	300	4,0	300	300
A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 Less than \$10,000	154	104	52	12	7	3 _	67	14	-
Less than 20 percent	=	Ξ	Ξ	=	Ξ	Ξ.	33	=	Ξ
30 to 34 percent	154	8 92	- 52	12	Ξ	Ξ	34	14	_
Nat camputed	50.0+	4 50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	7	3 -	35.3	37 <u>.5</u>	-
\$10,000 ta \$19,999 Less than 20 percent	122 15	87 16	102	46	16	6 -	45	57	147
20 ta 24 percent	16 20 21	14 21	8 20 44	21 7 	- - 9	6	9 - 14	12 17	13 25 7
30 to 34 percent 35 percent ar mare Nat camputed	50	33	30	18	7	=	22	14 14	6 96
Median	32.4 86	32.9 122	32.6 68	26.4 30	32.5	27.5 7	34.8 55	32.8 40	27.5 137
Less than 20 percent	52 28	51 40	28 22	18 6	9	7	35	21 19	62 19
25 to 29 percent	6 -	15 12	10	=	=	=	11 - 9	Ξ	Ξ.
35 percent ar mare Not camputed	18.7	- 4 21.0	8 20.5	6 14.6	22.5	22.5	17.9	- 19.8	- 56 17.4
Median \$35,000 ar mare Less than 20 percent	49 49	56 47	24 24 24	116 107	4 -	20 18	84 67	27 15	49 43
20 to 24 percent		-	=	-	4	=	15	-	- - -
30 ta 34 percent	-	=	=	9	Ξ.	-	=	-	-
Nat´camputed Median	12.2	9 12.7	16.3	14.5	27.5	15.9	14.2	12 13.8	11.0

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Octo bosed on somple and subject to sompling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering				Remoinder of Spokor	ne County—Con.			
Area	Troct 137	Troct 138	Troct 139	Troct 140.01	Troct 140.02	Troct 141	Troct 142	Tract 143
Specified owner-occupied housing units SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS	122	-	437	155	726	482	118	410
With a mortgage	49	-	338 20	103	599	363	70	200
Less than \$300\$300 to \$399	=	Ξ	30	10 12	27 110	22 35 27		18 38
\$400 to \$499 \$500 to \$599	5	Ξ	37 92	5 20	88 72	37	19 10	42 34
\$600 to \$799	20 10	Ξ	106 31	36 20	182 74	140 61	18 16	45 15
\$800 to \$999 \$1,000 to \$1,499 \$1,500 to \$1,999	9	=	18 4	_	46	41	7	4
\$2,000 or more Wedion (dollors)	- 777	_	592	617	603	647	643	2
Not mortgoged	73	-	99 5	52	127	119	48	504 210
\$100 to \$199	40 29	Ξ	59	25	82	62	8 23	32 112
200 to \$299	-	Ξ	29 -	22 5	34 11	50 7	17 -	60 6
400 to \$499		=	6	.=	_	Ξ	Ξ	_
Medion (dollors)	182	-	183	203	187	197	165	164
MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less thon \$20,000	9 6	_	51 13	28 6	131 35	79 38	24 21	152 87
20 to 24 percent 25 to 29 percent	3 -	Ξ	23 8	10	22 10	16	Ξ	19 12
30 to 34 percent	=	=	7	12	15 49	25	3	6 26
Not computed Medion	13.8	Ξ	22.7	29.0	29.2	25.5	-	2
20,000 to \$34,999	49 27	-	210	43	181	81	13.1 21	18.1 137
Less thon 20 percent	-	Ξ	76 46	30 =	80 17	16 23 23	6	91 22
25 to 29 percent	10	Ξ	37 23	7 6	52 12	4	6 -	11 5
35 percent or moreNot computed	5 -	Ξ	28	Ξ	20	15	_	8
Medion	10.0– 34	Ξ	23.2 127	13.9 48	23.1 150	25.3 132	22.5 36	16.0 50
Less than 20 percent	34		94 22	42	94 51	92 29	36 20 9	48
25 to 29 percent	-	-	7	=	5	11	-	=
30 to 34 percent 35 percent or more	_	=	_	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ	7	2
Not computed	10.0-	Ξ	15.8	16.1	17.8	16.6	14.0	13.0
Less thon 20 percent	30 30	Ξ	49 41	36 29	264 224	190 161	37 37	71 62
20 to 24 percent	Ξ	Ξ	8 —	7	28 12	29	=	5
30 to 34 percent 35 percent or more	-	_	_		Ξ	Ξ	-	-
Not computed	10.0-	Ī	15.7	11.4	11.5	11.2	-	2
Specified renter-occupied housing units	343	1 116	428	586	1 051	200	12.4 72	12.3 177
GROSS RENT Less thon \$100	-	-	16	8	8	_	_	4
3100 to \$199	46 83	- 35	45 51	74 260	120 275 373	15 20	Ξ	4 49
300 to \$399	64 31	154 116	130 91	149 50	373 125	52 86	27 22	72 20
500 to \$599600 to \$749	25	29 19	27 15	11 31	79 33	8	6	6
5750 to \$999	-	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		3	-	Ξ	4	3
61,000 or more	94	756 395	53	L.E	38	19	_ 6	19
Median (dollors)	269	395	336	284	329	403	414	321
A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 Less than \$10,000	87	12	139	325	407	50		
Less than 20 percent	-	-	10	16	496	53 -	Ξ	32
20 to 24 percent	29	Ξ	19 12	12	24 22	_	Ξ	_
30 to 34 percent	5 37	-	53	13 243	15 399	33	Ξ	22
Not computed	16 42.1	6 45.0	45 50.0+	35 50.0+	36 50.0+	20 50.0+	Ξ	10 50.0+
10,000 to \$19,999	130 10	401	99 42	166 29	262 46	50	12	59
20 to 24 percent	22 19	20 37	17 28	36 27	37	10	Ξ	19
30 to 34 percent	_	15	6	35	25 32	13 21	Ξ	15 11
35 percent or more	24 55	17 312	- 6	39	94 28	-	6	2 6
Medion	26.4 80	28.3 502	21.3 142	28.3 51	31.4 201	29.6 59	45.0 48	25.5 64
Less than 20 percent	52	121 46	62 35	31 12	107 49	51	13 28	50 4
25 to 29 percent	5 -	Ξ	32	8 -	34 11	_	7	3
35 percent or moreNot computed	23	335	13	=	'-	-	= =	3
Medion	14.1	17.7	20.4	18.9	19.5	8 17.5	22.0	15.2
35,000 or more	46 46	201 98	48 45	44 41	92 82	38 38	12 8	22 21
20 to 24 percent		Ξ	-	3 -	Ξ	Ξ	-4	-
30 to 34 percent 35 percent or more	Ξ	-	-	-	-	-		-
Not computed	12.7	103 12.7	3 11.5	12.8	10 12.0	10.5	12.0	10.0
	12.7	12.7	11.3	12.0	12.0	10.5	13.8	10.0-

Table 34. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering		Spokone County			Spokone city, Spokone County			
Area	Spokone, WA MSA	Totol	Opportunity CDP	Spokone city	Troct 14	Troct 15	Troct 24	Tract 25
Occupied housing units	136 283	136 283	8 503	71 573	2 432	1 974	1 060	2 418
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
1989 to Morch 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1960 to 1969 1950 to 1959 1940 to 1949 1939 or eorlier	7 369 10 542 35 132 14 802 24 503 14 643	1 400 7 369 10 542 35 132 14 802 24 503 14 643 27 892	49 358 559 3 105 1 442 2 165 430 395	552 2 635 3 868 11 669 5 805 14 493 9 999 22 552	9 	- 8 48 229 75 507 491 616	12 28 310 54 62 79 515	25 60 572 115 265 200 1 181
BEDROOMS								
No bedroom	39 971 44 255	2 856 17 384 39 971 44 255 24 285 7 532	47 931 1 978 3 123 1 875 549	2 351 11 724 23 091 20 847 10 642 2 918	28 445 1 055 603 279 22	10 179 789 675 231 90	97 653 166 95 49	235 789 669 396 219
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Complete kirchen focilities Source of woter, public system or private company Sewage disposol, public sewer Locking complete plumbing focilities Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units	89 199 646 198	135 482 122 928 89 199 646 198 448	8 475 8 493 2 917 14 - 14	70 945 71 384 70 089 496 77 419	2 405 2 432 2 413 25 18 7	1 974 1 974 1 957 - - -	1 047 1 048 1 040 19 - 19	2 395 2 418 2 411 - -
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
Utility gos	45 787 1 140 58 443 17 430 13 229 254	45 787 1 140 58 443 17 430 13 229 254	2 684 44 4 257 1 026 492	31 157 660 25 160 10 732 3 674 190	1 105 36 742 435 114	1 048 22 488 339 65 12	414 7 549 43 35 12	864 18 1 255 201 69 11
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None	12 477 44 093 51 647 28 066 1.8	12 477 44 093 51 647 28 066 1.8	434 2 445 3 720 1 904 1.9	9 702 27 206 24 411 10 254 1.5	346 1 137 644 305 1.4	282 661 686 345 1.6	447 444 108 61 .8	686 949 536 247 1.2
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Owner-occupied housing units	21 718 13 186 22 307 21 641 48 132 24 840 16 027	88 151 9 299 21 718 13 186 22 307 21 641 48 132 24 840 16 027 3 970 2 521 774	5 469 476 1 285 790 1 599 1 319 3 034 1 467 1 123 267 137 40	41 675 4 297 9 820 5 349 9 082 13 127 29 898 15 570 9 453 2 593 1 728 554	1 385 134 247 151 310 543 1 047 505 332 56 110 24	1 282 160 252 183 248 439 692 352 191 93 47	128 44 11 21 52 932 453 212 120 87 60	784 89 136 81 172 306 1 634 902 531 122 46 33
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS								
No telephone in unit Householder 65 years ond over Owner-occupied housing units Locking complete plumbing fooilities No telephone in unit No vehicle ovoiloble Complete plumbing fooilities 1.00 or less persons per room 1.01 or more persons per room Locking complete plumbing fooilities	30 917 23 256 133 675 6 648 135 637 132 892 2 745 646 604	4 633 30 917 23 256 133 675 6 648 135 637 132 892 2 745 646 646	97 1 777 1 268 - - 262 8 489 8 366 123 14	3 273 18 979 13 478 121 557 5 082 71 077 69 585 1 492 496 461	92 801 646 16 233 2 407 2 326 81 25	69 459 405 8 162 1 974 1 885 89	139 347 52 13 20 197 1 041 1 014 27 19	77 698 239 21 368 2 418 2 384 34
1,01 or more persons per room Mean household income in 1989: Owner-occupied housing units (dollors) Renter-occupied housing units (dollors) Household income in 1989 below poverty level Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units	38 809 19 597 18 831 5 768	38 809 19 597 18 831 5 768 13 063	40 784 22 076 805 249 556	36 226 17 968 12 159 2 892 9 267	10 22 819 18 425 373 125 248	26 933 16 406 353 126 227	22 205 11 473 437 10 427	29 536 14 316 680 87 593

Table 34. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementory threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering	ensus Tract or Block Numbering Spokone city, Spokone County—Con.					Remainder of Spokone County	
Area	Troct 26	Troct 30	Troct 31	Troct 36	Troct 111	Troct 138	Troct 140.02
Occupied housing units	1 720	800	1 575	2 004	3 391	966	1 748
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT							
1989 to Morch 1990	- 33 120 283 168 384 310 422	20 25 71 75 73 216 320	36 17 67 169 68 160 188 870	106 34 349 219 114 194 988	68 487 997 1 512 270 57 -	- - 21 114 644 187	170 143 633 538 116 86 62
BEDROOMS							
No bedroom	35 317 836 340 180 12	22 105 339 207 113	51 140 489 563 256 76	186 915 761 77 32 33	301 814 1 168 663 356 89	25 316 549 76	25 319 580 457 272 95
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS							
Complete kirchen focilities Source of woter, public system or private compony Sewoge disposol, public sewer Locking complete plumbing focilities Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units	1 720 1 720 1 687 - - -	795 800 758 5 5	1 566 1 575 1 552 - -	1 996 1 989 1 989 9 - 9	3 308 3 391 3 391 - - -	966 918 938 - -	1 748 1 694 1 694 - - -
HOUSE HEATING FUEL							
Utility gos Bottled, tonk, or LP gos Electricity Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. All other fuels No fuel used	584 28 714 291 103	232 25 346 89 108	664 8 451 355 97	392 93 1 309 74 102 34	648 9 2 563 16 155 -	184 26 107 637 6 6	- 4 1 509 94 141
VEHICLES AVAILABLE							
None	173 747 545 255 1.6	178 359 174 89 1.3	212 607 538 218 1.5	670 993 281 60 .9	409 1 464 1 049 469 1.5	7 304 565 90 1.8	47 649 725 327 1.8
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT							
Owner-occupied housing units	775 90 141 102 103 339 945 485 314 59 49	380 25 70 32 58 195 420 235 152 19 7	944 115 277 108 170 2774 631 324 234 42 25 6	188 44 41 	1 157 143 412 383 129 90 2 234 1 350 727 91 66	- - - - 966 379 517 70 -	814 105 202 99 262 146 934 589 308 24
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS							
No telephone in unit Householder 65 years and over Owner-occupied housing units Locking complete plumbing focilities No telephone in unit No vehicle ovoiloble Complete plumbing facilities 1.00 or less persons per	68 343 266 76 1 720 1 682	78 188 173 - - 67 795 711	82 278 229 104 1 575 1 532	343 518 96 89 305 1 995	70 610 168 - 20 243 3 391	13 - - - - - 966	72 179 150 - 8 16
1.00 or less persons per room 1.01 or more persons per room Locking complete plumbing focilities 1.00 or less persons per room 1.01 or more persons per room	1 682 38 - - -	711 84 5 5	1 532 43 - - -	1 955 40 9 9	3 318 73 - - -	937 29 - - -	1 709 39 - - -
Mean household income in 1989: Owner-occupied housing units (dollors) Renter-occupied housing units (dollors) Household income in 1989 below poverty level Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units	27 495 19 130 385 89 296	16 602 17 170 307 111 196	36 390 13 521 320 62 258	30 453 16 998 609 16 593	42 894 18 259 596 41 555	26 858 61 - 61	40 592 14 591 511 48 463

Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. Far definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering			Spakane Caunty		Spokane city, Spokane County			
Area	Spokone, WA MSA	Total	Opportunity CDP	Spokone city	Tract 14	Troct 15	Tract 24	Tract 25
Specified owner-occupied housing units	69 996	69 996	4 933	37 748	1 331	1 261	108	678
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS With a mortgage	48 062	48 062	3 654	23 747	649	736	60	337
Less than \$300	3 048 5 680	3 048 5 680	197 478	2 069 3 430	106 220	72 141	- 14	33 67
\$400 to \$499 \$500 to \$599	8 061 8 265	8 061 8 265	663 625	4 650 4 603	157 96	254 126	24 17	59 112
600 ta \$799 800 ta \$999	12 269 6 220	12 269 6 220	1 147 454	5 043 2 273	62 8	143	5	51 15
31,000 to \$1,499 31,500 to \$1,999 22,000 or mare	3 460 780	3 460 780	83 7	1 282 300	<u> </u>	_	=	-
2,000 or mare	279	279 588	=	97	_	-		-
Nedian (dallars)Not mortgaged	588 21 934	21 934	580 1 279	538 14 001	399 682	460 525	464 48	508 341
.ess than \$100 5100 ta \$199	1 403 12 922	1 403 12 922	35 707	1 050 8 654	104 514	39 364	33	7 210
200 ta \$299 3300 to \$399	6 096 1 062	6 096 1 062	476 55	3 397 591	57 7	122	15	210 87 37
400 ta \$499 5500 ar more	274 177	274 177	6	193 116	<u>-</u>		Ξ	<u>-</u>
Aedion (dollars)	178	178	190	172	142	163	170	1 7 9
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 ess than \$20,000	17 056	17 056	937	11 187	705	530	57	222
Less than 20 percent	6 216 2 011	6 216 2 011	335 110	4 235 1 391	383 72	539 1 72 59	21	82 17
20 to 24 percent	1 706	1 706	84	1 134	65	67	14	11
30 ta 34 percent 35 percent or more	1 411 5 348	1 411 5 348	64 339	1 028 3 186	84 101	75 15 2	22	41 59 12
Not camputed	364 25.3	364 25.3	26.3	213 24.5	19.0	14 27.4	27.7	12 27.7
20,000 ta \$34,999 Less than 20 percent	19 426 10 207	19 426 10 207	1 310 628	11 185 6 385	357 210	476 260	38 30	27.7 236 146 58 12
20 to 24 percent	3 491 2 662	3 491 2 662	242 196	2 097 1 344	76 40	93 82	8	58
25 ta 29 percent 30 to 34 percent	1 652	1 652	160	780	16	41	Ξ	5
35 percent ar mareNat computed	1 414	1 414	84	579	15		_	15
Median	19.2 15 847	19.2 15 847	20.6 1 323	18.0 7 693	18.1 2 19	18.1 159	12.5 13	16.3 157
Less than 20 percent	10 862 3 208	10 862 3 208	910 294	5 869 1 288	204 15	144 15	13	142 15
25 to 29 percent	1 226	1 226 340	93 19	352 127	Έ		-	- 1
35 percent ar more	211	211	'7	57	_	_	Ξ	-
Not computed	16.4	16.4	16.5	14.6	11.0	12.9	14.1	12.2
550,000 ar mare Less than 20 percent	17 667 15 402	17 667 15 402	1 363 1 317	7 683 6 945	50 50	87 87	Ξ	63 63
20 ta 24 percent 25 ta 29 percent	1 650	1 650 404	46	560 118	Ξ	Ξ	_	_
30 to 34 percent	80 123	80 123	_	35 19	-	_	Ξ	_
35 percent ar moreNat camputed	8	8	11.7	6	10.0	10.0	Ξ	-
Specified renter-occupied housing units	12.6 47 279	12.6 47 279	11.7 3 029	11.4 29 864	10.0– 1 047	10.0– 692	932	10.0– 1 634
GROSS RENT ess than \$100	652	652	45	499	_	_	39	38
100 ta \$199	4 400 9 370	4 400 9 370	119 432	3 536 6 671	48 193	8 148	340	170
200 ta \$299	14 013	14 013	1 150	8 458	359 317	233 233	307 163	461 390
400 ta \$499500 ta \$599	9 719 4 292	9 719 4 292	670 348	5 931 2 409	72	57	57 5	120 103
600 ta \$749 750 ta \$999	1 923	1 923 658	161 49	1 087 451	13	4	Ξ	131 129
1,000 ar morea cash rent	229 2 023	229 2 023	_ 55	148 674	10 35	- 9	21	56
ledian (dallars)	357	2 023 357	377	346	35 374	383	221	36 335
OUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
ess than \$10,000	15 078 522	15 078 522	731 36	10 843 406	319	249	586 52	779 18
20 ta 24 percent	640	640 1 102	16	505 814	16	-	63	24
25 ta 29 percent	1 102 934	934	39 24	768	22	16	103 36	47 32
35 percent ar mareNat camputed	10 940 940	10 940 940	569 47	7 7 42 608	261 20	205 28	298 34	623 35
Median		50.0+ 14_236	50.0+ 829	50.0+ 9 02 9	50.0 + 358	50.0+ 219	39.1 196	50.0+
Less than 20 percent	1 725 2 421	14 236 1 725 2 421	60 114	1 279 1 505	48 11	35 30	41	453 62
20 ta 24 percent	2 930	1 2 930	171	2 000	90	38	52 37	109 97
30 to 34 percent	2 295 4 129	2 295 4 129	220 244	1 399 2 664	64 139	65 51	35 2 5	31 134
Nat computed	736 29,4	736 29,4	20 31.4	182 29.1	6 32.1	30.5	6 25.3	20 27.3
20,000 ta \$34,999 Less than 20 percent	11 576 6 167	11 576 6 167	888 464	6 566 3 665	301 167	153 39	104 80	344 231
20 ta 24 percent	2 992	2 992 1 163	238 121	1 645 685	89 28	50 59	8 10	28
25 ta 29 percent 30 ta 34 percent	1 163 399	399	29	266	-	5	-	5 16
35 percent ar mareNat camputed	211 644	211 644	20 16	153 152	_ 17		- 6	57 7
Median	19.1 6 389	19.1 6 389	19.6 581	19.0 3 42 6	19.1 69	23.8 71	14.4 46	16.6 58
Less than 20 percent	5 728 317	5 728 317	525 43	3 123 178	59	71 -	46	45
20 ta 24 percent	87	87	8	30	10	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent	27	27 222	_	7	-	=	= -	_
Nat camputed	222			85	_			

Table 35. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Oato based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

### Statistics where the whole where which is a statistic MOMPINE (OST) ### amongsts ### ### ### ### ### ### ### ### ### #	Spokone city, Spokone County—Con.		Remoinder of Spokone County					
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS 148	6	Area	Troct 30	Troct 31	Troct 36	Troct 111	Troct 138	Troct 140.02
100 to 1979	8		352	865	113	1 007	-	687
100 to 1579	8	With a mortgage			40	864	-	560
200 to 1979	3	00 to \$399	57 57	119	12		Ξ	27 92
100 to 1999	3	0 to \$599	18 18	176	Ξ	191	Ξ.	79 72
150 to 51 150	4 2	0 to \$799	4 7				-	177 74
1,000 cm ms		000 to \$1,499	<u> </u>		=======================================		-	39
The interligence 200 200 312 71	-	000 or more	242	502	-	- (70	Ξ	
20 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 1	0	Not mortgaged	203	312	73		Ξ.	614 127
20 S 95%	9	0 to \$199	140	184			Ξ	82
Characteristics Characteri		0 to \$399			23	64	Ξ	34 11
152 131 176 149 194	-	0 to \$499	_	-	13	_	_	12
DNITHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF USERNO DISCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY OF	2	ion (dollors)	131	176		194	-	187
104 94 73 25 22 - 104 94 73 25 22 - 104 94 73 25 25 - 104 94 73 25 25 - 105 94 74 107 107 108 1	5	ONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF DUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989	249	285	78	106		121
10 34 percent 34	4	ss thon 20 percent	94	73	25	23	-	35 16
	5	to 29 percent		71	-	-	=	10
Computed	5	percent or more	53	74	41		Ξ	15 45
250 66 275 266 275 266 275 266 275		t computed	25.0		50.0+	33.1	Ξ	29.7
10 24 percent 55 5 5 1 - 24 - 10 29 percent 36 - 36 - 34 - 10 29 percent 7 - 17 - 55 - 17 - 18	0	000 to \$34,999				206	-	171 75
10 34 percent	5	to 24 percent		51	-	24	Ξ	17
Computed	7	to 34 percent	Ξ	17	Ξ.	57	Ξ	52 7
126 20 160 7 341 -	-	t computed		-	Ξ	55	Ξ	20
11			20		7		_	23.1 144
0 29 percent	1 8	thon 20 percent	20		7	181		88 51
percent or more	7	to 29 percent	Ξ	<u>'-</u>	-	178	Ξ	5
11.9 12.5 12.3 17.5 19.5 -	-	percent or more	=	Ξ	_	-	_	Ξ
in the 2D percent		lion				19.5	_	18.1
0 24 percent		0 or morethon 20 percent					Ξ	251 211
10 34 percent	_	to 24 percent	Ξ	=	Ξ	=	-	28 12
Computed	_	to 34 percent	-	-	-	-	Ξ	-
Specified renter-occupied housing units 945 420 631 1 816 2 224 960	=	computed	-	-	., =		Ξ	Ξ
To \$199		Specified renter-occupied housing units					960	11.4 926
17	_		_	26	AR	7		8
AB6		to \$199		140			-	105
101 47 63 59 98 29 98 10 101 47 63 59 98 129 10 10 5749 11 1 16 26 105 36 19 10 10 5749 11 1 16 26 105 36 19 10 10 5749 11 1 16 26 105 36 19 10 10 10 5799 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	6	to \$399	145	168	457	1 055	131	233 322 125 72 33
11	1	to \$599	47	63	59		29	125 72
Or more		o \$749	16	26 -	105		19 7	33
Adollors 361 379 333 273 351 404	 4	O or more	Ī	18	12	32		_
### RECENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 an \$10,000		(dollors)	379		273		404	28 333
han \$10,000								
to 24 percent	2	han \$10,000	122	271			6	437
percent or more 247 122 159 583 654 — computed 18 — 21 — 24 6 dion — 50.0+ 50.0+ 50.0+ 50.0+ — 00 to \$19,999 — 325 190 196 521 626 341 s thon 20 percent 8 21 23 105 7 — to 24 percent 34 20 39 175 149 16 to 29 percent 87 23 56 76 225 31	-	to 24 percent		33	18		Ξ	24 22
18	ó	to 34 percent	_	29	60		Ξ	8
100 100	8	computed	_	21	_		- 6	370 13
s thon 20 percent 8 21 23 105 7 1 105 17 1 105 24 percent 34 20 39 175 149 16 16 16 17 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18		dion				50.0+	_	50.0+
to 29 percent 87 23 56 76 225 31		s thon 20 percent		23	105	7	_	224 38 24 18 32 84 28
TO 34 Dercent 01 36 16 88 9/1 15	7	to 29 percent	23	56	76	225	31	24 18
percent or more 135 88 55 77 148 17	5	percent or more		5 <u>5</u>	88 77		15 17	32 84
computed	7	dian			24.4	28.5	262 28.8	28 32.8
00 to \$34,999 234 60 142 277 592 436 thon 20 percent 149 40 67 225 337 104	9	thon 20 percent	40		277 225	592	436	201 107
to 24 percent 73 13 8 32 128 46 to 29 percent 75 8 64		to 24 percent	13	8	32	128		49 34
to 34 percent 12 7 16 26		to 34 percent			-	26	Ξ	34 11
percent or more	-	computed	-			9		-
lian 18.6 18.8 20.6 15.8 18.9 18.0 20 more 104 48 22 232 284 177	4	00 or more	48		232			19.5 64
00 or more 104		s than 20 percent		22	201			64 64
to 29 percent	-	to 29 percent	-	-	-	10	-	=
percent or more	-	percent or more	Ξ	=	-	=		-
of computed 6 79 edion 10.1 12.6 15.8 11.4 12.8 12.7			12.6	15.8	11.4	12.8		11.4

Table 36. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshald is 400 persons. Data based an sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering		Spakane (ounty	Spakane city, Spakane County	Remainder of Spo- kane Caunty
Area	Spakane, WA MSA	Total	Spakane city	Tract 31	Tract 138
Occupied housing units	1 513	1 513	1 120	142	84
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT 1989 to March 1990	3 92 81 363 211 232 155 376	3 92 81 363 211 232 155 376	52 42 255 141 161 109 360	- - 37 12 23 17 53	- - - 20 34 30
BEDROOMS					
No bedraam	72 325 445 360 249 62	72 325 445 360 249 62	56 277 319 261 165 42	12 29 23 65 13	- 6 27 40 11
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS					
Complete kitchen facilities Source af water, public system ar private campany Sewage disposal, public sewer Lacking camplete plumbing facilities Owner-accupied housing units Renter-accupied hausing units	1 504 1 494 1 349 18 -	1 504 1 494 1 349 18 -	1 111 1 120 1 106 18 - 18	142 142 142 - -	84 84 84 - -
HOUSE HEATING FUEL					
Utility gas	505 11 744 171 82	505 11 744 171 82	417 4 553 76 70	53 - 89 - - -	4 - 11 63 6
VEHICLES AVAILABLE					
Nane	257 603 444 209 1.4	257 603 444 209 1.4	240 439 291 150 1.3	12 76 30 24 1.5	30 54 - 1.6
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT					
Owner-occupied housing units 1989 to March 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1969 or earlier 1987 to March 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1969 or earlier	538 68 124 91 140 115 975 461 467 31 8	538 68 124 91 140 115 975 461 467 31 8	387 35 78 72 103 99 733 368 318 31 8	51 -4 13 13 12 12 91 64 27 -	- - - - - 84 30 54
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS			-		
Na telephane in unit	180 198 124 - 18 37 1 495 1 400 95 18 18	180 198 124 - 18 37 1 495 1 400 95 18	156 179 105 - 18 37 1 102 1 026 76 18 18	41 24 12 - 12 127 15 - -	6
Mean household income In 1989: Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) Renter-occupied hausing units (dallars) Hausehald incame in 1989 below poverty level Owner-accupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units	31 865 17 937 401 35 366	31 865 17 937 401 35 366	29 297 15 486 329 28 301	38 526 12 298 75 13 62	33 552 6 -

Table 37. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Spokane, WA				
	MSA MSA	Total	Spokane city	Troct 31	Tract 138
Specified owner-occupied housing units	506	506	378	51	_
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS With a mortgage	407	407	291	39	_
ess than \$300	31 64	31 64	21 44	12	
400 to \$499	49	49	43	, -	-
500 to \$599600 to \$799	85 104	85 104	72 70	13	
800 to \$999	52 9	52	36	14	-
51,500 ta \$1,999	5	5	5	Ξ.	
2,000 ar more	578	8 578	562	579	_
Not mortgagedess than \$100ess	99	99	87	12	-
100 to \$199	43	43	43	12	_
200 to \$299	49	49 _	44	_	_
400 to \$499	-	-	_	-	-
Aedian (dollors) IOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989	199	199	202	175	
ess than \$20,000 Less than 20 percent	171	171 7	153	13	
20 to 24 percent	4	4 33	4 27	_	-
30 to 34 percent	33 17	17	17	_	
35 percent or mare	110	110	105	13	
Median	37.2	37.2 157	37.6 107	50.0+	-
20,000 ta \$34,999 Less thon 20 percent	157 110	110	78	24 24	_
20 to 24 percent	12	12 13	5 8	_	_
30 to 34 percent 35 percent or mare	8	8 14	8	-	-
Not computed	-	-	-	. =	_
Median	15.7	15.7 65	13.5	10.0	_
Less than 20 percent	48	48 5	31	-	-
25 ta 29 percent	-	-		Ξ	_
30 to 34 percent	7 5	5	7 5	_	Ξ
Not computed	17.1	17.1	16.5	Ξ	_
50,000 or more	113	113 99	70 70	14	-
Less thon 20 percent	6	6	/-	14	- -
25 to 29 percent	- 8	- 8	_	_	_
35 percent or mareNot camputed	-	=	_	-	-
Median	14.3	14.3	12.8	12.5	-
Specified renter-occupied housing units	975	975	733	91	84
ess than \$100	163	163	143	- 47	-
200 to \$299	178	178	150	4/	10
300 to \$399	243 195	243 195	182 150	12	18
500 ta \$599600 ta \$749	84 42	84 42	66 35	32	-
750 ta \$999	-	-	-	_	_
1,000 ar mare	70	- 70	7	_	- 56
Aedian (dallars)	353	353	336	147	342
IOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989					
ess than \$10,000 Less than 20 percent	393	393	331	62	6
20 ta 24 percent	46	46	46	11	Ξ
25 ta 29 percent	54 7	54 7	54	36	Ξ
35 percent or more	272	272 14	217	15	6
Not computed	50.0+	50.0+	14 50.0+	27.8	45.0
Median	238	238 46	171 36	17	29
20 to 24 percent	25	46 25	21	-	4
25 to 29 percent	49 33	33	30 28	Ξ	6
35 percent or moreNat camputed	59 26	49 33 59 26	56	17	_ 19
Median	28.6	28.6	29.7	37.5	25.8
Median	238 147	238 147	182 111	Ξ	30 12
20 ta 24 percent25 ta 29 percent	49 I	49 10	49		Ξ
30 to 34 percent	7	7	ž	=	=
Nat camputed	25	25	7	_	18
Median	18.1 106	18.1 106	18.4 49	12	17.5 19
S35,000 ar mare Less than 20 percent	81	81	43	12	-
20 ta 24 percent	6 -	6	6	_	Ξ
30 to 34 percent	_	-	-	-	-
Nat camputed	19	19	-		19

Table 38. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Doto bosed on somple and subject to sompling voriobility, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering		Spokone County		
Area	Spokone, WA MSA	Total	Spokone city	
Occupied housing units	1 582	1 582	1 130	
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT				
1989 to Morch 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1960 to 1969 1950 to 1959 1940 to 1949 1939 or eorlier	8 50 111 401 99 230 237 446	8 50 111 401 99 230 237 446	6 32 51 209 59 181 176 416	
BEDROOMS				
No bedroom	74 322 421 413 272 80	74 322 421 413 272 80	69 263 335 271 152 40	
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS				
Complete kitchen focilities Source of woter, public system or private compony Sewoge disposol, public sewer Locking complete plumbing focilities Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units	1 569 1 493 1 255 9	1 569 1 493 1 255 9 -	1 117 1 130 1 106 9 -	
HOUSE HEATING FUEL				
Utility gos	510 5 843 119 105	510 5 843 119 105	418 5 550 95 62	
VEHICLES AVAILABLE				
None	306 604 423 249 1.5	306 604 423 249 1.5	295 473 264 98 1.2	
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT				
Owner-occupied housing units 1989 to March 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1969 or earlier Renter-occupied housing units 1989 to March 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1969 or earlier	549 55 141 68 211 74 1 033 733 268 12 20	549 55 141 68 211 74 1 033 733 268 12 20	334 45 63 30 127 69 796 569 208 5	
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS				
No telephone in unit	271	271	251	
Householder 65 yeors and over Owner-occupied housing units Locking complete plumbing focilities No telephone in unit No vehicle available	117 53 - 15 36	117 53 - 15 36	106 45 - 12 34	
Complete plumbing focilities 1.00 or less persons per room 1.01 or more persons per room Locking complete plumbing focilities 1.00 or less persons per room 1.01 or more persons per room	1 573 1 453 120 9	1 573 1 453 120 9	1 121 1 019 102 9 9	
Mean household income in 1989: Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) Household income in 1989 below poverty level Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units	30 387 17 084 583 96 487	30 387 17 084 583 96 487	27 310 12 860 507 84 423	

Table 39. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Ooto bosed on somple and subject to sompling variobility, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering		Spokone (County
Area	Spokone, WA MSA	Total	Spokone city
Specified owner-occupied housing units SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS	488	488	334
With a mortage	386	386	253
Less thon \$300	14 86	14 86	12 45
\$400 to \$499 \$500 to \$599	94 62	94 62	70 42
\$600 to \$799	75 35	75 35	46 18
51,000 to \$1,499	20	20	20
\$2,000 or more		Æ	
Aedion (dollors)	499 102	499 102	499 81
Less than \$100	86	86	74
200 to \$299	16	16	7
\$400 to \$499	-	Ξ.	=
500 or moreAddion (dollars)	168	168	169
IOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
ess than \$20,000 Less thon 20 percent	204 42	204 42	169 30
20 to 24 percent	4	4	-
30 to 34 percent	12	12	12
35 percent or moreNot computed	13	133 13	114 13
Medion	41.9 143	41.9 143	42.6 75
Less than 20 percent	67 41	67 41	31 23
25 to 29 percent	23	23	9
30 to 34 percent	6	6	6
Not computed	20.5	20.5	21.4
Medion	73 55	73 55	40 30
20 to 24 percent	8	8	-
25 to 29 percent	10	10	10
35 percent or more Not computed	_	Ξ	_
Medion	13.5 68	13.5 68	14.6 50
Less thon 20 percent	60	60	42
20 to 24 percent 25 to 29 percent	8 -	8 -	8 -
30 to 34 percent	-	_	_
Not computed Median	14.2	14.2	12.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units	1 033	1 033	796
EROSS RENT ess thon \$100	12	12	12
100 to \$199	141 207	141 207	141 199
300 to \$399	234 220	234 220	144 166
500 to \$599	109	109	86
600 to \$749	62 11	62 11	39 _
1,000 or more	37	37	9
Nedion (dollars)	348	348	319
IOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
ess thon \$10,000 Less than 20 percent	428 14	428 14	395 14
20 to 24 percent	14	14	14
25 to 29 percent 30 to 34 percent	15	15 6	15 6
35 percent or moreNot computed	336 43	336 43	312 34
Medion 510,000 to \$19,999	50.0+ 290	50.0+ 290	50.0 + 229
Less thon 20 percent	17	17	17
20 to 24 percent	9 66	9 66	8 50
30 to 34 percent	35 156	35 156	35 119
Not computed	7 36.0	7 36.0	35.3
20.000 to \$34.999	224	224	127
Less than 20 percent	122 45	122 45	65 30
30 to 34 percent	37 8	37 8	24 8
35 percent or more	12	12	-
Median	19.0	19.0	19.8
35,000 or more	91 65	91 65	45 33
20 to 24 percent	26	26	12
30 to 34 percent	-	-	-
Not camputed			
Medion	16.4	16.4	17.7

Table 40. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Doto bosed on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering		Spokone County		
Area	Spokone, WA MSA	Total	Spokone city	
Occupied housing units	1 740	1 740	1 065	
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT				
1989 to March 1990	18 72 182 463 253 287 129 336	18 72 182 463 253 287 129 336	43 94 256 82 226 78 286	
BEDROOMS				
No bedroom	60 453 603 345 209 70	60 453 603 345 209 70	45 244 392 209 134 41	
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS				
Complete kitchen focilities	1 733 1 717 1 443 - - -	1 733 1 717 1 443 - -	1 065 1 065 1 039 - -	
HOUSE HEATING FUEL				
Utility gos	510 25 997 120 82 6	510 25 997 120 82 6	387 25 498 91 64	
VEHICLES AVAILABLE				
None	199 671 574 296 1.7	199 671 574 296 1.7	166 362 345 192 1.6	
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT				
Owner-occupied housing units 1989 to Morch 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1969 or earlier 1989 to Morch 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1969 or eorlier 1986 or 1986	813 142 132 208 191 140 927 612 178 63 43	813 142 132 208 191 140 927 612 178 63 43	517 74 81 128 126 108 548 341 90 43 43	
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS				
No telephone in unit	44 302 221 - - 67	44 302 221 - - 67	21 248 167 -	
No vehicle ovoiloble Complete plumbing focilities 1.00 or less persons per room 1.01 or more persons per room Locking complete plumbing focilities 1.00 or less persons per room 1.01 or more persons per room	1 740 1 574 166 - -	1 740 1 574 166 - -	67 1 065 921 144 	
Mean household income in 1989: Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) Household income in 1989 below poverty level Owner-occupied housing units	32 891 16 987 464 57 407	32 891 16 987 464 57 407	30 146 13 342 319 43 276	

Table 41. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Doto based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering		Spokone County		
Area	Spokone, WA MSA	Total	Spokone city	
Specified owner-occupied housing units	705	705	466	
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS With a mortgage	509	509	299	
Less thon \$300	36	36	34	
\$300 to \$399 \$400 to \$499	61 59	61 59	35 22	
\$500 to \$599	91	91	70	
\$600 to \$799	163	163	96	
\$800 to \$999 \$1,000 to \$1,499 \$1,500 to \$1,999	48 31	48 31	23 6	
\$1,500 to \$1,999	20	20	13	
\$2,000 or more	607	607	575	
Medion (dollors) Not mortgaged	196	196	167	
Less thon \$100	8	8	-	
\$100 to \$199 \$200 to \$299	142 46	142 46	126 41	
5300 to \$3 99	-	-		
\$400 to \$499	-	-	-	
\$500 or more Medion (dollors)	170	170	174	
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED	""	170	1/4	
MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF				
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989	207			
Less thon \$20,000	207	207 70	149 56	
20 to 24 percent	40	40	34	
25 to 29 percent	43	43	34	
30 to 34 percent	3 43	3 43	17	
Not computed	8	8	8	
Medion	23.7	23.7	22.1	
520,000 to \$34,999 Less thon 20 percent	240 107	240 107	167 90	
20 to 24 percent	44	44	35	
25 to 29 percent	43	43	17	
30 to 34 percent 35 percent or more	18 28	18 28	13 12	
Not computed	-	-	_	
Medion	21.5	21.5	17.5	
\$35,000 to \$49,999 Less thon 20 percent	148 101	148 101	107 67	
20 to 24 percent	22	22	22	
25 to 29 percent	20	20	13	
30 to 34 percent	5	5	5	
Not computed	-	_	_	
Medion	16.4	16.4	17.3	
\$50,000 or more Less than 20 percent	110 70	110 70	43 30	
20 to 24 percent	iš	13	-	
25 to 29 percent	20	20	13	
30 to 34 percent	7	7	_	
Not computed	-	-	_	
Medion Specified renter-occupied housing units	17.9	17.9	14.6	
GROSS RENT	927	927	548	
ess thon \$100	-	-	_	
5100 to \$199	95	95	87	
5200 to \$299	300 330	300 330	189 169	
5400 to \$499	108	108	67	
5500 to \$599	45 9	45	27	
6600 to \$749	4	9	9	
51,000 or more		-	_	
No cosh rent	36	36		
Medion (dollors)HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS	312	312	300	
A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989				
ess thon \$10,000	379	379	269	
Less thon 20 percent	-	-	_	
20 to 24 percent	6 35	6 35	6 35	
30 to 34 percent	18	18	18	
35 percent or more	193	193	141	
Not computed	127 50.0+	127 50.0+	69 50. 0 +	
\$10,000 to \$19,999	302	302	180	
Less thon 20 percent	70	70	62	
20 to 24 percent	64 51	64 51	32 20	
30 to 34 percent	40	40	31	
35 percent or more	61	61	35	
Not computed	16 25.9	16 25.9	24.4	
Medion	144	144	24.4 47	
\$20,000 to \$34,999 Less thon 20 percent	92	92	47	
20 to 24 percent	33	33	-	
30 to 34 percent	9	9	_	
35 percent or more	-	-	Ξ	
Not computed	10	10		
Medion	17.5 102	17.5 102	14.9 52	
Less thon 20 percent	92	92	52 52	
20 to 24 percent	-			
25 to 29 percent	-	-	-	
35 percent or more		Ξ	Ξ	
Not computed	10 11.6	10 11.6	11.9	

Table 42. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Householders of Hisponic origin may be of any roce. Threshold is 400 persons. Dato based on sample and subject to sampling variobility, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering		Spokone County		
Area	Spokone, WA MSA	Total	Spokone city	
Occupied housing units	1 651	1 651	914	
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT				
1989 to Morch 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1960 to 1969 1950 to 1959 1940 to 1949 1939 or eorlier	36 79 144 294 249 262 226 361	36 79 144 294 249 262 226 361	7 31 54 108 71 147 161 335	
BEDROOMS				
No bedroom	57 405 504 445 212 28	57 405 504 445 212 28	44 273 313 178 93 13	
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS				
Complete kitchen focilities Source of woter, public system or private compony Sewoge disposol, public sewer Locking complete plumbing focilities Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units	1 651 1 550 1 212 13 - 13	1 651 1 550 1 212 13 -	914 914 900 13 - 13	
HOUSE HEATING FUEL				
Utility gos	458 15 811 235 124 8	458 15 811 235 124 8	289 10 423 125 59 8	
VEHICLES AVAILABLE				
None 1 2 Yehicles per household	205 586 607 253 1.6	205 586 607 253 1.6	148 345 326 95 1.4	
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT				
Owner-occupied housing units 1989 to Morch 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1969 or earlier Renter-occupied housing units 1989 to Morch 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1970 or earlier	692 90 229 103 170 100 959 601 238 83 23	692 90 229 103 170 100 959 601 238 83 23	333 33 110 65 57 68 581 379 108 65 15	
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS				
No telephone in unit	124 191 90 - 8 77	124 191 90 - 8 77	86 148 66 - 8 56	
Complete plumbing focilities 1.00 or less persons per room 1.01 or more persons per room Locking complete plumbing focilities 1.00 or less persons per room 1.01 or more persons per room	1 638 1 593 45 13 13	1 638 1 593 45 13 13	901 892 9 13 13	
Mean household income in 1989: Owner-occupied housing units (dollors) Renter-occupied housing units (dollors) Household income in 1989 below poverty level Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units	32 536 18 061 331 64 267	32 536 18 061 331 64 267	26 582 17 115 190 37 153	

Table 43. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Householders of Hisponic origin may be of only roce. Threshold is 400 persons. Doto based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering		Spokone County		
Area	Spokone, WA MSA	Total	Spokone city	
Specified owner-occupied housing units SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS	622	622	309	
With a mortgage	522 29	522 29	244	
Less than \$300 \$300 to \$399	110	110	29 45 79	
\$400 to \$499 \$500 to \$599	104 100	104 100	79 37	
\$600 to \$799	93	93	43	
\$800 to \$999 \$1,000 to \$1,499 \$1,500 to \$1,999	46 24	46 24	6 5	
\$2.000 or more	6	6 10	_	
Medion (dollors)	520 100	520 100	447 65	
Less than \$100	2	2	-	
\$100 to \$199 \$200 to \$299	64	64 19	50 15	
\$300 to \$399 \$400 to \$499	10	10	-	
500 or more	5	5	154	
Nedion (dollars) MONTHLY OWNER IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989	173	173	154	
less than \$20,000	170	170	97	
Less than 20 percent 20 to 24 percent 25 to 29 percent 30 to 34 percent	41 5	41 5	31	
30 to 34 percent	6 24	6 24	6 17	
Not computed	82 12	82 12	31 12	
Median	35.6	35.6	31.6 112	
Less thon 20 percent	165	165 61	45	
20 to 24 percent	41 35	41 35	45 27 17	
30 to 34 percent	23	23	23	
35 percent or more Not computed	5	5	_	
Medion \$35,000 to \$49,999	22.6 176	22.6 176	22.0 67	
Less thon 20 percent	144	144	61	
25 to 29 percent	16	6 16	6	
30 to 34 percent 35 percent or more	10	10	_	
Not computed		-	-	
Medion 50,000 or more	16.0 111	16.0 111	13.4 33	
Less thon 20 percent	91	91 5	28	
25 to 29 percent	15	15	5	
30 to 34 percent	-	_	_	
Not computed	13.9	13.9	11.8	
Specified renter-occupied housing units	959	959	581	
ess than \$100	.15	.15	15	
3100 to \$199 3200 to \$299	114 228	114 228	85 149	
3300 to \$399	254 152	254 152	161 85	
500 to \$599	80	80	61	
6000 to \$749 5750 to \$999	26 11	26 11	18	
1,000 or mare	7 72	7 72	7	
Medion (dollors)	330	330	318	
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989				
Less thon \$10,000	321	321	210	
Less thon 20 percent	25	25	19	
25 to 29 percent	57 14	57 14	49 14	
30 to 34 percent 35 percent or more	206	206	122	
Not computed	19 50.0+	19 50.0+	50.0+	
\$10,000 to \$19,999 Less thon 20 percent	292	292	169	
20 to 24 percent	42	33 42	16 25	
25 to 29 percent	54 66	54 66	30 49	
30 to 34 percent 35 percent or more	76	76	49	
Not computed	21 30.5	21 30.5	31.4	
\$20,000 to \$34,999 Less than 20 percent	270 166	270 166	168 121	
20 to 24 percent	52 12	52 12	31 12	
30 to 34 percent	-	-	-	
35 percent or moreNot camputed	7 33	7 33	4	
Medion	17.5	17.5	17.2	
35,000 or more Less than 20 percent	76 50	76 50	34 27	
20 to 24 percent	4	4	-	
25 to 29 percent	-	=	=	
Not computed	7	7 11	7	
Median	15.6	15.6	17.5	

Table 44. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder:

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Oato based on sample and subject to sampling variobility, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering		Spokone County		
Area	Spokone, WA MSA	Total	Spokone city	
Occupied housing units	135 239	135 239	71 021	
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT		-		
1989 to Morch 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1960 to 1969 1950 to 1959 1940 to 1949 1939 or eorlier	1 376 7 298 10 442 34 903 14 645 24 362 14 539 27 674	1 376 7 298 10 442 34 903 14 645 24 362 14 539 27 674	552 2 612 3 824 11 580 5 756 14 421 9 919 22 357	
BEDROOMS				
No bedroom	2 827 17 130 39 655 43 969 24 141 7 517	2 827 17 130 39 655 43 969 24 141 7 517	2 328 11 539 22 904 20 746 10 586 2 918	
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS				
Complete kitchen focilities	134 438 121 948 88 503 646 198 448	134 438 121 948 88 503 646 198 448	70 393 70 832 69 551 496 77 419	
HOUSE HEATING FUEL				
Utility gos	45 502 1 140 57 935 17 281 13 135 246	45 502 1 140 57 935 17 281 13 135 246	30 994 660 24 902 10 647 3 636 182	
VEHICLES AVAILABLE				
None	12 361 43 727 51 263 27 888 1.8	12 361 43 727 51 263 27 888 1.8	9 613 26 977 24 219 10 212 1.5	
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT				
Owner-occupied housing units	87 660 9 248 21 551 13 135 22 174 21 552 47 579 24 521 15 881 3 899 2 504 774	87 660 9 248 21 551 13 135 22 174 21 552 47 579 24 521 15 881 3 899 2 504 774	41 472 4 276 9 748 5 326 9 055 13 067 29 549 15 359 9 377 2 540 1 719 554	
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS				
No telephone in unit Householder 65 yeors and over Owner-occupied housing units Locking complete plumbing facilities No telephone in unit	4 565 30 749 23 169 133 667 6 591	4 565 30 749 23 169 133 667 6 591	3 240 18 851 13 412 121 549 5 046	
Complete plumbing focilities	134 593 131 862 2 731 646 604 42	134 593 131 862 2 731 646 604 42	70 525 69 037 1 488 496 461 35	
Mean household income in 1989: Owner-occupied housing units (dollors) Renter-occupied housing units (dollors) Household income in 1989 below poverty level Owner-occupied housing units	38 843 19 614 18 640 5 727 12 913	38 843 19 614 18 640 5 727 12 913	36 278 17 973 12 055 2 874 9 181	

Table 45. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

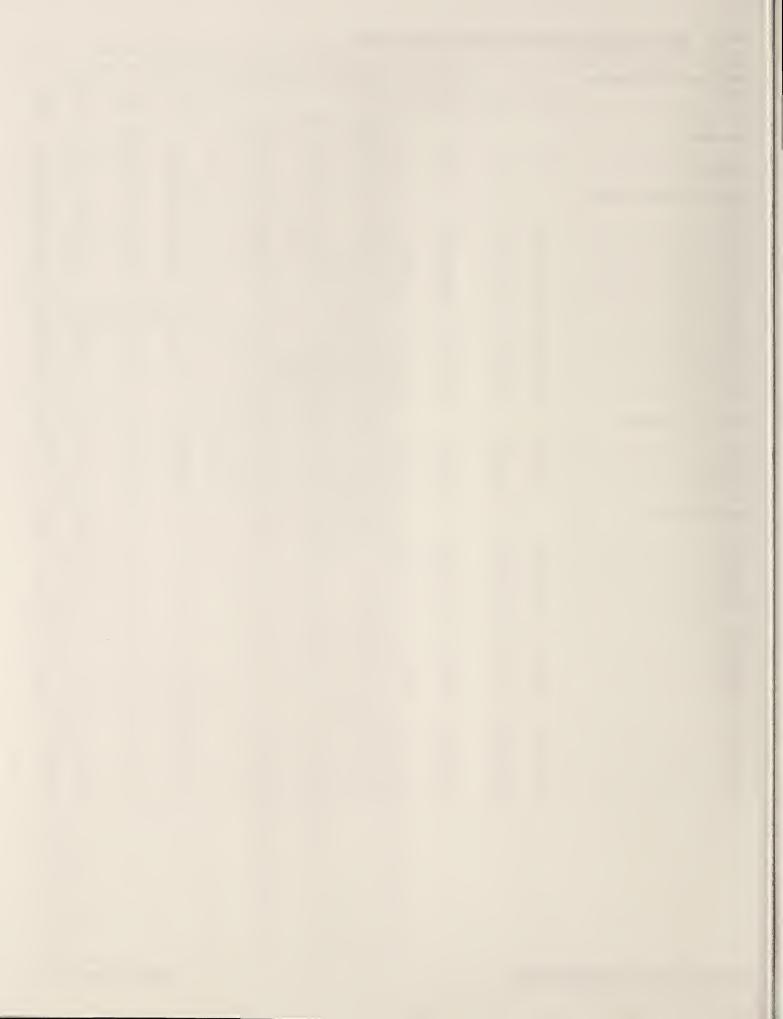
[Threshold and complementory threshold ore 400 persons. Ooto bosed on somple and subject to sompling voriobility, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering		Spokone County		
Area	Spokone, WA MSA	Total	Spokone city	
Specified owner-occupied housing units	69 555	69 555	37 558	
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS With a mortgoge	47 700	47 700	23 609	
Less thon \$300 \$300 to \$399	3 019 5 612 7 991	3 019 5 612	2 040 3 416	
\$400 to \$499 \$500 to \$599	7 991 8 195	7 991 8 195	4 600 4 596	
\$A00 to \$799	12 196	12 196	5 010	
\$800 to \$999 \$1,000 to \$1,499 \$1,500 to \$1,999 \$2,000 or more	6 185 3 453	6 185 3 453	2 273 1 277	
\$1,500 to \$1,999 \$2,000 or more	780 269	780 269	300 97	
Medion (dollars) Not mortgaged	588 21 855	588 21 855	538 13 949	
Less than \$100	1 401	1 401	1 050	
\$200 to \$299	12 874 6 077	12 874 6 077	8 617 3 382	
\$300 to \$399 \$400 to \$499	1 052 274	1 052 274	591 193	
\$500 or more Medion (dollars)	177	177	116 172	
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED	178	178	1/2	
MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989				
Less thon \$20,000	16 918	16 918	11 104	
Less thon 20 percent	6 178 2 006	6 178 2 006	4 204 1 391	
25 to 29 percent	1 700	1 700	1 128	
30 to 34 percent	1 387 5 289	1 387 5 289	1 011 3 163	
Not computed Medion	358 25.3	358 25.3	207 24.5	
Medion	19 344 10 180	19 344 10 180	11 139 6 369	
20 to 24 percent	3 474	3 474	2 087	
20 to 24 percent	2 644 1 632	2 644 1 632	1 344 760	
35 percent or more Not computed	1 414	1 414	579	
Medion \$35,000 to \$49,999	19.2 15 715	19.2	18.0	
Less thon 20 percent	10 747	15 71 5 10 747	7 655 5 837	
Less thon 20 percent	3 202 1 215	3 202 1 215	1 282 352	
30 to 34 percent	340 211	340 211	127 57	
Not computed	-	_	_	
Median \$50,000 or more	16.4 17 578	16.4 17 578	14.6 7 660	
Less thon 20 percent	15 333 1 645	15 333 1 645	6 927 560	
25 to 29 percent	389	389	113	
30 to 34 percent	80 123	80 123	35 19	
Not computed Medion	12.6	8 12.6	11.4	
Specified renter-occupied housing units GROSS RENT	46 726	46 726	29 515	
Less thon \$100	644	644	491	
\$100 to \$199 \$200 to \$299	4 331 9 238	4 331 9 238	3 496 6 569	
\$300 to \$399 \$400 to \$499	13 875 9 627	13 875 9 627	8 367	
\$500 to \$599	4 247	4 247	5 874 2 383	
\$600 to \$749 \$750 to \$999	1 897 654	1 897 654	1 069 451	
\$1,000 or more No cash rent	222 1 991	222 1 991	141 674	
Median (dollors)	357	357	347	
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989				
Less than \$10,000	14 886 522	14 886 522	10 713 406	
Less thon 20 percent	621	621	492	
25 to 29 percent	1 070 927	1 070 927	790 761	
35 percent or more Not computed	10 819 927	10 819 927	7 656 608	
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	
\$10,000 ta \$19,999 Less thon 20 percent	14 077 1 699	14 077 1 699	8 939 1 270	
20 to 24 percent 25 to 29 percent	2 409 2 888	2 409 2 888	1 493 1 979	
30 to 34 percent	2 259	2 259	1 370	
35 percent or moreNot computed	4 093 729	4 093 729	2 645 182	
Medion \$20,000 to \$34,999	29.4 11 426	29.4 11 426	29.1 6 465	
Less than 20 percent	6 075	6 075	3 598	
20 ta 24 percent	2 957 1 156	2 957 1 156	1 622 678	
30 to 34 percent	399 207	399 207	266 149	
Not computed Medion	632 19.1	632 19.1	152 19.0	
\$35,000 or more	6 337	6 337	3 398	
Less than 20 percent	5 693 317	5 693 317	3 102 178	
20 to 24 percent	83	83 8	30	
35 percent or more	20	20	-	
Nat computed Median	216 12.8	216 12.8	85 12.5	

Table 46. Percent of Persons and Housing Units in Sample: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Persa	ns	Hausing	units	Census T	ract or Block Numbering	Perso	ns	Hausing	units
Area	100-percent caunt	Percent in sample	100-percent caunt	Percent in sample	Area		100-percent caunt	Percent in sample	100-percent caunt	Percent in sample
Spokane, WA MSA	361 364	14.6	150 105	14.6	SPOKANE CIT	TY, SPOKANE COUNTY—Con.				
SPOKANE COUNTY					Tract 32		4 526 3 360	12.0 11.3	1 990 1 879	11.9 11.1
Tatal	361 364	14.6	150 105	14.6	Tract 34		239 972	11.7 12.7	178 789	14.6 13.2
Oppartunity CDPSpakane city	22 326 177 196	15.4 13.2	8 917 79 875	15.7	Tract 36		1 179 3 298	15.0 10.3	1 112 2 417	14.4 10.8
	177 170	10.2	77 073	10.0	Tract 39	i.)	1 422 1 528 4 999	14.7 15.3	740 816	15.0 15.2
TOTALS FOR SPLIT TRACTS/BNA'S IN SPOKANE COUNTY					Tract 41		2 170	10.5 17.2	2 908 1 145	11.5 16.3
Tract 1	804	18.4	384	15.1	Tract 43		4 970 3 488	12.5 16.5	2 038 1 469	12.0 16.3
Tract 10	6 867 4 894	11.6	2 736 2 070	11.8 11.9	Tract 45		4 190 3 508 5 882	12.3 16.2	1 951 1 479	12.1 16.6
Tract 17	3 800 354	15.4 19.8	1 385 155	15.2 18.1	Tract 47	pt.)	5 882 5 740 5 836	11.5	2 566 2 404 1 850	11.9 12.0
Tract 38	1 485 6 548	14.7 16.2	781 2 088	15.0 15.7	Tract 107 (p	pt.)pt.	470 36	16.4 13.6 11.1	161	15.1 14.9 10.0
Tract 107	889 4 160	16.1 15.6	309 1 532	15.2 14.6	Tract 109 (p	pt.)	-	''-	-	10.0
Tract 109	2 253	17.4	923	16.4	Tract 111	pt.)	7 726 312	11.5 9.9	3 638	11.5
Tract 110	3 670	15.7	1 432	16.2	Tract 112.02	2 (pt.)	312	7.7	162	14.
Tract 112.01	2 215 3 434	13.7 16.1	1 108 1 293	14.7 15.7	Tract 122 (p	pt.)	434 262	13.8 15.6	195 86	13.: 17.
Tract 113	3 556 1 139	16.0 13.0	1 372 560	16.0 14.1	Tract 134.02	2 (pt.)	1 881 80	11.9	705	12. 12.
Tract 124	7 604 3 129	12.2 16.8	2 575 1 164	11.9 16.5	Tract 136 (p	OF SPOKANE COUNTY	525	15.6	25 217	15.
Froct 134.01	2 508 6 302 3 654	15.7 12.6 14.1	853 2 273 1 382	16.4 12.2	Tract 1 (pt.))	=	=	_	
Tract 135	2 851	15.9	1 022	15.2 15.1	Tract 10 (pt.	1.)	-	=	Ξ	
PPORTUNITY CDP, SPOKANE COUNTY					Tract 22 (pt.	1.)	118 63	16.9 15.9	64 41	18.0 14.0
Tract 118	2 967	13.8	1 239	15.7	Tract 101 Tract 102		3 638 6 165	14.5 11.6	1 799 2 208	14.:
ract 119	3 273 1 428	16.3 12.9	1 428 1 428 499	16.0 11.6	Tract 103.01	1	2 755 8 151	39.9 13.3	1 127 2 936	40.2 13.0
ract 124 (pt.) ract 126 ract 127.01	2 990 2 934	15.4 15.0	1 339 1 244	15.8 15.9		12	2 123 3 938	43.8 15.1	969 1 444	42.4 15.8
ract 127.02	2 222 4 346	15.7 16.4	810 1 557	16.2 15.9	Tract 105.01	1 8	5 807 6 176	11.6	2 025 1 989	12. 16.
Tract 128.02 (pt.)	2 166	16.3	801	16.4	Tract 106 (p	ot.)	712 419	14.9	238 148	15. 15.
OKANE CITY, SPOKANE COUNTY					Tract 108 (p Tract 109 (p	ot.)	4 124 2 253	15.7 17.4	1 522 923	14. 16.
Tract 1 (pt.)	804	18.4	384	15.1	Tract 110 (p Tract 112.01	ot.) 1 (pt.)	3 670 1 903	15.7 14.3	1 432 946	16. 14.
Tract 2	4 383 5 196	15.1 11.6	1 935 2 069	15.2 11.6	Tract 112.02 Tract 113 (p	2 (pt.)	3 434 3 554	16.1 16.0	1 293 1 371	15.1 16.0
ract 4 ract 5	3 940 3 216	14.2 14.8	1 850 1 512	15.0 15.3	Tract 114		4 845 2 731	15.2 14.9	1 843 1 183	15. 15.
Tract 6	2 913 5 198	16.2 11.9	1 268 2 210	16.0 11.7	Tract 116 Tract 117		1 559 5 610	47.7 11.4	719 2 545	47. 11.
Tract 8	4 658 6 867	15.1 11.6	1 785 2 736	15.7 11.8	Tract 121		3 689 2 624	16.0 15.4	1 640 1 157	15. 15.
Tract 10 (pt.)	4 894	11.5	2 070	11.9	Tract 122 (p Tract 123	ot.)	705 4 946	12.5 12.6	365 2 432	14.: 12.:
fract 11	3 247 2 183	14.2 16.7	1 413 989	15.1 15.5		ot.)	6 176 2 395	12.0 15.6	2 076 1 047	11. ⁴ 15.
Tract 12 Tract 13 Tract 14	3 254 5 919	16.3 12.0	1 532 2 710	15.7 11.6	Tract 128.02 Tract 129.01	2 (pt.)	963 2 782	17.9 16.8	363 1 008	16. 16.
Tract 15	5 312 2 417	11.7 14.0	2 206 981	12.1 13.9	Tract 130	2	5 054 2 755	15.8 15.8	1 716 1 060	15. 16.
Tract 17 (pt.)	3 800 3 070	15.4 14.1	1 385 1 473	15.2 15.1	Tract 132.01	1	5 046 6 838	15.7 11.2	1 929 2 249	15.1 11.5
Tract 19	3 910 4 224	16.7 11.9	1 660 1 970	15.6 11.7	Tract 132.02 Tract 133	2	2 335 2 092	15.2 16.3	973 713	14.7 15.8
					Tract 134.02	1 (pt.)	2 246 4 421	15.8 13.0	767 1 568	16.3 12.2
Tract 21	2 502 236	15.2 21.2	1 110 91	15.9 17.6	Tract 136 (p	ot.)	3 574 2 326	14.2 15.9	1 357 805	15.3
Tract 23	5 017 2 741	12.0 11.2	2 308 1 314	11.3 14.8	Tract 137 Tract 138		1 940 4 854	15.5 16.3	748 1 266	16.0
Tract 25	6 421 4 421	11.6 11.7	2 829 2 029	11.6 11.5	Tract 139 Tract 140.01	1	3 751 2 134	13.1 15.9	1 088 813	15.6 15.6
Tract 27	1 235 814	15.4 15.1	653 395	14.9	Tract 141	2	5 717 3 748	15.2 13.9	1 969 1 470	15.6 14.7
Tract 30	2 993 2 376	15.4 15.3	1 138 939	16.2 15.3	Tract 142		1 871 3 112	13.7 32.0	773 1 196	14.6 34.9



APPENDIX A. Area Classifications

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These definitions are for all geographic entities and concepts that the Census Bureau will include in its standard 1990 census data products. Not all entities and concepts are shown in any one 1990 census data product. For a description of geographic areas included in each data product, see appendix F.

AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE AREA Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC)

Alaska Native Regional Corporations (ANRC's) are corporate entities established under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203, as amended by Public Law 94-204, to conduct both business and nonprofit affairs of Alaska Natives. Alaska is divided into

Land Area (See Area Measurement)

12 ANRC's that cover the entire State, except for the Annette Islands Reserve. The boundaries of the 12 ANRC's were established by the Department of the Interior, in cooperation with Alaska Natives. Each ANRC was designed to include, as far as practicable, Alaska Natives with a common heritage and common interests. The ANRC boundaries for the 1990 census were identified by the Bureau of Land Management. A 13th region was established for Alaska Natives who are not permanent residents and who chose not to enroll in one of the 12 ANRC's; no census products are prepared for the 13th region. ANRC's were first identified for the 1980 census.

Each ANRC is assigned a two-digit census code ranging from 07 through 84. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of the ANRC's.

Alaska Native Village (ANV) Statistical Area

Alaska Native villages (ANV's) constitute tribes, bands, clans, groups, villages, communities, or associations in Alaska that are recognized pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203. Because ANV's do not have legally designated boundaries, the Census Bureau has established Alaska Native village statistical areas (ANVSA's) for statistical purposes. For the 1990 census, the Census Bureau cooperated with officials of the nonprofit corporation within each participating Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC), as well as other knowledgeable officials, to delineate boundaries that encompass the settled area associated with each ANV. ANVSA's are located within ANRC's and do not cross ANRC boundaries. ANVSA's for the 1990 census replace the ANV's that the Census Bureau recognized for the 1980 census.

Each ANVSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 6001 through 8989. Each ANVSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical order of ANVSA's.

American Indian Reservation and Trust Land

American Indian Reservation—Federal American Indian reservations are areas with boundaries established by treaty, statute, and/or executive or court order, and recognized by the Federal Government as territory in which American Indian tribes have jurisdiction. State reservations are lands held in trust by State governments for the use and benefit of a given tribe. The reservations and their boundaries were identified for the 1990 census by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), Department of Interior (for Federal reservations), and State governments (for State reservations). The names of American Indian reservations recognized by State governments, but not by the Federal Government, are followed by "(State)." Areas composed of reservation lands that are administered jointly and/or are claimed by two reservations, as identified by the BIA, are called "joint areas," and are treated as separate American Indian reservations for census purposes.

Federal reservations may cross State boundaries, and Federal and State reservations may cross county, county subdivision, and place boundaries. For reservations that cross State boundaries, only the portion of the reservations in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; the entire reservations are shown in data products for the United States.

Each American Indian reservation is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 0001 through 4989. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of American Indian reservations nationwide, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each American Indian reservation also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code; because the FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical sequence of American Indian reservations within each State, the FIPS code is different in each State for reservations in more than one State.

Trust Land—Trust lands are property associated with a particular American Indian reservation or tribe, held in trust by the Federal Government. Trust lands may be held in trust either for a tribe (tribal trust land) or for an individual member of a tribe (individual trust land). Trust lands recognized for the 1990 census comprise all tribal trust lands and inhabited individual trust lands located outside of a reservation boundary. As with other American Indian areas, trust lands may be located in more than one State. Only the trust lands in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; all trust lands associated with a reservation or tribe are shown in data products for the United States. The Census Bureau first reported data for tribal trust lands for the 1980 census.

Trust lands are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS code, the same as that for the reservation with which they are associated. Trust lands not associated with a reservation are presented by tribal name, interspersed alphabetically among the reservations.

Tribal Designated Statistical Area (TDSA)

Tribal designated statistical areas (TDSA's) are areas, delineated outside Oklahoma by federally- and State-recognized tribes without a land base or associated trust lands, to provide statistical areas for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TDSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which federally-recognized tribes have jurisdiction and areas in which State tribes provide benefits and services to their members. The names of TDSA's delineated by State-recognized tribes are followed by "(State)." The Census Bureau did not recognize TDSA's before the 1990 census.

Each TDSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 9001 through 9589. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TDSA's nationwide. Each TDSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area (TJSA)

Tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (TJSA's) are areas, delineated by federally-recognized tribes in Oklahoma without a reservation, for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TJSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which one or more tribal governments have jurisdiction; if tribal officials delineated adjacent TJSA's so that they include some duplicate territory, the overlap area is called a "joint use area," which is treated as a separate TJSA for census purposes.

TJSA's replace the "Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas)" shown in 1980 census data products. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma comprised the territory located within reservations that had legally established boundaries from 1900 to 1907; these reservations were dissolved during the 2- to 3-year period preceding the statehood of Oklahoma in 1907. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas) were identified only for the 1980 census.

Each TJSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 5001 through 5989. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TJSA's, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each TJSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within Oklahoma.

AREA MEASUREMENT

Area measurements provide the size, in square kilometers (also in square miles in printed reports), recorded for each geographic entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data in general-purpose data products (except crews-of-vessels entities and ZIP Codes). (Square kilometers may be divided by 2.59 to convert an area measurement to square miles.) Area was calculated from the specific set of boundaries recorded for the entity in the Census Bureau's geographic data base (see "TIGER"). On machine-readable files, area measurements are shown to three decimal places; the decimal point is implied. In printed reports and listings, area measurements are shown to one decimal.

The Census Bureau provides measurements for both land area and total water area for the 1990 census; the water figure includes inland, coastal, Great Lakes, and territorial water. (For the 1980 census, the Census Bureau provided area measurements for land and inland water.) The Census Bureau will provide measurements for the component types of water for the affected entities in a separate file. "Inland water" consists of any lake, reservoir, pond, or similar body of water that is recorded in the Census Bureau's geographic data base. It also includes any river, creek, canal, stream, or similar feature that is recorded in that data base as a two-dimensional feature (rather than as a single line). The portions of the oceans and related large embayments (such as the Chesapeake Bay and Puget Sound), the Gulf of Mexico, and the Caribbean Sea that belong to the United States and its territories are considered to be "coastal" and "territorial"

waters; the Great Lakes are treated as a separate water entity. Rivers and bays that empty into these bodies of water are treated as "inland water" from the point beyond which they are narrower than one nautical mile across. Identification of land and inland, coastal, and territorial waters is for statistical purposes, and does not necessarily reflect legal definitions thereof.

By definition, census blocks do not include water within their boundaries; therefore, the water area of a block is always zero. Land area measurements may disagree with the information displayed on census maps and in the TIGER file because, for area measurement purposes, features identified as "intermittent water" and "glacier" are reported as land area. For this reason, it may not be possible to derive the land area for an entity by summing the land area of its component census blocks. In addition, the water area measurement reported for some geographic entities includes water that is not included in any lower-level geographic entity. Therefore, because water is contained only in a higher-level geographic entity, summing the water measurements for all the component lower-level geographic entities will not yield the water area of that higher-level entity. This occurs, for example, where water is associated with a county but is not within the legal boundary of any minor civil division, or the water is associated with a State but is not within the legal boundary of any county. Crews-of-vessels entities (see "Census Tract and Block Numbering Area" and "Block") do not encompass territory and therefore have no area measurements. ZIP Codes do not have specific boundaries, and therefore, also do not have area measurements.

The accuracy of any area measurement figure is limited by the inaccuracy inherent in (1) the location and shape of the various boundary features in the data base, and (2) rounding affecting the last digit in all operations that compute and/or sum the area measurements.

BLOCK

Census blocks are small areas bounded on all sides by visible features such as streets, roads, streams, and railroad tracks, and by invisible boundaries such as city, town, township, and county limits, property lines, and short, imaginary extensions of streets and roads.

Tabulation blocks, used in census data products, are in most cases the same as collection blocks, used in the census enumeration. In some cases, collection blocks have been "split" into two or more parts required for data tabulations. Tabulation blocks do not cross the boundaries of counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts or block numbering areas, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, congressional districts, voting districts, urban or rural areas, or urbanized areas. The 1990 census is the first for which the entire United States and its possessions are block-numbered.

Blocks are numbered uniquely within each census tract or BNA. A block is identified by a three-digit number, sometimes with a single alphabetical suffix. Block numbers with suffixes generally represent collection blocks that were "split" in order to identify separate geographic entities that divide the original block. For example, when a city limit runs through data collection block 101, the data for the portion inside the city is tabulated in block 101A and the portion outside, in block 101B. A block number with the suffix "Z" represents a "crews-of-vessels" entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data, but that does not represent a true geographic area; such a block is shown on census maps associated with an anchor symbol and a census tract or block numbering area with a .99 suffix.

BLOCK GROUP (BG)

Geographic Block Group

A geographic block group (BG) is a cluster of blocks having the same first digit of their three-digit identifying numbers within a census tract or block numbering area (BNA). For example, BG 3 within a census tract or BNA includes all blocks numbered between 301 and 397. In most cases, the numbering involves substantially fewer than 97 blocks. Geographic BG's never cross census tract or BNA boundaries, but may cross the boundaries of county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, urbanized areas, voting districts, and congressional districts. BG's generally contain between 250 and 550 housing units, with the ideal size being 400 housing units.

Tabulation Block Group

In the data tabulations, a geographic BG may be split to present data for every unique combination of county subdivision, place, American Indian and Alaska Native area, urbanized area, voting district, urban/rural and congressional district shown in the data product; for example, if BG 3 is partly in a city and partly outside the city, there will be separate tabulated records for each portion of BG 3. BG's are used in tabulating decennial census data nationwide in the 1990 census, in all block-numbered areas in the 1980 census, and in Tape Address Register (TAR) areas in the 1970 census. For purposes of data presentation, BG's are a substitute for the enumeration districts (ED's) used for reporting data in many parts of the United States for the 1970 and 1980 censuses, and in all areas for pre-1970 censuses.

BOUNDARY CHANGES

The boundaries of some counties, county subdivisions, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and many incorporated places, changed between those reported for the 1980 census and January 1, 1990. Boundary changes to legal entities result from:

- 1. Annexations to or detachments from legally established governmental units.
- 2. Mergers or consolidations of two or more governmental units.
- 3. Establishment of new governmental units.
- 4. Disincorporations or disorganizations of existing governmental units.
- 5. Changes in treaties and Executive Orders.

The historical counts shown for counties, county subdivisions, and places are not updated for such changes, and thus reflect the population and housing units in the area as delineated at each census. Information on boundary changes reported between the 1980 and 1990 censuses for counties, county subdivisions, and incorporated places is presented in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3, and in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* printed reports. For information on boundary changes for such areas in the decade preceding other decennial censuses, see the *Number of Inhabitants* reports for each census. Boundary changes are not reported for some areas, such as census designated places and block groups.

CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION

Census Division

Census divisions are groupings of States that are subdivisions of the four census regions. There are nine divisions, which the Census Bureau adopted in 1910 for the presentation of data. The regions, divisions, and their constituent States are:

Northeast Region

New England Division:

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island. Connecticut

Middle Atlantic Division:

New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania

Midwest Region

East North Central Division:

Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin

West North Central Division:

Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas

South Region

South Atlantic Division:

Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida East South Central Division:

Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi

West South Central Division:

Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas

West Region

Mountain Division:

Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada

Pacific Division:

Washington, Oregon, California, Alaska, Hawaii

Census Region

Census regions are groupings of States that subdivide the United States for the presentation of data. There are four regions—Northeast, Midwest, South, and West. Each of the four census regions is divided into two or more census divisions. Prior to 1984, the Midwest region was named the North Central region. From 1910, when census regions were established, through the 1940's, there were three regions—North, South, and West.

CENSUS TRACT AND BLOCK NUMBERING AREA

Block Numbering Area (BNA)

Block numbering areas (BNA's) are small statistical subdivisions of a county for grouping and numbering blocks in nonmetropolitan counties where local census statistical areas committees have not established census tracts. State agencies and the Census Bureau delineated BNA's for the 1990 census, using guidelines similar to those for the delineation of census tracts. BNA's do not cross county boundaries.

BNA's are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 9901.07. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic BNA number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many BNA's do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. BNA numbers range from 9501 through 9989.99, and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 0001 through 9499.99 denote a census tract). The suffix .99 identifies a BNA that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-ofvessels" BNA appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its BNA number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers); the BNA relates to the ships associated with the onshore BNA's having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify BNA's that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities. Some of these revisions produced BNA's that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a BNA can be summarized with an adjacent BNA.

Census Tract

Census tracts are small, relatively permanent statistical subdivisions of a county. Census tracts are delineated for all metropolitan areas (MA's) and other densely populated counties by local census statistical areas committees following Census Bureau guidelines (more than 3,000 census tracts have been established in 221 counties outside MA's). Six States (California, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, New Jersey, and Rhode Island) and the District of Columbia are covered entirely by census tracts. Census tracts usually have between 2,500 and 8,000 persons and, when first delineated, are designed to be homogeneous with respect to population characteristics, economic status, and living conditions. Census tracts do not cross county boundaries. The spatial size of census tracts varies widely depending on the density of settlement. Census tract boundaries are delineated with the intention of being maintained over a long time so that statistical comparisons can be made from census to census. However, physical changes in street patterns caused by highway construction, new development, etc., may require occasional revisions; census tracts occasionally are split due to large population growth, or combined as a result of substantial population decline. Census tracts are referred to as "tracts" in all 1990 data products.

Census tracts are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 6059.02. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic tract number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many census tracts do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. Leading zeros in a census tract number (for example, 002502) are shown only on machine-readable files.

Census tract numbers range from 0001 through 9499.99 and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 9501 through 9989.99 denote a block numbering area). The suffix .99 identifies a census tract that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" census tract appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its census tract number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers). These census tracts relate to the ships associated with the onshore census tract having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify census tracts that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities. Some of these revisions may have resulted in census tracts that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a census tract can be summarized with an adjacent census tract.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT (CD)

Congressional districts (CD's) are the 435 areas from which persons are elected to the U.S. House of Representatives. After the apportionment of congressional seats among the States, based on census population counts, each State is responsible for establishing CD's for the purpose of electing representatives. Each CD is to be as equal in population to all other CD's in the State as practicable, based on the decennial census counts.

The CD's that were in effect on January 1, 1990 were those of the 101st Congress. Data on the 101st Congress appear in an early 1990 census data product (Summary Tape File 1A). The CD's of the 101st Congress are the same as those in effect for the 102nd Congress. CD's of the 103rd Congress, reflecting redistricting based on the 1990 census, are summarized in later 1990 data products (STF's 1D and 3D, and 1990 CPH-4, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress* printed reports).

COUNTY

The primary political divisions of most States are termed "counties." In Louisiana, these divisions are known as "parishes." In Alaska, which has no counties, the county equivalents are the organized "boroughs" and the "census areas" that are delineated for statistical purposes by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. In four States (Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia), there are one or more cities that are independent of any county organization and thus constitute primary divisions of their States. These cities are known as "independent cities" and are treated as equivalent to counties for statistical purposes. That part of Yellowstone National Park in Montana is treated as a county equivalent. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to a county for statistical purposes.

Each county and county equivalent is assigned a threedigit FIPS code that is unique within State. These codes are assigned in alphabetical order of county or county equivalent within State, except for the independent cities, which follow the listing of counties.

COUNTY SUBDIVISION

County subdivisions are the primary subdivisions of counties and their equivalents for the reporting of decennial census data. They include census county divisions, census subareas, minor civil divisions, and unorganized territories.

Each county subdivision is assigned a three-digit census code in alphabetical order within county and a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Census County Division (CCD)

Census county divisions (CCD's) are subdivisions of a county that were delineated by the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State officials and local census statistical

areas committees, for statistical purposes. CCD's were established in 21 States where there are no legally established minor civil divisions (MCD's), where the MCD's do not have governmental or administrative purposes, where the boundaries of the MCD's change frequently, and/or where the MCD's are not generally known to the public. CCD's have no legal functions, and are not governmental units

The boundaries of CCD's usually are delineated to follow visible features, and in most cases coincide with census tract or block numbering area boundaries. The name of each CCD is based on a place, county, or well-known local name that identifies its location. CCD's have been established in the following 21 States: Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Kentucky, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. For the 1980 census, the county subdivisions recognized for Nevada were MCD's.

Census Subarea (Alaska)

Census subareas are statistical subdivisions of boroughs and census areas (county equivalents) in Alaska. Census subareas were delineated cooperatively by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. The census subareas, identified first in 1980, replaced the various types of subdivisions used in the 1970 census.

Minor Civil Division (MCD)

Minor civil divisions (MCD's) are the primary political or administrative divisions of a county. MCD's represent many different kinds of legal entities with a wide variety of governmental and/or administrative functions. MCD's are variously designated as American Indian reservations, assessment districts, boroughs, election districts, gores, grants, magisterial districts, parish governing authority districts, plantations, precincts, purchases, supervisors' districts, towns, and townships. In some States, all or some incorporated places are not located in any MCD and thus serve as MCD's in their own right. In other States, incorporated places are subordinate to (part of) the MCD's in which they are located, or the pattern is mixed—some incorporated places are independent of MCD's and others are subordinate to one or more MCD's.

The Census Bureau recognizes MCD's in the following 28 States: Arkansas, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to an MCD for statistical purposes.

The MCD's in 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin) also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these MCD's in all data products in which it provides data for places.

Unorganized Territory (unorg.)

In nine States (Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, North Carolina, North Dakota, and South Dakota), some counties contain territory that is not included in an MCD recognized by the Census Bureau. Each separate area of unorganized territory in these States is recognized as one or more separate county subdivisions for census purposes. Each unorganized territory is given a descriptive name, followed by the designation "unorg."

GEOGRAPHIC CODE

Geographic codes are shown primarily on machine-readable data products, such as computer tape and compact disc-read only memory (CD-ROM), but also appear on other products such as microfiche; they also are shown on some census maps. Codes are identified as "census codes" only if there is also a Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code for the same geographic entity. A code that is not identified as either "census" or "FIPS" is usually a census code for which there is no FIPS equivalent, or for which the Census Bureau does not use the FIPS code. The exceptions, which use only the FIPS code in census products, are county, congressional district, and metropolitan area (that is, metropolitan statistical area, consolidated metropolitan statistical area, and primary metropolitan statistical area).

Census Code

Census codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, census division, census region, county subdivision, place, State, urbanized area, and voting district. The structure, format, and meaning of census codes appear in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) Code

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, congressional district, county, county subdivision, metropolitan area, place, and State. The structure, format, and meaning of FIPS

codes used in the census are shown in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme;* in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

The objective of the FIPS codes is to improve the use of data resources of the Federal Government and avoid unnecessary duplication and incompatibilities in the collection, processing, and dissemination of data. More information about FIPS and FIPS code documentation is available from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, VA 22161.

United States Postal Service (USPS) Code

United States Postal Service (USPS) codes for States are used in all 1990 data products. The codes are two-character alphabetic abbreviations. These codes are the same as the FIPS two-character alphabetic abbreviations.

GEOGRAPHIC PRESENTATION

Hierarchical Presentation

A hierarchical geographic presentation shows the geographic entities in a superior/subordinate structure in census products. This structure is derived from the legal, administrative, or areal relationships of the entities. The hierarchical structure is depicted in report tables by means of indentation, and is explained for machine-readable media in the discussion of file structure in the geographic coverage portion of the abstract in the technical documentation. An example of hierarchical presentation is the "standard census geographic hierarchy": block, within block group, within census tract or block numbering area, within place, within county subdivision, within county, within State, within division, within region, within the United States. Graphically, this is shown as:

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United States
Region
Division
State
County
County subdivision
Place (or part)
Census tract/block numbering area
(or part)
Block group (or part)
Block
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Inventory Presentation

An inventory presentation of geographic entities is one in which all entities of the same type are shown in alphabetical or code sequence, without reference to their hierarchical relationships. Generally, an inventory presentation shows totals for entities that may be split in a hierarchical presentation, such as place, census

tract/block numbering area, or block group. An example of a series of inventory presentations is: State, followed by all the counties in that State, followed by all the places in that State. Graphically, this is shown as:

State

County "A"

County "B"

County "C"

Place "X"

Place "Y"

Place "Z"

HISTORICAL COUNTS

Historical counts for total population and total housing units are shown in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* report series. As in past censuses, the general rule for presenting historical data for States, counties, county subdivisions, and places is to show historical counts only for single, continually existing entities. Stated another way, if an entity existed for both the current and preceding censuses, the tables show counts for the preceding censuses. Included in this category are entities of the same type (county, county subdivision, place) even if they had changed their names. Also included are entities that merged, but only if the new entity retained the name of one of the merged entities. The historical counts shown are for each entity as it was bounded at each census.

In cases where an entity was formed since a preceding census, such as a newly incorporated place or a newly organized township, the symbol three dots "..." is shown for earlier censuses. The three-dot symbol also is shown for those parts of a place that have extended into an additional county or county subdivision through annexation or other revision of boundaries since the preceding census.

In a few cases, changes in the boundaries of county subdivisions caused a place to be split into two or more parts, or to be split differently than in the preceding census. If historical counts for the parts of the place as currently split did not appear in a preceding census, "(NA)" is shown for the place in each county subdivision; however, the historical population and housing unit counts of the place appear in tables that show the entire place. For counties, county subdivisions, and places formed since January 1, 1980, 1980 census population and housing unit counts in the 1990 territory are reported in the geographic change notes included in the "User Notes" text section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, and in the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

In some cases, population and housing unit counts for individual areas were revised since publication of the 1980 reports (indicated by the prefix "r"). In a number of tables of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, 1980 counts are shown for aggregations of individual areas,

such as the number, population, and housing unit counts of places in size groups, or urban and rural distributions. Revisions of population and housing unit counts for individual areas were not applied to the various aggregations. Therefore, it may not be possible to determine the individual areas in a given aggregation using the historical counts; conversely, the sum of the counts shown for individual areas may not agree with the aggregation.

INTERNAL POINT

An internal point is a set of geographic coordinates (latitude and longitude) that is located within a specified geographic entity. A single point is identified for each entity; for many entities, this point represents the approximate geographic center of that entity. If the shape of the entity caused this point to be located outside the boundaries of the entity, it is relocated from the center so that it is within the entity. If the internal point for a block falls in a water area, it is relocated to a land area within the block. On machine-readable products, internal points are shown to six decimal places; the decimal point is implied.

METROPOLITAN AREA (MA)

The general concept of a metropolitan area (MA) is one of a large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities that have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. Some MA's are defined around two or more nuclei.

The MA classification is a statistical standard, developed for use by Federal agencies in the production, analysis, and publication of data on MA's. The MA's are designated and defined by the Federal Office of Management and Budget, following a set of official published standards. These standards were developed by the interagency Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, with the aim of producing definitions that are as consistent as possible for all MA's nationwide.

Each MA must contain either a place with a minimum population of 50,000 or a Census Bureau-defined urbanized area and a total MA population of at least 100,000 (75,000 in New England). An MA comprises one or more central counties. An MA also may include one or more outlying counties that have close economic and social relationships with the central county. An outlying county must have a specified level of commuting to the central counties and also must meet certain standards regarding metropolitan character, such as population density, urban population, and population growth. In New England, MA's are composed of cities and towns rather than whole counties.

The territory, population, and housing units in MA's are referred to as "metropolitan." The metropolitan category is subdivided into "inside central city" and "outside central city." The territory, population, and housing units located outside MA's are referred to as "nonmetropolitan." The

metropolitan and nonmetropolitan classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

To meet the needs of various users, the standards provide for a flexible structure of metropolitan definitions that classify an MA either as a metropolitan statistical area (MSA) or as a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) that is divided into primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's). Documentation of the MA standards and how they are applied is available from the Secretary, Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Central City

In each MSA and CMSA, the largest place and, in some cases, additional places are designated as "central cities" under the official standards. A few PMSA's do not have central cities. The largest central city and, in some cases, up to two additional central cities are included in the title of the MA; there also are central cities that are not included in an MA title. An MA central city does not include any part of that city that extends outside the MA boundary.

Consolidated and Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA and PMSA)

If an area that qualifies as an MA has more than one million persons, primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's) may be defined within it. PMSA's consist of a large urbanized county or cluster of counties that demonstrates very strong internal economic and social links, in addition to close ties to other portions of the larger area. When PMSA's are established, the larger area of which they are component parts is designated a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA).

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

Metropolitan statistical areas (MSA's) are relatively freestanding MA's and are not closely associated with other MA's. These areas typically are surrounded by nonmetropolitan counties.

Metropolitan Area Title and Code

The title of an MSA contains the name of its largest central city and up to two additional city names, provided that the additional places meet specified levels of population, employment, and commuting. Generally, a city with a population of 250,000 or more is in the title, regardless of other criteria.

The title of a PMSA may contain up to three place names, as determined above, or up to three county names, sequenced in order of population. A CMSA title also may include up to three names, the first of which generally is the most populous central city in the area. The second name may be the first city or county name in the most populous remaining PMSA; the third name may be the first city or county name in the next most populous PMSA. A regional designation may be substituted for the second and/or third names in a CMSA title if such a designation is supported by local opinion and is deemed to be unambiguous and suitable by the Office of Management and Budget.

The titles for all MA's also contain the name of each State in which the area is located. Each metropolitan area is assigned a four-digit FIPS code, in alphabetical order nationwide. If the fourth digit of the code is a "2," it identifies a CMSA. Additionally, there is a separate set of two-digit codes for CMSA's, also assigned alphabetically.

OUTLYING AREAS OF THE UNITED STATES

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as the statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (Northern Mariana Islands), Republic of Palau (Palau), Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands). Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A of the text in the data products for each area.

PLACE

Places, for the reporting of decennial census data, include census designated places and incorporated places. Each place is assigned a four-digit census code that is unique within State. Each place is also assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State. Consolidated cities (see below) are assigned a one-character alphabetical census code that is unique nationwide and a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State.

Census Designated Place (CDP)

Census designated places (CDP's) are delineated for the decennial census as the statistical counterparts of incorporated places. CDP's comprise densely settled concentrations of population that are identifiable by name, but are not legally incorporated places. Their boundaries, which usually coincide with visible features or the boundary of an adjacent incorporated place, have no legal status, nor do these places have officials elected to serve traditional municipal functions. CDP boundaries may change with changes in the settlement pattern; a CDP with the same name as in previous censuses does not necessarily have the same boundaries.

Beginning with the 1950 census, the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State agencies and local census statistical areas committees, has identified and delineated boundaries for CDP's. In the 1990 census, the name of each such place is followed by "CDP." In the 1980 census, "(CDP)" was used; in 1970, 1960, and 1950 censuses, these places were identified by "(U)," meaning "unincorporated place."

To qualify as a CDP for the 1990 census, an unincorporated community must have met the following criteria:

- 1. In all States except Alaska and Hawaii, the Census Bureau uses three population size criteria to designate a CDP. These criteria are:
 - a. 1,000 or more persons if outside the boundaries of an urbanized area (UA) delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
 - 2,500 or more persons if inside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
 - c. 250 or more persons if outside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census, and within the official boundaries of an American Indian reservation recognized for the 1990 census.
- 2. In Alaska, 25 or more persons if outside a UA, and 2,500 or more persons if inside a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
- 3. In Hawaii, 300 or more persons, regardless of whether the community is inside or outside a UA.

For the 1990 census, CDP's qualified on the basis of the population counts prepared for the 1990 Postcensus Local Review Program. Because these counts were subject to change, a few CDP's may have final population counts lower than the minimums shown above.

Hawaii is the only State with no incorporated places recognized by the Bureau of the Census. All places shown for Hawaii in the data products are CDP's. By agreement with the State of Hawaii, the Census Bureau does not show data separately for the city of Honolulu, which is coextensive with Honolulu County.

Consolidated City

A consolidated government is a unit of local government for which the functions of an incorporated place and its county or minor civil division (MCD) have merged. The legal aspects of this action may result in both the primary incorporated place and the county or MCD continuing to exist as legal entities, even though the county or MCD performs few or no governmental functions and has few or no elected officials. Where this occurs, and where one or more other incorporated places in the county or MCD

continue to function as separate governments, even though they have been included in the consolidated government, the primary incorporated place is referred to as a "consolidated city."

The data presentation for consolidated cities varies depending upon the geographic presentation. In hierarchical presentations, consolidated cities are not shown. These presentations include the semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)." Where the consolidated city is coextensive with a county or county subdivision, the data shown for those areas in hierarchical presentations are equivalent to those for the consolidated government.

For inventory geographic presentations, the consolidated city appears at the end of the listing of places. The data for the consolidated city include places that are part of the consolidated city. The "consolidated city (remainder)" is the portion of the consolidated government minus the semi-independent places, and is shown in alphabetical sequence with other places.

In summary presentations by size of place, the consolidated city is not included. The places semi-independent of consolidated cities are categorized by their size, as is the "consolidated city (remainder)."

Each consolidated city is assigned a one-character alphabetic census code. Each consolidated city also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. The semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)" are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS place code that are unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State.

Incorporated Place

Incorporated places recognized in 1990 census data products are those reported to the Census Bureau as legally in existence on January 1, 1990 under the laws of their respective States as cities, boroughs, towns, and villages, with the following exceptions: the towns in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin, and the boroughs in New York are recognized as minor civil divisions for census purposes; the boroughs in Alaska are county equivalents.

POPULATION OR HOUSING UNIT DENSITY

Population or housing unit density is computed by dividing the total population or housing units of a geographic unit (for example, United States, State, county, place) by its land area measured in square kilometers or square miles. Density is expressed as both "persons (or housing units) per square kilometer" and "persons (or housing units) per square mile" of land area in 1990 census printed reports.

STATE

States are the primary governmental divisions of the United States. The District of Columbia is treated as a statistical equivalent of a State for census purposes. The four census regions, nine census divisions, and their component States are shown under "CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION" in this appendix.

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as State equivalents for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States. Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A in the data products for each area.

Each State and equivalent is assigned a two-digit numeric Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code in alphabetical order by State name, followed by the outlying area names. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned a two-digit census code. This code is assigned on the basis of the geographic sequence of each State within each census division; the first digit of the code is the code for the respective division. Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the outlying areas of the Pacific are assigned "0" as the division code. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned the two-letter FIPS/United States Postal Service (USPS) code.

In 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin), the minor civil divisions also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these minor civil divisions in all data products in which it provides data for places.

TIGER

TIGER is an acronym for the new digital (computerreadable) geographic data base that automates the mapping and related geographic activities required to support the Census Bureau's census and survey programs. The Census Bureau developed the Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing (TIGER) System to automate the geographic support processes needed to meet the major geographic needs of the 1990 census: producing the cartographic products to support data collection and map publication, providing the geographic structure for tabulation and publication of the collected data, assigning residential and employer addresses to their geographic location and relating those locations to the Census Bureau's geographic units, and so forth. The content of the TIGER data base is made available to the public through a variety of "TIGER Extract" files that may be obtained from the Data User Services Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

UNITED STATES

The United States comprises the 50 States and the District of Columbia. In addition, the Census Bureau treats

the outlying areas as statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas include American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

URBAN AND RURAL

The Census Bureau defines "urban" for the 1990 census as comprising all territory, population, and housing units in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 or more persons outside urbanized areas. More specifically, "urban" consists of territory, persons, and housing units in:

- Places of 2,500 or more persons incorporated as cities, villages, boroughs (except in Alaska and New York), and towns (except in the six New England States, New York, and Wisconsin), but excluding the rural portions of "extended cities."
- 2. Census designated places of 2,500 or more persons.
- 3. Other territory, incorporated or unincorporated, included in urbanized areas.

Territory, population, and housing units not classified as urban constitute "rural." In the 100-percent data products, "rural" is divided into "places of less than 2,500" and "not in places." The "not in places" category comprises "rural" outside incorporated and census designated places and the rural portions of extended cities. In many data products, the term "other rural" is used; "other rural" is a residual category specific to the classification of the rural in each data product.

In the sample data products, rural population and housing units are subdivided into "rural farm" and "rural nonfarm." "Rural farm" comprises all rural households and housing units on farms (places from which \$1,000 or more of agricultural products were sold in 1989); "rural nonfarm" comprises the remaining rural.

The urban and rural classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas

In censuses prior to 1950, "urban" comprised all territory, persons, and housing units in incorporated places of 2,500 or more persons, and in areas (usually minor civil divisions) classified as urban under special rules relating to population size and density. The definition of urban that restricted itself to incorporated places having 2,500 or more persons excluded many large, densely settled areas merely because they were not incorporated. Prior to the 1950 census, the Census Bureau attempted to avoid some of the more obvious omissions by classifying selected areas as "urban under special rules." Even with these rules, however, many large, closely built-up areas were excluded from the urban category.

To improve its measure of urban territory, population, and housing units, the Census Bureau adopted the concept of the urbanized area and delineated boundaries for

unincorporated places (now, census designated places) for the 1950 census. Urban was defined as territory, persons, and housing units in urbanized areas and, outside urbanized areas, in all places, incorporated or unincorporated, that had 2,500 or more persons. With the following three exceptions, the 1950 census definition of urban has continued substantially unchanged. First, in the 1960 census (but not in the 1970, 1980, or 1990 censuses), certain towns in the New England States, townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and Arlington County, Virginia, were designated as urban. However, most of these "special rule" areas would have been classified as urban anyway because they were included in an urbanized area or in an unincorporated place of 2,500 or more persons. Second, "extended cities" were identified for the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses. Extended cities primarily affect the figures for urban and rural territory (area), but have very little effect on the urban and rural population and housing units at the national and State levels- although for some individual counties and urbanized areas, the effects have been more evident. Third, changes since the 1970 census in the criteria for defining urbanized areas have permitted these areas to be defined around smaller centers.

Documentation of the urbanized area and extended city criteria is available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Extended City

Since the 1960 census, there has been a trend in some States toward the extension of city boundaries to include territory that is essentially rural in character. The classification of all the population and living quarters of such places as urban would include in the urban designation territory, persons, and housing units whose environment is primarily rural. For the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses, the Census Bureau identified as rural such territory and its population and housing units for each extended city whose closely settled area was located in an urbanized area. For the 1990 census, this classification also has been applied to certain places outside urbanized areas.

In summary presentations by size of place, the urban portion of an extended city is classified by the population of the entire place; the rural portion is included in "other rural."

URBANIZED AREA (UA)

The Census Bureau delineates urbanized areas (UA's) to provide a better separation of urban and rural territory, population, and housing in the vicinity of large places. A UA comprises one or more places ("central place") and the adjacent densely settled surrounding territory ("urban fringe") that together have a minimum of 50,000 persons. The urban fringe generally consists of contiguous territory having a density of least 1,000 persons per square mile. The urban fringe also includes outlying territory of such

density if it was connected to the core of the contiguous area by road and is within 1 1/2 road miles of that core, or within 5 road miles of the core but separated by water or other undevelopable territory. Other territory with a population density of fewer than 1,000 people per square mile is included in the urban fringe if it eliminates an enclave or closes an indentation in the boundary of the urbanized area. The population density is determined by (1) outside of a place, one or more contiguous census blocks with a population density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile or (2) inclusion of a place containing census blocks that have at least 50 percent of the population of the place and a density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile. The complete criteria are available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Urbanized Area Central Place

One or more central places function as the dominant centers of each UA. The identification of a UA central place permits the comparison of this dominant center with the remaining territory in the UA. There is no limit on the number of central places, and not all central places are necessarily included in the UA title. UA central places include:

- 1. Each place entirely (or partially, if the place is an extended city) within the UA that is a central city of a metropolitan area (MA).
- 2. If the UA does not contain an MA central city or is located outside of an MA, the central place(s) is determined by population size.

Urbanized Area Title and Code

The title of a UA identifies those places that are most important within the UA; it links the UA to the encompassing MA, where appropriate. If a single MA includes most of the UA, the title and code of the UA generally are the same as the title and code of the MA. If the UA is not mostly included in a single MA, if it does not include any place that is a central city of the encompassing MA, or if it is not located in an MA, the Census Bureau uses the population size of the included places, with a preference for incorporated places, to determine the UA title. The name of each State in which the UA is located also is in each UA title.

The numeric code used to identify each UA is the same as the code for the mostly encompassing MA (including CMSA and PMSA). If MA title cities represent multiple UA's, or the UA title city does not correspond to the first name of an MA title, the Census Bureau assigns a code based on the alphabetical sequence of the UA title in relationship to the other UA and MA titles.

VOTING DISTRICT (VTD)

A voting district (VTD) is any of a variety of types of areas (for example, election districts, precincts, wards, legislative districts) established by State and local governments for purposes of elections. For census purposes,

each State participating in Phase 2 of the 1990 Census Redistricting Data Program outlined the boundaries of VTD's around groups of whole census blocks on census maps. The entities identified as VTD's are not necessarily those legally or currently established. Also, to meet the "whole block" criterion, a State may have had to adjust VTD boundaries to nearby block boundaries. Therefore, the VTD's shown on the 1990 census tapes, listings, and maps may not represent the actual VTD's in effect at the time of the census. In the 1980 census, VTD's were referred to as "election precincts."

Each VTD is assigned a four-character alphanumeric code that is unique within each county. The code "ZZZZ" is assigned to nonparticipating areas; the Census Bureau reports data for areas coded "ZZZZ."

ZIP CODE®

ZIP Codes are administrative units established by the United States Postal Service (USPS) for the distribution of mail. ZIP Codes serve addresses for the most efficient delivery of mail, and therefore generally do not respect political or census statistical area boundaries. ZIP Codes usually do not have clearly identifiable boundaries, often serve a continually changing area, are changed periodically to meet postal requirements, and do not cover all the land area of the United States. ZIP Codes are identified by five-digit codes assigned by the USPS. The first three digits identify a major city or sectional distribution center, and the last two digits generally signify a specific post office's delivery area or point. For the 1990 census, ZIP Code data are tabulated for the five-digit codes in STF 3B.



APPENDIX B. Definitions of Subject Characteristics

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POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS AGE

The data on age were derived from answers to questionnaire item 5, which was asked of all persons. The age classification is based on the age of the person in complete years as of April 1, 1990. The age response in question 5a was used normally to represent a person's age. However, when the age response was unacceptable or unavailable, a person's age was derived from an acceptable year-of-birth response in question 5b.

Data on age are used to determine the applicability of other questions for a person and to classify other characteristics in census tabulations. Age data are needed to interpret most social and economic characteristics used to plan and examine many programs and policies. Therefore, age is tabulated by single years of age and by many different groupings, such as 5-year age groups.

Some tabulations are shown by the age of the householder. These data were derived from the age responses for each householder. (For more information on householder, see the discussion under "Household Type and Relationship.")

Median Age—This measure divides the age distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median value and one-half above the value. Generally, median age is computed on the basis of more detailed age intervals than are shown in some census publications; thus, a median based on a less detailed distribution may differ slightly from a corresponding median for the same population based on a more detailed distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—Counts in 1970 and 1980 for persons 100 years old and over were substantially overstated. Improvements were made in the questionnaire design, in the allocation procedures, and to the respondent instruction guide to attempt to minimize this problem for the 1990 census.

Review of detailed 1990 census information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age as of April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round their age up if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in complete months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

Comparability—Age data have been collected in every census. For the first time since 1950, the 1990 data are not available by quarter year of age. This change was made so that coded information could be obtained for both age and year of birth. In each census since 1940, the age of a person was assigned when it was not reported. In censuses before 1940, with the exception of 1880, persons of unknown age were shown as a separate category. Since 1960, assignment of unknown age has been performed by a general procedure described as "imputation." The specific procedures for imputing age have been different in each census. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

ANCESTRY

The data on ancestry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 13, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question was based on self-identification; the data on ancestry represent self-classification by people according to the ancestry group(s) with which they most closely identify. Ancestry refers to a person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage or the place of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Some ethnic identities, such as "Egyptian" or "Polish" can be traced to geographic areas outside the United States, while other ethnicities such as "Pennsylvania Dutch" or "Cajun" evolved in the United States.

The intent of the ancestry question was not to measure the degree of attachment the respondent had to a particular ethnicity. For example, a response of "Irish" might reflect total involvement in an "Irish" community or only a memory of ancestors several generations removed from the individual.

The Census Bureau coded the responses through an automated review, edit, and coding operation. The openended write-in ancestry item was coded by subject-matter specialists into a numeric representation using a code list containing over 1,000 categories. The 1990 code list reflects the results of the Census Bureau's own research and consultations with many ethnic experts. Many decisions were made to determine the classification of responses. These decisions affected the grouping of the tabulated data. For example, the "Assyrian" category includes both responses of "Assyrian" and "Chaldean."

The ancestry question allowed respondents to report one or more ancestry groups. While a large number of respondents listed a single ancestry, the majority of answers included more than one ethnic entry. Generally, only the first two responses reported were coded in 1990. If a response was in terms of a dual ancestry, for example, Irish-English, the person was assigned two codes, in this case one for Irish and another for English.

However, in certain cases, multiple responses such as "French Canadian," "Scotch-Irish," "Greek Cypriote," and "Black Dutch" were assigned a single code reflecting their status as unique groups. If a person reported one of these unique groups in addition to another group, for example, "Scotch-Irish English," resulting in three terms, that person received one code for the unique group ("Scotch-Irish") and another one for the remaining group ("English"). If a person reported "English Irish French," only English and Irish were coded. Certain combinations of ancestries where the ancestry group is a part of another, such as "German-Bavarian," the responses were coded as a single ancestry using the smaller group ("Bavarian"). Also, responses such as "Polish-American" or "Italian-American" were coded and tabulated as a single entry ("Polish" or "Italian").

The Census Bureau accepted "American" as a unique ethnicity if it was given alone, with an ambiguous response, or with State names. If the respondent listed any other ethnic identity such as "Italian American," generally the "American" portion of the response was not coded. However, distinct groups such as "American Indian," "Mexican American," and "African American" were coded and identified separately because they represented groups who considered themselves different from those who reported as "Indian," "Mexican," or "African," respectively.

In all tabulations, when respondents provided an unacceptable ethnic identity (for example, an uncodeable or unintelligible response such as "multi-national," "adopted," or "I have no idea"), the answer was included in "Ancestry not reported."

The tabulations on ancestry are presented using two types of data presentations—one used total persons as the base, and the other used total responses as the base. The following are categories shown in the two data presentations:

Presentation Based on Persons:

Single Ancestries Reported—Includes all persons who reported only one ethnic group. Included in this

category are persons with multiple-term responses such as "Scotch-Irish" who are assigned a single code.

Multiple Ancestries Reported—Includes all persons who reported more than one group and were assigned two ancestry codes.

Ancestry Unclassified—Includes all persons who provided a response that could not be assigned an ancestry code because they provided nonsensical entries or religious responses.

Presentations Based on Responses:

Total Ancestries Reported—Includes the total number of ancestries reported and coded. If a person reported a multiple ancestry such as "French Danish," that response was counted twice in the tabulations—once in the "French" category and again in the "Danish" category. Thus, the sum of the counts in this type of presentation is not the total population but the total of all responses.

First Ancestry Reported—Includes the first response of all persons who reported at least one codeable entry. For example, in this category, the count for "Danish" would include all those who reported only Danish and those who reported Danish first and then some other group.

Second Ancestry Reported—Includes the second response of all persons who reported a multiple ancestry. Thus, the count for "Danish" in this category includes all persons who reported Danish as the second response, regardless of the first response provided.

The Census Bureau identified hundreds of ethnic groups in the 1990 census. However, it was impossible to show information for every group in all census tabulations because of space constraints. Publications such as the 1990 CP-2, Social and Economic Characteristics and the 1990 CPH-3, Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas reports show a limited number of groups based on the number reported and the advice received from experts. A more complete distribution of groups is presented in the 1990 Summary Tape File 4, supplementary reports, and a special subject report on ancestry. In addition, groups identified specifically in the questions on race and Hispanic origin (for example, Japanese, Laotian, Mexican, Cuban, and Spaniard), in general, are not shown separately in ancestry tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Although some experts consider religious affiliation a component of ethnic identity, the ancestry question was not designed to collect any information concerning religion. The Bureau of the Census is prohibited from collecting information on religion. Thus, if a religion was given as an answer to the ancestry question, it was coded as an "Other" response.

Comparability—A question on ancestry was first asked in the 1980 census. Although there were no comparable data prior to the 1980 census, related information on ethnicity was collected through questions on parental birthplace, own birthplace, and language which were included in previous censuses. Unlike other census questions, there was no imputation for nonresponse to the ancestry question.

In 1990, respondents were allowed to report more than one ancestry group; however, only the first two ancestry groups identified were coded. In 1980, the Census Bureau attempted to code a third ancestry for selected triple-ancestry responses.

New categories such as "Arab" and "West Indian" were added to the 1990 question to meet important data needs. The "West Indian" category excluded "Hispanic" groups such as "Puerto Rican" and "Cuban" that were identified primarily through the question on Hispanic origin. In 1990, the ancestry group, "American" is recognized and tabulated as a unique ethnicity. In 1980, "American" was tabulated but included under the category "Ancestry not specified."

A major improvement in the 1990 census was the use of an automated coding system for ancestry responses. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses.

CITIZENSHIP

The data on citizenship were derived from answers to questionnaire item 9, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Citizen—Persons who indicated that they were nativeborn and foreign-born persons who indicated that they have become naturalized. (For more information on native and foreign born, see the discussion under "Place of Birth.")

There are four categories of citizenship: (1) born in the United States, (2) born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands of the United States, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, (3) born abroad of American parents, and (4) citizen by naturalization.

Naturalized Citizen—Foreign-born persons who had completed the naturalization process at the time of the census and upon whom the rights of citizenship had been conferred.

Not a Citizen—Foreign-born persons who were not citizens, including persons who had begun but not completed the naturalization process at the time of the census.

Limitation of the Data—Evaluation studies completed after previous censuses indicated that some persons may have reported themselves as citizens although they had not yet attained the status.

Comparability—Similar questions on citizenship were asked in the censuses of 1820, 1830, 1870, 1890 through 1950, 1970, and 1980. The 1980 question was asked of a sample of the foreign-born population. In 1990, both native and foreign-born persons who received the long-form questionnaire were asked to respond to the citizenship question.

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Data on educational attainment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 12, which was asked of a sample of persons. Data are tabulated as attainment for persons 15 years old and over. Persons are classified according to the highest level of school completed or the highest degree received. The question included instructions to report the level of the previous grade attended or the highest degree received for persons currently enrolled in school. The question included response categories which allowed persons to report completing the 12th grade without receiving a high school diploma, and which instructed respondents to report as "high school graduate(s)"-persons who received either a high school diploma or the equivalent, for example, passed the Test of General Educational Development (G.E.D.), and did not attend college. (On the Military Census Report questionnaire, the lowest response category was "Less than 9th grade.")

Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that schooling completed in foreign or ungraded school systems should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American system; that vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges were not to be reported unless they were college level degrees; and that honorary degrees were not to be reported. The instructions gave "medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology" as examples of professional school degrees, and specifically excluded "barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade" from the professional school category. The order in which they were listed suggested that doctorate degrees were "higher" than professional school degrees, which were "higher" than master's degrees.

Persons who did not report educational attainment were assigned the attainment of a person of the same age, race or Spanish origin, and sex who resided in the same or a nearby area. Persons who filled more than one circle were edited to the highest level or degree reported.

High School Graduate or Higher—Includes persons whose highest degree was a high school diploma or

its equivalent, persons who attended college or professional school, and persons who received a college, university, or professional degree. Persons who reported completing the 12th grade but not receiving a diploma are not included.

Not Enrolled, Not High School Graduate—Includes persons of compulsory school attendance age or above who were not enrolled in school and were not high school graduates; these persons may be taken to be "high school dropouts." There is no restriction on when they "dropped out" of school, and they may have never attended high school.

In prior censuses, "Median school years completed" was used as a summary measure of educational attainment. In 1990, the median can only be calculated for groups of which less than half the members have attended college. "Percent high school graduate or higher" and "Percent bachelor's degree or higher" are summary measures which can be calculated from the present data and offer quite readily interpretable measures of differences between population subgroups. To make comparisons over time, "Percent high school graduate or higher" can be calculated and "Percent bachelor's degree or higher" can be approximated with data from previous censuses.

Comparability—From 1840 to 1930, the census measured educational attainment by means of a basic literacy question. In 1940, a single question was asked on highest grade of school completed. In the censuses of 1950 through 1980, a two-part question asking highest grade of school attended and whether that grade was finished was used to construct highest grade or year of school completed. For persons who have not attended college, the response categories in the 1990 educational attainment question should produce data which are comparable to data on highest grade completed from earlier censuses.

The response categories for persons who have attended college were modified from earlier censuses because there was some ambiguity in interpreting responses in terms of the number of years of college completed. For instance, it was not clear whether "completed the fourth year of college," "completed the senior year of college," and "college graduate" were synonymous. Research conducted shortly before the census suggests that these terms were more distinct in 1990 than in earlier decades, and this change may have threatened the ability to estimate the number of "college graduates" from the number of persons reported as having completed the fourth or a higher year of college. It was even more difficult to make inferences about post-baccalaureate degrees and "Associate" degrees from highest year of college completed. Thus, comparisons of post-secondary educational attainment in this and earlier censuses should be made with great caution.

In the 1960 and subsequent censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were assigned the same attainment level as a similar person whose residence was in the same or a nearby area. In the 1940 and 1950 censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were not allocated.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

The data on employment status were derived from answers to questionnaire items 21, 25, and 26, which were asked of a sample of persons. The series of questions on employment status was asked of all persons 15 years old and over and was designed to identify, in this sequence: (1) persons who worked at any time during the reference week; (2) persons who did not work during the reference week but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent (excluding layoff); (3) persons on layoff; and (4) persons who did not work during the reference week, but who were looking for work during the last four weeks and were available for work during the reference week. (For more information, see the discussion under "Reference Week.")

The employment status data shown in this and other 1990 census tabulations relate to persons 16 years old and over. Some tabulations showing employment status, however, include persons 15 years old. By definition, these persons are classified as "Not in Labor Force.". In the 1940, 1950, and 1960 censuses, employment status data were presented for persons 14 years old and over. The change in the universe was made in 1970 to agree with the official measurement of the labor force as revised in January 1967 by the U.S. Department of Labor. The 1970 census was the last to show employment data for persons 14 and 15 years old.

Employed—All civilians 16 years old and over who were either (1) "at work"—those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees, worked in their own business or profession, worked on their own farm, or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (2) were "with a job but not at work"—those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or unpaid volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations; also excluded are persons on active duty in the United States Armed Forces.

Unemployed—All civilians 16 years old and over are classified as unemployed if they (1) were neither "at work" nor "with a job but not at work" during the reference week, and (2) were looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and (3) were available to accept a job. Also included as unemployed are civilians who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off. Examples of job seeking activities are:

- · Registering at a public or private employment office
- Meeting with prospective employers
- Investigating possibilities for starting a professional practice or opening a business
- · Placing or answering advertisements
- · Writing letters of application
- Being on a union or professional register

Civilian Labor Force—Consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

Experienced Unemployed—These are unemployed persons who have worked at any time in the past.

Experienced Civilian Labor Force—Consists of the employed and the experienced unemployed.

Labor Force—All persons classified in the civilian labor force plus members of the U.S. Armed Forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard).

Not in Labor Force—All persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force. This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an *off* season who were not looking for work, institutionalized persons, and persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

Worker—This term appears in connection with several subjects: journey-to-work items, class of worker, weeks worked in 1989, and number of workers in family in 1989. Its meaning varies and, therefore, should be determined in each case by referring to the definition of the subject in which it appears.

Actual Hours Worked Last Week—All persons who reported working during the reference week were asked to report in questionnaire item 21b the number of hours that they worked. The statistics on hours worked pertain to the number of hours actually worked at all jobs, and do not necessarily reflect the number of hours typically or usually worked or the scheduled number of hours. The concept of "actual hours" differs from that of "usual hours" described below. The number of persons who worked only a small number of hours is probably understated since such persons sometimes consider themselves as not working. Respondents were asked to include overtime or extra hours worked, but to exclude lunch hours, sick leave, and vacation leave.

Limitation of the Data—The census may understate the number of employed persons because persons who have irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs sometimes report themselves as not working. The number of employed persons "at work" is probably overstated in the census (and conversely, the number of employed "with a job, but not at work" is understated) since some persons on vacation or sick leave erroneously reported themselves as working. This problem has no effect on the total number of employed persons. The reference week for the employment data is not the same for all persons. Since persons can change their employment status from one week to another, the lack of a uniform reference week may mean that the employment data do not reflect the reality of the employment situation of any given week. (For more information, see the discussion under "Reference Week.")

Comparability—The questionnaire items and employment status concepts for the 1990 census are essentially the same as those used in the 1980 and 1970 censuses. However, these concepts differ in many respects from those associated with the 1950 and 1960 censuses.

Since employment data from the census are obtained from respondents in households, they differ from statistics based on reports from individual business establishments, farm enterprises, and certain government programs. Persons employed at more than one job are counted only once in the census and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. In statistics based on reports from business and farm establishments, persons who work for more than one establishment may be counted more than once. Moreover, some tabulations may exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, but may include workers less than 16 years of age.

An additional difference in the data arises from the fact that persons who had a job but were not at work are included with the employed in the census statistics, whereas many of these persons are likely to be excluded from employment figures based on establishment payroll reports. Furthermore, the employment status data in census tabulations include persons on the basis of place of residence regardless of where they work, whereas establishment data report persons at their place of work regardless of where they live. This latter consideration is particularly significant when comparing data for workers who commute between areas.

Census data on actual hours worked during the reference week may differ from data from other sources. The census measures hours actually worked, whereas some surveys measure hours paid for by employers. Comparability of census actual hours worked data may also be affected by the nature of the reference week (see "Reference Week").

For several reasons, the unemployment figures of the Census Bureau are not comparable with published figures on unemployment compensation claims. For example,

figures on unemployment compensation claims exclude persons who have exhausted their benefit rights, new workers who have not earned rights to unemployment insurance, and persons losing jobs not covered by unemployment insurance systems (including some workers in agriculture, domestic services, and religious organizations, and self-employed and unpaid family workers). In addition, the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used by the Census Bureau. Persons working only a few hours during the week and persons with a job but not at work are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation but are classified as "Employed" in the census. Differences in the geographical distribution of unemployment data arise because the place where claims are filed may not necessarily be the same as the place of residence of the unemployed worker.

The figures on employment status from the decennial census are generally comparable with similar data collected in the Current Population Survey. However, some difference may exist because of variations in enumeration and processing techniques.

FERTILITY

The data on fertility (also referred to as "children ever born") were derived from answers to questionnaire item 20, which was asked of a sample of women 15 years old and over regardless of marital status. Stillbirths, stepchildren, and adopted children were excluded from the number of children ever born. Ever-married women were instructed to include all children born to them before and during their most recent marriage, children no longer living, and children away from home, as well as children who were still living in the home. Never-married women were instructed to include all children born to them.

Data are most frequently presented in terms of the aggregate number of children ever born to women in the specified category and in terms of the rate per 1,000 women. For purposes of calculating the aggregate, the open-ended response category, "12 or more" is assigned a value of 13.

Limitation of the Data—Although the data are assumed to be less complete for out-of-wedlock births than for births occurring within marriage, comparisons of 1980 census data on the fertility of single women with other census sources and administrative records indicate that no significant differences were found between different data sources; that is, 1980 census data on children ever born to single women were complete with no significant understatements of childbearing.

Comparability—The wording of the question on children ever born was the same in 1990 as in 1980. In 1970, however, the question on children ever born was asked of all ever-married women but only of never-married women

who received self-administered questionnaires. Therefore, rates and numbers of children ever born to single women in 1970 may be understated. Data presented for children ever born to ever-married women are comparable for the 1990 census and all previous censuses containing this question.

GROUP QUARTERS

All persons not living in households are classified by the Census Bureau as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized: (1) institutionalized persons and (2) other persons in group quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters").

Institutionalized Persons—Includes persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration. Such persons are classified as "patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of the availability of nursing or medical care, the length of stay, or the number of persons in the institution. Generally, institutionalized persons are restricted to the institutional buildings and grounds (or must have passes or escorts to leave) and thus have limited interaction with the surrounding community. Also, they are generally under the care of trained staff who have responsibility for their safekeeping and supervision.

Type of Institution—The type of institution was determined as part of census enumeration activities. For institutions which specialize in only one specific type of service, all patients or inmates were given the same classification. For institutions which had multiple types of major services (usually general hospitals and Veterans' Administration hospitals), patients were classified according to selected types of wards. For example, in psychiatric wards of hospitals, patients were classified in "mental (psychiatric) hospitals"; in hospital wards for persons with chronic diseases, patients were classified in "hospitals for the chronically ill." Each patient or inmate was classified in only one type of institution. Institutions include the following types:

Correctional Institutions—Includes prisons, Federal detention centers, military stockades and jails, police lockups, halfway houses, local jails, and other confinement facilities, including work farms.

Prisons—Where persons convicted of crimes serve their sentences. In some census products, the prisons are classified by two types of control: (1) "Federal" (operated by the Bureau of Prisons of the Department of Justice) and (2) "State." Residents who are criminally insane were classified on the basis of where they resided at the time of enumeration: (1) in institutions (or hospital wards)

operated by departments of correction or similar agencies; or (2) in institutions operated by departments of mental health or similar agencies.

Federal Detention Centers—Operated by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) and the Bureau of Prisons. These facilities include detention centers used by the Park Police; Bureau of Indian Affairs Detention Centers; INS Centers, such as the INS Federal Alien Detention Facility; INS Processing Centers; and INS Contract Detention Centers used to detain aliens under exclusion or deportation proceedings, as well as those aliens who have not been placed into proceedings, such as custodial required departures; and INS Detention Centers operated within local jails, and State and Federal prisons.

Military Stockades, Jails—Operated by military police and used to hold persons awaiting trial or convicted of violating military laws.

Local Jails and Other Confinement Facilities—Includes facilities operated by counties and cities that primarily hold persons beyond arraignment, usually for more than 48 hours. Also included in this category are work farms used to hold persons awaiting trial or serving time on relatively short sentences and jails run by private businesses under contract for local governments (but *not* by State governments).

Police Lockups—Temporary-holding facilities operated by county and city police that hold persons for 48 hours or less only if they have not been formally charged in court.

Halfway Houses—Operated for correctional purposes and include probation and restitution centers, prerelease centers, and community-residential centers.

Other Types of Correctional Institutions—Privately operated correctional facilities and correctional facilities specifically for alcohol/drug abuse.

Nursing Homes—Comprises a heterogeneous group of places. The majority of patients are elderly, although persons who require nursing care because of chronic physical conditions may be found in these homes regardless of their age. Included in this category are skilled-nursing facilities, intermediate-care facilities, long-term care rooms in wards or buildings on the grounds of hospitals, or long-term care rooms/nursing wings in congregate housing facilities. Also included are nursing, convalescent, and rest homes, such as soldiers', sailors', veterans', and fraternal or religious homes for the aged, with or without nursing care. In some census products, nursing homes are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private not-for-profit," and "Private for profit."

Mental (Psychiatric) Hospitals—Includes hospitals of wards for the criminally insane not operated by a prison, and psychiatric wards of general hospitals and veterans' hospitals. Patients receive supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, mental hospitals are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals for Chronically III—Includes hospitals for patients who require long-term care, including those in military hospitals and wards for the chronically ill located on military bases; or other hospitals or wards for the chronically ill, which include tuberculosis hospitals or wards, wards in general and Veterans' Administration hospitals for the chronically ill, neurological wards, hospices, wards for patients with Hansen's Disease (leprosy) and other incurable diseases, and other unspecified wards for the chronically ill. Patients who had no usual home elsewhere were enumerated as part of the institutional population in the wards of general and military hospitals. Most hospital patients are at the hospital temporarily and were enumerated at their usual place of residence. (For more information, see "Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Mentally Retarded—Includes those institutions such as wards in hospitals for the mentally retarded, and intermediate-care facilities for the mentally retarded that provide supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Physically Handicapped—Includes three types of institutions: institutions for the blind, those for the deaf, and orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped. Institutions for persons with speech problems are classified with "institutions for the deaf." The category "orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped" includes those institutions providing relatively long-term care to accident victims, and to persons with polio, cerebral palsy, and muscular dystrophy. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals, and Wards for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes hospitals, and hospital wards in psychiatric and general hospitals. These facilities are equipped medically and designed for the diagnosis and treatment of medical or psychiatric illnesses associated with alcohol or drug abuse. Patients receive supervised medical care from formally-trained staff.

Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere—Includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric (including wards for boarder babies), military, and surgical wards of hospitals, and wards for persons with infectious diseases.

Juvenile Institutions—Includes homes, schools, and other institutions providing care for children (short- or long-term care). Juvenile institutions include the following types:

Homes for Abused, Dependent, and Neglected Children—Includes orphanages and other institutions which provide long-term care (usually more than 30 days) for children. This category is classified in some census products by type of ownership as "Public" and "Private."

Residential Treatment Centers—Includes those institutions which primarily serve children who, by clinical diagnosis, are moderately or seriously disturbed emotionally. Also, these institutions provide long-term treatment services, usually supervised or directed by a psychiatrist.

Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents—Includes residential training schools or homes, and industrial schools, camps, or farms for juvenile delinquents.

Public Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents—Usually operated by a State agency (for example, department of welfare, corrections, or a youth authority). Some are operated by county and city governments. These public training schools are specialized institutions serving delinquent children, generally between the ages of 10 and 17 years old, all of whom are committed by the courts.

Private Training Schools—Operated under private auspices. Some of the children they serve are committed by the courts as delinquents. Others are referred by parents or social agencies because of delinquent behavior. One difference between private and public training schools is that, by their administrative policy, private schools have control over their selection and intake.

Detention Centers—Includes institutions providing short-term care (usually 30 days or less) primarily for delinquent children pending disposition of their cases by a court. This category also covers diagnostic centers. In practice, such institutions may be caring for both delinquent and neglected children pending court disposition.

Other Persons in Group Quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters")—Includes all persons who live in group quarters other than institutions. Persons who live in the following living quarters are

classified as "other persons in group quarters" when there are 10 or more unrelated persons living in the unit; otherwise, these living quarters are classified as housing units.

Rooming Houses—Includes persons residing in rooming and boarding houses and living in quarters with 10 or more unrelated persons.

Group Homes—Includes "community-based homes" that provide care and supportive services. Such places include homes for the mentally ill, mentally retarded, and physically handicapped; drug/alcohol halfway houses; communes; and maternity homes for unwed mothers.

Homes for the Mentally III—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally ill. In some data products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private," and "Ownership not known." Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally ill are counted as homes for the mentally ill.

Homes for the Mentally Retarded—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally retarded. Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally retarded are counted as homes for the mentally retarded. This category is classified by type of ownership in some census products, as "Federal," "State," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

Homes for the Physically Handicapped—Includes community-based homes for the blind, for the deaf, and other community-based homes for the physically handicapped. Persons with speech problems are classified with homes for the deaf. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

Homes or Halfway Houses for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide community-based care and supportive services to persons suffering from a drug/alcohol addiction and to recovering alcoholics and drug abusers. Places providing community-based care for drug and alcohol abusers include group homes, detoxification centers, quarterway houses (residential treatment facilities that work closely with accredited hospitals), halfway houses, and recovery homes for ambulatory, mentally competent recovering alcoholics and drug abusers who may be re-entering the work force.

Maternity Homes for Unwed Mothers—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide domestic care for unwed mothers and their

children. These homes may provide social services and post-natal care within the facility, or may make arrangements for women to receive such services in the community. Nursing services are usually available in the facility.

Other Group Homes—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in communes, foster care homes, and job corps centers with 10 or more unrelated persons. These types of places provide communal living quarters, generally for persons who have formed their own community in which they have common interests and often share or own property jointly.

Religious Group Quarters—Includes, primarily, group quarters for nuns teaching in parochial schools and for priests living in rectories. It also includes other convents and monasteries, except those associated with a general hospital or an institution.

College Quarters Off Campus—Includes privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons. In census products, persons in this category are classified as living in a college dormitory.

Persons residing in certain other types of living arrangements are classified as living in "noninstitutional group quarters" regardless of the number of people sharing the unit. These include persons residing in the following types of group quarters:

College Dormitories—Includes college students in dormitories (provided the dormitory is restricted to students who do not have their families living with them), fraternity and sorority houses, and on-campus residential quarters used exclusively for those in religious orders who are attending college. Students in privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus are also included, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college-level students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons.

Military Quarters—Includes military personnel living in barracks and dormitories on base, in transient quarters on base for temporary residents (both civilian and military), and on military ships. However, patients in military hospitals receiving treatment for chronic diseases or who had no usual home elsewhere, and persons being held in military stockades were included as part of the institutional population.

Agriculture Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in migratory farm workers' camps on farms, bunkhouses for ranch hands, and other dormitories on farms, such as those on "tree farms."

Other Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in logging camps, construction workers' camps, firehouse dormitories, job-training camps, energy enclaves (Alaska only), and nonfarm migratory workers' camps (for example, workers in mineral and mining camps).

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities) and Visible in Street Locations—Includes persons enumerated during the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation primarily on March 20-21, 1990. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless." If a person was at one of the locations below on March 20-21, the person was counted as described below. (For more information on the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.) This category is divided into four classifications:

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities)—Includes persons who stayed overnight on March 20, 1990, in permanent and temporary emergency housing, missions, hotels/motels, and flophouses charging \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night; Salvation Army shelters, hotels, and motels used entirely for homeless persons regardless of the nightly rate charged; rooms in hotels and motels used partially for the homeless; and similar places known to have persons who have no usual home elsewhere staying overnight. If not shown separately, shelters and group homes that provide temporary sleeping facilities for runaway, neglected, and homeless children are included in this category in data products.

Shelters for Runaway, Neglected, and Homeless Children—Includes shelters/group homes which provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for juveniles.

Visible in Street Locations—Includes street blocks and open public locations designated before March 20, 1990, by city and community officials as places where the homeless congregate at night. All persons found at predesignated street sites from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m. and leaving abandoned or boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m. on March 21, 1990, were enumerated during "street" enumeration, except persons in uniform such as police and persons engaged in obvious money-making activities other than begging or panhandling. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless."

This cannot be considered a complete count of all persons living on the streets because those who were so well hidden that local people did not know where to find them were likely to have been missed as were persons moving about or in places not identified by local officials. It is also possible that persons with homes could have been included in the count of "visible in street locations" if they were present when the enumerator did the enumeration of a particular block.

Predesignated street sites include street corners, parks, bridges, persons emerging from abandoned and boarded-up buildings, noncommercial campsites (tent cities), all-night movie theaters, all-night restaurants, emergency hospital waiting rooms, train stations, airports, bus depots, and subway stations.

Shelters for Abused Women (Shelters Against Domestic Violence or Family Crisis Centers)—Includes community-based homes or shelters that provide domiciliary care for women who have sought shelter from family violence and who may have been physically abused. Most shelters also provide care for children of abused women. These shelters may provide social services, meals, psychiatric treatment, and counseling. In some census products, "shelters for abused women" are included in the category "other noninstitutional group quarters."

Dormitories for Nurses and Interns in General and Military Hospitals—Includes group quarters for nurses and other staff members. It excludes patients.

Crews of Maritime Vessels—Includes officers, crew members, and passengers of maritime U.S. flag vessels. All ocean-going and Great Lakes ships are included.

Staff Residents of Institutions—Includes staff residing in group quarters on institutional grounds who provide formally-authorized, supervised care or custody for the institutionalized population.

Other Nonhousehold Living Situations—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere enumerated during transient or "T-Night" enumeration at YMCA's, YWCA's, youth hostels, commercial and government-run campgrounds, campgrounds at racetracks, fairs, and carnivals, and similar transient sites.

Living Quarters for Victims of Natural Disasters—Includes living quarters for persons temporarily displaced by natural disasters.

Limitation of the Data—Two types of errors can occur in the classification of "types of group quarters":

1. Misclassification of Group Quarters—During the 1990 Special Place Prelist operation, the enumerator determined the type of group quarters associated with each special place in their assignment. The enumerator used the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List and Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List to assign a two-digit code number followed by either an "I," for institutional, or an "N," for noninstitutional to each group quarters. In 1990, unacceptable group quarter codes were edited. (For more information on editing of unacceptable data, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

2. No Classification (unknowns)—The imputation rate for type of institution was higher in 1980 (23.5 percent) than in 1970 (3.3 percent). Improvements were made to the 1990 Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List; that is, the inclusion of more group quarters categories and an "Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List." (For more information on the allocation rates for Type of Institution, see the allocation rates in 1990 CP-1, General Population Characteristics.)

In previous censuses, allocation rates for demographic characteristics (such as age, sex, race, and marital status) of the institutional population were similar to those for the total population. The allocation rates for sample characteristics such as school enrollment, highest grade completed, income, and veteran status for the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population have been substantially higher than the population in households at least as far back as the 1960 census. The data, however, have historically presented a reasonable picture of the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)—For the 1990 census "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, persons well hidden, moving about, or in locations enumerators did not visit were likely to be missed. The number of people missed will never be known; thus, the 1990 census cannot be considered to include a definitive count of America's total homeless population. It does, however, give an idea of relative differences among areas of the country. Other components were counted as part of regular census procedures.

The count of persons in shelters and visible on the street could have been affected by many factors. How much the factors affected the count can never be answered definitively, but some elements include:

- 1. How well enumerators were trained and how well they followed procedures.
- How well the list of shelter and street locations given to the Census Bureau by the local government reflected the actual places that homeless persons stay at night.
- 3. Cities were encouraged to open temporary shelters for census night, and many did that and actively encouraged people to enter the shelters. Thus, people who may have been on the street otherwise were in shelters the night of March 20, so that the ratio of shelter-to-street population could be different than usual.
- 4. The weather, which was unusually cold in some parts of the country, could affect how likely people were to seek emergency shelter or to be more hidden than usual if they stayed outdoors.
- 5. The media occasionally interfered with the ability to do the count.
- 6. How homeless people perceived the census and whether they wanted to be counted or feared the census and hid from it.

The Census Bureau conducted two assessments of Shelter and Street Night: (1) the quality of the lists of shelters used for the Shelter-and-Street-Night operation, and (2) how well procedures were followed by censustakers for the street count in parts of five cities (Chicago, Los Angeles, New Orleans, New York, and Phoenix). Information about these two assessments is available from the Chief, Center for Survey Methods Research, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Comparability-For the 1990 census, the definition of institutionalized persons was revised so that the definition of "care" only includes persons under organized medical or formally-authorized, supervised care or custody. As a result of this change to the institutional definition, maternity homes are classified as noninstitutional rather than institutional group quarters as in previous censuses. The following types of other group quarters are classified as institutional rather than noninstitutional group quarters: "halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes)" and "wards in general and military hospitals for patients who have no usual home elsewhere," which includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric, military, and surgical wards of hospitals, other-purpose wards of hospitals, and wards for infectious diseases. These changes should not significantly affect the comparability of data with earlier censuses because of the relatively small number of persons involved.

As in 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons living together were classified as living in noninstitutional group quarters. In 1970, the criteria was six or more unrelated persons.

Several changes also have occurred in the identification of specific types of group quarters. For the first time, the 1990 census identifies separately the following types of correctional institutions: persons in halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes), military stockades and jails, and police lockups. In 1990, tuberculosis hospitals or wards are included with hospitals for the chronically ill; in 1980, they were shown separately. For 1990, the noninstitutional group quarters category, "Group homes" is further classified as: group homes for drug/alcohol abuse; maternity homes (for unwed mothers), group homes for the mentally ill, group homes for the mentally retarded, and group homes for the physically handicapped. Persons living in communes, foster-care homes, and job corps centers are classified with "Other group homes" only if 10 or more unrelated persons share the unit; otherwise, they are classified as housing units.

In 1990, workers' dormitories were classified as group quarters regardless of the number of persons sharing the dorm. In 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons had to share the dorm for it to be classified as a group quarters. In 1960, data on persons in military barracks were shown only for men. In subsequent censuses, they include both men and women.

In 1990 census data products, the phrase "inmates of institutions" was changed to "institutionalized persons." Also, persons living in noninstitutional group quarters were

referred to as "other persons in group quarters," and the phrase "staff residents" was used for staff living in institutions.

In 1990, there are additional institutional categories and noninstitutional group quarters categories compared with the 1980 census. The institutional categories added include "hospitals and wards for drug/alcohol abuse" and "military hospitals for the chronically ill." The noninstitutional group quarters categories added include emergency shelters for homeless persons; shelters for runaway, neglected, and homeless children; shelters for abused women; and visible-in-street locations. Each of these noninstitutional group quarters categories was enumerated on March 20-21, 1990, during the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation. (For more information on the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.)

HISPANIC ORIGIN

The data on Spanish/Hispanic origin were derived from answers to questionnaire item 7, which was asked of all persons. Persons of Hispanic origin are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Hispanic origin categories listed on the questionnaire—"Mexican," "Puerto Rican," or "Cuban"—as well as those who indicated that they were of "other Spanish/Hispanic" origin. Persons of "Other Spanish/Hispanic" origin are those whose origins are from Spain, the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or the Dominican Republic, or they are persons of Hispanic origin identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish-American, Hispanic, Hispano, Latino, and so on. Write-in responses to the "other Spanish/Hispanic" category were coded only for sample data.

Origin can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Some tabulations are shown by the Hispanic origin of the householder. In all cases where households, families, or occupied housing units are classified by Hispanic origin, the Hispanic origin of the householder is used. (See the discussion of householder under "Household Type and Relationship.")

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single origin response, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her origin or descent. If a person could not provide a single group, the origin of the person's mother was used. If a single group could not be provided for the person's mother, the first origin reported by the person was used.

If any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, a response was assigned by the computer according to the reported entries of other household members by using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. In the processing of sample

co an Ce mu questionnaires, responses to other questions on the questionnaire, such as ancestry and place of birth, were used to assign an origin before any reference was made to the origin reported by other household members. If an origin was not entered for any household member, an origin was assigned from another household according to the race of the householder. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation process described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Comparability—There may be differences between the total Hispanic origin population based on 100-percent tabulations and sample tabulations. Such differences are the result of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and more extensive edit procedures for the Spanish/Hispanic origin item on the sample questionnaires. (For more information on sampling variability and nonsampling error, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

The 1990 data on Hispanic origin are generally comparable with those for the 1980 census. However, there are some differences in the format of the Hispanic origin question between the two censuses. For 1990, the word "descent" was deleted from the 1980 wording. In addition, the term "Mexican-Amer." used in 1980 was shortened further to "Mexican-Am." to reduce misreporting (of "American") in this category detected in the 1980 census. Finally, the 1990 question allowed those who reported as "other Spanish/Hispanic" to write in their specific Hispanic origin group.

Misreporting in the "Mexican-Amer." category of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin may affect the comparability of 1980 and 1990 census data for persons of Hispanic origin for certain areas of the country. An evaluation of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin indicated that there was misreporting in the Mexican origin category by White and Black persons in certain areas. The study results showed evidence that the misreporting occurred in the South (excluding Texas), the Northeast (excluding the New York City area), and a few States in the Midwest Region. Also, results based on available data suggest that the impact of possible misreporting of Mexican origin in the 1980 census was severe in those portions of the above-mentioned regions where the Hispanic origin population was generally sparse. However, national 1980 census data on the Mexican origin population or total Hispanic origin population at the national level was not seriously affected by the reporting problem. (For a more detailed discussion of the evaluation of the 1980 census Spanish/Hispanic origin item, see the 1980 census Supplementary Reports.)

The 1990 and 1980 census data on the Hispanic population are not directly comparable with 1970 Spanish origin data because of a number of factors: (1) overall improvements in the 1980 and 1990 censuses, (2) better coverage of the population, (3) improved question designs, and (4) an effective public relations campaign by the Census Bureau with the assistance of national and community ethnic groups.

Specific changes in question design between the 1980 and 1970 censuses included the placement of the category "No, not Spanish/Hispanic" as the first category in that question. (The corresponding category appeared last in the 1970 question.) Also, the 1970 category "Central or South American" was deleted because in 1970 some respondents misinterpreted the category; furthermore, the designations "Mexican-American" and "Chicano" were added to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question in 1980. In the 1970 census, the question on Spanish origin was asked of only a 5-percent sample of the population.

HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

Household

A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied (or if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements.

In 100-percent tabulations, the count of households or householders always equals the count of occupied housing units. In sample tabulations, the numbers may differ as a result of the weighting process.

Persons Per Household—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders). In cases where persons in households are cross-classified by race or Hispanic origin, persons in the household are classified by the race or Hispanic origin of the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Relationship to Householder

Householder—The data on relationship to householder were derived from answers to questionnaire item 2, which was asked of all persons in housing units. One person in each household is designated as the householder. In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented and who is listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member 15 years old and over could be designated as the householder.

Households are classified by type according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. Two types of householders are distinguished: a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder is a householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

Spouse—Includes a person married to and living with a householder. This category includes persons in formal marriages, as well as persons in common-law marriages.

The number of spouses is equal to the number of "married-couple families" or "married-couple households" in 100-percent tabulations. The number of spouses, however, is generally less than half of the number of "married persons with spouse present" in sample tabulations, since more than one married couple can live in a household, but only spouses of householders are specifically identified as "spouse." For sample tabulations, the number of "married persons with spouse present" includes married-couple subfamilies and married-couple families.

Child—Includes a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or adopted child of the householder, regardless of the child's age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law, daughters-in-law, and foster children.

Natural-Born or Adopted Son/Daughter—A son or daughter of the householder by birth, regardless of the age of the child. Also, this category includes sons or daughters of the householder by legal adoption, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Stepson/Stepdaughter—A son or daughter of the householder through marriage but not by birth, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Own Child—A never-married child under 18 years who is a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or an adopted child of the householder. In certain tabulations, own children are further classified as living with two parents or with one parent only. Own children of the householder living with two parents are by definition found only in married-couple families.

In a subfamily, an "own child" is a never-married child under 18 years of age who is a son, daughter, stepchild, or an adopted child of a mother in a mother-child subfamily, a father in a father-child subfamily, or either spouse in a married-couple subfamily.

"Related children" in a family include own children and all other persons under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder, except the spouse of the householder. Foster children are not included since they are not related to the householder.

Other Relatives—In tabulations, includes any household member related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, but not included specifically in another relationship category. In certain detailed tabulations, the following categories may be shown:

Grandchild—The grandson or granddaughter of the householder.

Brother/Sister—The brother or sister of the house-holder, including stepbrothers, stepsisters, and brothers and sisters by adoption. Brothers-in-law and sisters-in-law are included in the "Other relative" category on the questionnaire.

Parent—The father or mother of the householder, including a stepparent or adoptive parent. Fathers-in-law and mothers-in-law are included in the "Other relative" category on the questionnaire.

Other Relatives—Anyone not listed in a reported category above who is related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption (brother-in-law, grandparent, nephew, aunt, mother-in-law, daughter-in-law, cousin, and so forth).

Nonrelatives—Includes any household member, including foster children not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. The following categories may be presented in more detailed tabulations:

Roomer, Boarder, or Foster Child—Roomer, boarder, lodger, and foster children or foster adults of the householder.

Housemate or Roommate—A person who is not related to the householder and who shares living quarters primarily in order to share expenses.

Unmarried Partner—A person who is not related to the householder, who shares living quarters, and who has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Other Nonrelatives—A person who is not related by birth, marriage, or adoption to the householder and who is not described by the categories given above.

When relationship is not reported for an individual, it is imputed according to the responses for age, sex, and marital status for that person while maintaining consistency with responses for other individuals in the household. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Unrelated Individual

An unrelated individual is: (1) a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.

Family Type

A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A household can contain only one family for purposes of census tabulations. Not all households contain families since a household may comprise a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone.

Families are classified by type as either a "married-couple family" or "other family" according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. The data on family type are based on answers to questions on sex and relationship which were asked on a 100-percent basis.

Married-Couple Family—A family in which the house-holder and his or her spouse are enumerated as members of the same household.

Other Family:

Male Householder, No Wife Present—A family with a male householder and no spouse of householder present.

Female Householder, No Husband Present—A family with a female householder and no spouse of householder present.

Persons Per Family—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families (or family householders). In cases where the measure, "persons in family" or "persons per family" are cross-tabulated by race or Hispanic origin, the race or Hispanic origin refers to the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Subfamily

A subfamily is a married couple (husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household) with or without never-married children under 18 years old, or one parent with one or more never-married children under 18 years old, living in a household and related to, but not including, either the householder or the householder's spouse. The number of subfamilies is not included in the count of families, since subfamily members are counted as part of the householder's family.

Subfamilies are defined during processing of sample data. In selected tabulations, subfamilies are further classified by type: married-couple subfamilies, with or without own children; mother-child subfamilies; and father-child subfamilies.

Lone parents include people maintaining either oneparent families or one-parent subfamilies. Married couples include husbands and wives in both married-couple families and married-couple subfamilies.

Unmarried-Partner Household

An unmarried-partner household is a household other than a "married-couple household" that includes a householder and an "unmarried partner." An "unmarried partner" can be of the same sex or of the opposite sex of the householder. An "unmarried partner" in an "unmarried-partner household" is an adult who is unrelated to the householder, but shares living quarters and has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Unmarried-Couple Household

An unmarried-couple household is composed of two unrelated adults of the opposite sex (one of whom is the householder) who share a housing unit with or without the presence of children under 15 years old.

Foster Children

Foster children are nonrelatives of the householder and are included in the category, "Roomer, boarder, or foster child" on the questionnaire. Foster children are identified as persons under 18 years old and living in households that have no nonrelatives 18 years old and over (who might be parents of the nonrelatives under 18 years old).

Stepfamily

A stepfamily is a "married-couple family" with at least one stepchild of the householder present, where the householder is the husband.

Comparability—The 1990 definition of a household is the same as that used in 1980. The 1980 relationship category "Son/daughter" has been replaced by two categories, "Natural-born or adopted son/daughter" and "Stepson/stepdaughter." "Grandchild" has been added as a separate category. The 1980 nonrelative categories: "Roomer, boarder" and "Partner, roommate" have been replaced by the categories "Roomer, boarder, or foster child," "Housemate, roommate," and "Unmarried partner." The 1980 nonrelative category "Paid employee" has been dropped.

INCOME IN 1989

The data on income in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire items 32 and 33. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1989 was requested from persons 15 years old and over. "Total income" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; net nonfarm self-employment income; net farm self-employment income; interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income; Social Security or railroad retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; retirement or disability income; and all other income. "Earnings" is defined as the algebraic sum of

wage or salary income and net income from farm and nonfarm self-employment. "Earnings" represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

Receipts from the following sources are not included as income: money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employer contributions for persons, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

Income Type in 1989

The eight types of income reported in the census are defined as follows:

- Wage or Salary Income—Includes total money earnings received for work performed as an employee during the calendar year 1989. It includes wages, salary, Armed Forces pay, commissions, tips, piecerate payments, and cash bonuses earned before deductions were made for taxes, bonds, pensions, union dues, etc.
- Nonfarm Self-Employment Income—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus expenses) from one's own business, professional enterprise, or partnership. Gross receipts include the value of all goods sold and services rendered. Expenses includes costs of goods purchased, rent, heat, light, power, depreciation charges, wages and salaries paid, business taxes (not personal income taxes), etc.
- 3. Farm Self-Employment Income—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from the operation of a farm by a person on his or her own account, as an owner, renter, or sharecropper. Gross receipts include the value of all products sold, government farm programs, money received from the rental of farm equipment to others, and incidental receipts from the sale of wood, sand, gravel, etc. Operating expenses include cost of feed, fertilizer, seed, and other farming supplies, cash wages paid to farmhands, depreciation charges, cash rent, interest on farm mortgages, farm building repairs, farm taxes (not State and Federal personal income taxes), etc. The value of fuel, food, or other farm products used for family living is not included as part of net income.
- 4. Interest, Dividend, or Net Rental Income—Includes interest on savings or bonds, dividends from stockholdings or membership in associations, net income from rental of property to others and receipts from boarders or lodgers, net royalties, and periodic payments from an estate or trust fund.

- Social Security Income—Includes Social Security pensions and survivors benefits and permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration prior to deductions for medical insurance, and railroad retirement insurance checks from the U.S. Government. Medicare reimbursements are not included.
- 6. Public Assistance Income—Includes: (1) supplementary security income payments made by Federal or State welfare agencies to low income persons who are aged (65 years old or over), blind, or disabled; (2) aid to families with dependent children, and (3) general assistance. Separate payments received for hospital or other medical care (vendor payments) are excluded from this item.
- 7. Retirement or Disability Income—Includes: (1) retirement pensions and survivor benefits from a former employer, labor union, or Federal, State, county, or other governmental agency; (2) disability income from sources such as worker's compensation; companies or unions; Federal, State, or local government; and the U.S. military; (3) periodic receipts from annuities and insurance; and (4) regular income from IRA and KEOGH plans.
- 8. All Other Income—Includes unemployment compensation, Veterans Administration (VA) payments, alimony and child support, contributions received periodically from persons not living in the household, military family allotments, net gambling winnings, and other kinds of periodic income other than earnings.

Income of Households—Includes the income of the householder and all other persons 15 years old and over in the household, whether related to the householder or not. Because many households consist of only one person, average household income is usually less than average family income.

Income of Families and Persons—In compiling statistics on family income, the incomes of all members 15 years old and over in each family are summed and treated as a single amount. However, for persons 15 years old and over, the total amounts of their own incomes are used. Although the income statistics covered the calendar year 1989, the characteristics of persons and the composition of families refer to the time of enumeration (April 1990). Thus, the income of the family does not include amounts received by persons who were members of the family during all or part of the calendar year 1989 if these persons no longer resided with the family at the time of enumeration. Yet, family income amounts reported by related persons who did not reside with the family during 1989 but who were members of the family at the time of enumeration are included. However, the composition of most families was the same during 1989 as in April 1990.

Median Income—The median divides the income distribution into two equal parts, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median.

For households and families, the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income. The median for persons is based on persons with income. The median income values for all households, families, and persons are computed on the basis of more detailed income intervals than shown in most tabulations. Median household or family income figures of \$50,000 or less are calculated using linear interpolation. For persons, corresponding median values of \$40,000 or less are also computed using linear interpolation. All other median income amounts are derived through Pareto interpolation. (For more information on medians and interpolation, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Mean Income—This is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean household income is obtained by dividing total household income by the total number of households. For the various types of income the means are based on households having those types of income. "Per capita income" is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean income values for small subgroups of the population. Because the mean is influenced strongly by extreme values in the distribution, it is especially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is, therefore, a better measure than the mean when the population base is small. The mean, nevertheless, is shown in some data products for most small subgroups because, when weighted according to the number of cases, the means can be added to obtained summary measures for areas and groups other than those shown in census tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Since questionnaire entries for income frequently are based on memory and not on records, many persons tended to forget minor or irregular sources of income and, therefore, underreport their income. Underreporting tends to be more pronounced for income sources that are not derived from earnings, such as Social Security, public assistance, or from interest, dividends, and net rental income.

There are errors of reporting due to the misunderstanding of the income questions such as reporting gross rather than net dollar amounts for the two questions on net self-employment income, which resulted in an overstatement of these items. Another common error is the reporting of identical dollar amounts in two of the eight type of income items where a respondent with only one source of income assumed that the second amount should be entered to represent total income. Such instances of

overreporting had an impact on the level of mean nonfarm or farm self-employment income and mean total income published for the various geographical subdivisions of the State.

Extensive computer editing procedures were instituted in the data processing operation to reduce some of these reporting errors and to improve the accuracy of the income data. These procedures corrected various reporting deficiencies and improved the consistency of reported income items associated with work experience and information on occupation and class of worker. For example, if persons reported they were self-employed on their own farm, not incorporated, but had reported wage and salary earnings only, the latter amount was shifted to net farm selfemployment income. Also, if any respondent reported total income only, the amount was generally assigned to one of the type of income items according to responses to the work experience and class-of-worker questions. Another type of problem involved nonreporting of income data. Where income information was not reported, procedures were devised to impute appropriate values with either no income or positive or negative dollar amounts for the missing entries. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

In income tabulations for households and families, the lowest income group (e.g., less than \$5,000) includes units that were classified as having no 1989 income. Many of these were living on income "in kind," savings, or gifts, were newly created families, or families in which the sole breadwinner had recently died or left the household. However, many of the households and families who reported no income probably had some money income which was not recorded in the census.

The income data presented in the tabulations covers money income only. The fact that many farm families receive an important part of their income in the form of "free" housing and goods produced and consumed on the farm rather than in money should be taken into consideration in comparing the income of farm and nonfarm residents. Nonmoney income such as business expense accounts, use of business transportation and facilities, or partial compensation by business for medical and educational expenses was also received by some nonfarm residents. Many low income families also receive income "in kind" from public welfare programs. In comparing income data for 1989 with earlier years, it should be noted that an increase or decrease in money income does not necessarily represent a comparable change in real income, unless adjustments for changes in prices are made.

Comparability—The income data collected in the 1980 and 1970 censuses are similar to the 1990 census data, but there are variations in the detail of the questions. In 1980, income information for 1979 was collected from persons in approximately 19 percent of all housing units and group quarters. Each person was required to report:

Wage or salary income

- · Net nonfarm self-employment income
- · Net farm self-employment income
- · Interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income
- · Social Security income
- Public assistance income
- · Income from all other sources

Between the 1980 and 1990 censuses, there were minor differences in the processing of the data. In both censuses, all persons with missing values in one or more of the detailed type of income items and total income were designated as allocated. Each missing entry was imputed either as a "no" or as a dollar amount. If total income was reported and one or more of the type of income fields was not answered, then the entry in total income generally was assigned to one of the income types according to the socioeconomic characteristics of the income recipient. This person was designated as unallocated.

In 1980 and 1990, all nonrespondents with income not reported (whether heads of households or other persons) were assigned the reported income of persons with similar characteristics. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, "Accuracy of the Data.")

There was a difference in the method of computer derivation of aggregate income from individual amounts between the two census processing operations. In the 1980 census, income amounts less than \$100,000 were coded in tens of dollars, and amounts of \$100,000 or more were coded in thousands of dollars; \$5 was added to each amount coded in tens of dollars and \$500 to each amount coded in thousands of dollars. Entries of \$999,000 or more were treated as \$999,500 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999. In the 1990 census, income amounts less than \$999,999 were keyed in dollars. Amounts of \$999,999 or more were treated as \$999,999 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999 in all of the computer derivations of aggregate income.

In 1970, information on income in 1969 was obtained from all members in every fifth housing unit and small group quarters (less than 15 persons) and every fifth person in all other group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- · Wage or salary income
- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Social Security or Railroad Retirement
- Public assistance or welfare payments
- · Income from all other sources

If a person reported a dollar amount in wage or salary, net nonfarm self-employment income, or net farm self-employment income, the person was considered as unallocated only if no further dollar amounts were imputed for any additional missing entries.

In 1960, data on income were obtained from all members in every fourth housing unit and from every fourth person 14 years old and over living in group quarters. Each person was required to report wage or salary income, net self-employment income, and income other than earnings received in 1959. An assumption was made in the editing process that no other type of income was received by a person who reported the receipt of either wage and salary income or self-employment but who had failed to report the receipt of other money income.

For several reasons, the income data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with those that may be obtained from statistical summaries of income tax returns. Income, as defined for Federal tax purposes, differs somewhat from the Census Bureau concept. Moreover, the coverage of income tax statistics is different because of the exemptions of persons having small amounts of income and the inclusion of net capital gains in tax returns. Furthermore, members of some families file separate returns and others file joint returns; consequently, the income reporting unit is not consistently either a family or a person.

The earnings data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with earnings records of the Social Security Administration. The earnings record data for 1989 excluded the earnings of most civilian government employees, some employees of nonprofit organizations, workers covered by the Railroad Retirement Act, and persons not covered by the program because of insufficient earnings. Furthermore, earnings received from any one employer in excess of \$48,000 in 1989 are not covered by earnings records. Finally, because census data are obtained from household questionnaires, they may differ from Social Security Administration earnings record data, which are based upon employers' reports and the Federal income tax returns of self-employed persons.

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) of the Department of Commerce publishes annual data on aggregate and per-capita personal income received by the population for States, metropolitan areas, and selected counties. Aggregate income estimates based on the income statistics shown in census products usually would be less than those shown in the BEA income series for several reasons. The Census Bureau data are obtained directly from households, whereas the BEA income series is estimated largely on the basis of data from administrative records of business and governmental sources. Moreover, the definitions of income are different. The BEA income series includes some items not included in the income data shown in census publications, such as income "in kind," income received by nonprofit institutions, the value of services of

banks and other financial intermediaries rendered to persons without the assessment of specific charges, Medicare payments, and the income of persons who died or emigrated prior to April 1, 1990. On the other hand, the census income data include contributions for support received from persons not residing in the same household and employer contributions for social insurance.

INDUSTRY, OCCUPATION, AND CLASS OF WORKER

The data on industry, occupation, and class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire items 28, 29, and 30 respectively. These questions were asked of a sample of persons. Information on industry relates to the kind of business conducted by a person's employing organization; occupation describes the kind of work the person does on the job.

For employed persons, the data refer to the person's job during the reference week. For those who worked at two or more jobs, the data refer to the job at which the person worked the greatest number of hours. For unemployed persons, the data refer to their last job. The industry and occupation statistics are derived from the detailed classification systems developed for the 1990 census as described below. The *Classified Index of Industries and Occupations* provided additional information on the industry and occupation classification systems.

Respondents provided the data for the tabulations by writing on the questionnaires descriptions of their industry and occupation. These descriptions were keyed and passed through automated coding software which assigned a portion of the written entries to categories in the classification system. The automated system assigned codes to 59 percent of the industry entries and 38 percent of the occupation entries.

Those cases not coded by the computer were referred to clerical staff in the Census Bureau's Kansas City processing office for coding. The clerical staff converted the written questionnaire descriptions to codes by comparing these descriptions to entries in the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For the industry code, these coders also referred to an Employer Name List (formerly called Company Name List). This list, prepared from the Standard Statistical Establishment List developed by the Census Bureau for the economic censuses and surveys, contained the names of business establishments and their Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes converted to population census equivalents. This list facilitated coding and maintained industrial classification comparability.

Industry

The industry classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 236 categories for employed persons, classified into 13 major industry groups. Since

1940, the industrial classification has been based on the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (SIC). The 1990 census classification was developed from the 1987 SIC published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The SIC was designed primarily to classify establishments by the type of industrial activity in which they were engaged. However, census data, which were collected from households, differ in detail and nature from those obtained from establishment surveys. Therefore, the census classification systems, while defined in SIC terms, cannot reflect the full detail in all categories. There are several levels of industrial classification found in census products. For example, the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* report includes 41 unique industrial categories, while the 1990 Summary Tape File 4 (STF 4) presents 72 categories.

Occupation

The occupational classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 501 specific occupational categories for employed persons arranged into 6 summary and 13 major occupational groups. This classification was developed to be consistent with the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) Manual: 1980, published by the Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards, U.S. Department of Commerce. Tabulations with occupation as the primary characteristic present several levels of occupational detail. The most detailed tabulations are shown in a special 1990 subject report and tape files on occupation. These products contain all 501 occupational categories plus industry or class of worker subgroupings of occupational categories.

Some occupation groups are related closely to certain industries. Operators of transportation equipment, farm operators and workers, and private household workers account for major portions of their respective industries of transportation, agriculture, and private households. However, the industry categories include persons in other occupations. For example, persons employed in agriculture include truck drivers and bookkeepers; persons employed in the transportation industry include mechanics, freight handlers, and payroll clerks; and persons employed in the private household industry include occupations such as chauffeur, gardener, and secretary.

Class of Worker

The data on class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire item 30. The information on class of worker refers to the same job as a respondent's industry and occupation and categorizes persons according to the type of ownership of the employing organization. The class of worker categories are defined as follows:

Private Wage and Salary Workers—Includes persons who worked for wages, salary, commission, tips, pay-in-kind, or piece rates for a private for profit employer or a

private not-for-profit, tax-exempt or charitable organization. Self-employed persons whose business was incorporated are included with private wage and salary workers because they are paid employees of their own companies. Some tabulations present data separately for these subcategories: "For profit," "Not for profit," and "Own business incorporated."

Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, or other formal international organizations were classified as "Private-not-for-profit."

Government Workers—Includes persons who were employees of any local, State, or Federal governmental unit, regardless of the activity of the particular agency. For some tabulations, the data were presented separately for the three levels of government.

Self-Employed Workers—Includes persons who worked for profit or fees in their own unincorporated business, profession, or trade, or who operated a farm.

Unpaid Family Workers—Includes persons who worked 15 hours or more without pay in a business or on a farm operated by a relative.

Salaried/Self-Employed—In tabulations that categorize persons as either salaried or self-employed, the salaried category includes private and government wage and salary workers; self-employed includes self-employed persons and unpaid family workers.

The industry category, "Public administration," is limited to regular government functions such as legislative, judicial, administrative, and regulatory activities of governments. Other government organizations such as schools, hospitals, liquor stores, and bus lines are classified by industry according to the activity in which they are engaged. On the other hand, the class of worker government categories include all government workers.

Occasionally respondents supplied industry, occupation, or class of worker descriptions which were not sufficiently specific for precise classification or did not report on these items at all. Some of these cases were corrected through the field editing process and during the coding and tabulation operations. In the coding operation, certain types of incomplete entries were corrected using the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For example, it was possible in certain situations to assign an industry code based on the occupation reported.

Following the coding operations, there was a computer edit and an allocation process. The edit first determined whether a respondent was in the universe which required an industry and occupation code. The codes for the three items (industry, occupation, and class of worker) were checked to ensure they were valid and were edited for their relation to each other. Invalid and inconsistent codes were either blanked or changed to a consistent code.

If one or more of the three codes were blank after the edit, a code was assigned from a "similar" person based on other items such as age, sex, education, farm or nonfarm residence, and weeks worked. If all the labor force and income data also were blank, all these economic items were assigned from one other person who provided all the necessary data.

Comparability—Comparability of industry and occupation data was affected by a number of factors, primarily the systems used to classify the questionnaire responses. For both the industry and occupation classification systems, the basic structures were generally the same from 1940 to 1970, but changes in the individual categories limited comparability of the data from one census to another. These changes were needed to recognize the "birth" of new industries and occupations, the "death" of others, and the growth and decline in existing industries and occupations, as well as, the desire of analysts and other users for more detail in the presentation of the data. Probably the greatest cause of incomparability is the movement of a segment of a category to a different category in the next census. Changes in the nature of jobs and respondent terminology, and refinement of category composition made these movements necessary.

In the 1990 census, the industry classification had minor revisions to reflect recent changes to the SIC. The 1990 occupational classification system is essentially the same as that for the 1980 census. However, the conversion of the census classification to the SOC in 1980 meant that the 1990 classification system was less comparable to the classifications used prior to the 1980 census.

Other factors that affected data comparability included the universe to which the data referred (in 1970, the age cutoff for labor force was changed from 14 years to 16 years); how the industry and occupation questions were worded on the questionnaire (for example, important changes were made in 1970); improvements in the coding procedures (the Employer Name List technique was introduced in 1960); and how the "not reported" cases are handled. Prior to 1970, they were placed in the residual categories, "Industry not reported" and "Occupation not reported." In 1970, an allocation process was introduced that assigned these cases to major groups. In 1990, as in 1980, the "Not reported" cases were assigned to individual categories. Therefore, the 1980 and 1990 data for individual categories included some numbers of persons who were tabulated in a "Not reported" category in previous censuses.

The following publications contain information on the various factors affecting comparability and are particularly useful for understanding differences in the occupation and industry information from earlier censuses: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Changes Between the 1950 and 1960 Occupation and Industry Classifications With Detailed Adjustments of 1950 Data to the 1960 Classifications, Technical Paper No. 18, 1968; U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1970 Occupation and Industry Classification Systems in Terms of their 1960 Occupation and Industry Elements, Technical

Paper No. 26, 1972; and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *The Relationship Between the 1970 and 1980 Industry and Occupation Classification Systems*, Technical Paper No. 59, 1988. For citations for earlier census years, see the 1980 Census of Population report, PC80-1-D, *Detailed Population Characteristics*.

The 1990 census introduced an additional class of worker category for "private not-for-profit" employers. This category is a subset of the 1980 category "employee of private employer" so there is no comparable data before 1990. Also in 1990, employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, etc., are classified as "private not-for-profit," rather than Federal Government as in 1970 and 1980. While in theory, there was a change in comparability, in practice, the small number of U.S. residents working for foreign governments made this change negligible.

Comparability between the statistics on industry and occupation from the 1990 census and statistics from other sources is affected by many of the factors described in the section on "Employment Status." These factors are primarily geographic differences between residence and place of work, different dates of reference, and differences in counts because of dual job holding. Industry data from population censuses cover all industries and all kinds of workers, whereas, data from establishments often excluded private household workers, government workers, and the self-employed. Also, the replies from household respondents may have differed in detail and nature from those obtained from establishments.

Occupation data from the census and data from government licensing agencies, professional associations, trade unions, etc., may not be as comparable as expected. Organizational listings often include persons not in the labor force or persons devoting all or most of their time to another occupation; or the same person may be included in two or more different listings. In addition, relatively few organizations, except for those requiring licensing, attained complete coverage of membership in a particular occupational field.

JOURNEY TO WORK

Place of Work

The data on place of work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 22, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Data were tabulated for workers 16 years and over; that is, members of the Armed Forces and civilians who were at work during the reference week. Data on place of work refer to the geographic location at which workers carried out their occupational activities during the reference week. The exact address (number and street) of the place of work was asked, as well as the place (city, town, or post office); whether or not the place of work was inside or

outside the limits of that city or town; and the county, State, and ZIP Code. If the person's employer operated in more than one location, the exact address of the location or branch where the respondent worked was requested. When the number and street name were unknown, a description of the location, such as the building name or nearest street or intersection, was to be entered.

Persons who worked at more than one location during the reference week were asked to report the one at which they worked the greatest number of hours. Persons who regularly worked in several locations each day during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work did not begin at a central place each day, the person was asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

In some tabulations, place-of-work locations may be defined as "in area of residence" and "outside area of residence." The area of residence may vary from table to table or even within a table, and refers to the particular area or areas shown. For example, in a table that provides data for counties, "in area of residence" refers to persons who worked in the same county in which they lived, while "outside area of residence" refers to persons whose workplace was located in a county different from the one in which they lived. Similarly, in a table that provides data for several types of areas, such as the State and its individual metropolitan areas (MA's), counties, and places, the place-of-work data will be variable and is determined by the geographic level (State, MA, county, or place) shown in each section of the tabulation.

In tabulations that present data for States, workplaces for the residents of the State may include, in addition to the State itself, each contiguous State. The category, "in noncontiguous State or abroad," includes persons who worked in a State that did not border their State of residence as well as persons who worked outside the United States.

In tabulations that present data for an MSA/PMSA, place-of-work locations are specified to show the main destinations of workers living in the MSA/PMSA. (For more information on metropolitan areas (MA's), see Appendix A, Area Classifications.) All place-of-work locations are identified with respect to the boundaries of the MSA/PMSA as "inside MSA/PMSA" or "outside MSA/PMSA." Locations within the MSA/PMSA are further divided into each central city, and each county or county balance. Selected large incorporated places also may be specified as places of work.

Within New England MSA/PMSA's, the places of work presented generally are cities and towns. Locations outside the MSA/PMSA are specified if they are important commuting destinations for residents of the MSA/PMSA, and may include adjoining MSA/PMSA's and their central cities, their component counties, large incorporated places, or counties, cities, or other geographic areas outside any MA. In tabulations for MSA/PMSA's in New England;

Honolulu, Hawaii; and certain other MA's, some place-of-work locations are identified as "areas" (e.g., Area 1, Area 5, Area 12, etc.). Such areas consist of groups of towns, cities, census designated places (Honolulu MSA only), or counties that have been identified as unique place-of-work destinations. When an adjoining MSA/PMSA or MSA/PMSA remainder is specified as a place-of-work location, its components are not defined. However, the components are presented in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* and the 1990 CH-1, *General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* reports. In tabulations that present data for census tracts outside MA's, place-of-work locations are defined as "in county of residence" and "outside county of residence."

In areas where the workplace address was coded to the block level, persons were tabulated as working inside or outside a specific place based on the location of that address, regardless of the response to question 22c concerning city/town limits. In areas where it was impossible to code the workplace address to the block level. persons were tabulated as working in a place if a place name was reported in question 22b and the response to question 22c was either "Yes" or the item was left blank. In selected areas, census designated places (CDP's) may appear in the tabulations as places of work. The accuracy of place-of-work data for CDP's may be affected by the extent to which their census names were familiar to respondents, and by coding problems caused by similarities between the CDP name and the names of other geographic jurisdictions in the same vicinity.

Place-of-work data are given for selected minor civil divisions (generally, cities, towns, and townships) in the nine Northeastern States, based on the responses to the place-of-work question. Many towns and townships are regarded locally as equivalent to a place and therefore, were reported as the place of work. When a respondent reported a locality or incorporated place that formed a part of a township or town, the coding and tabulating procedure was designed to include the response in the total for the township or town. The accuracy of the place-of-work data for minor civil divisions is greatest for the New England States. However, the data for some New England towns, for towns in New York, and for townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania may be affected by coding problems that resulted from the unfamiliarity of the respondent with the minor civil division in which the workplace was located or when a township and a city or borough of the same or similar name are located close together.

Place-of-work data may show a few workers who made unlikely daily work trips (e.g., workers who lived in New York and worked in California). This result is attributable to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work, such as persons away from home on business.

Comparability—The wording of the question on place of work was substantially the same in the 1990 census as it was in 1980. However, data on place of work from the

1990 census are based on the full census sample, while data from the 1980 census were based on only about one-half of the full sample.

For the 1980 census, nonresponse or incomplete responses to the place-of-work question were not allocated, resulting in the use of "not reported" categories in the 1980 publications. However, for the 1990 census, when place of work was not reported or the response was incomplete, a work location was allocated to the person based on their means of transportation to work, travel time to work, industry, and location of residence and workplace of others. The 1990 publications, therefore, do not contain a "not reported" category for the place-of-work data.

Comparisons between 1980 and 1990 census data on the gross number of workers in particular commuting flows, or the total number of persons working in an area, should be made with extreme caution. Any apparent increase in the magnitude of the gross numbers may be due solely to the fact that for 1990 the "not reported" cases have been distributed among specific place-of-work destinations, instead of tallied in a separate category as in 1980.

Limitation of the Data—The data on place of work relate to a reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents because the enumeration was not completed in 1 week. However, for the majority of persons, the reference week for the 1990 census is the last week in March 1990. The lack of a uniform reference week means that the place-of-work data reported in the census will not exactly match the distribution of workplace locations observed or measured during an actual workweek.

The place-of-work data are estimates of persons 16 years old and over who were both employed and at work during the reference week (including persons in the Armed Forces). Persons who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons are not included in the place-of-work data. Therefore, the data on place of work understate the total number of jobs or total employment in a geographic area during the reference week. It also should be noted that persons who had irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs during the reference week may have erroneously reported themselves as not working.

The address where the individual worked most often during the reference week was recorded on the census questionnaire. If a worker held two jobs, only data about the primary job (the one worked the greatest number of hours during the preceding week) was requested. Persons who regularly worked in several locations during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work was not begun at a central place each day, the person was

asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

Means of Transportation to Work

The data on means of transportation to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23a, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.") Means of transportation to work refers to the principal mode of travel or type of conveyance that the person usually used to get from home to work during the reference week.

Persons who used different means of transportation on different days of the week were asked to specify the one they used most often, that is, the greatest number of days. Persons who used more than one means of transportation to get to work each day were asked to report the one used for the longest distance during the work trip. The category, "Car, truck, or van," includes workers using a car (including company cars but excluding taxicabs), a truck of one-ton capacity or less, or a van. The category, "Public transportation," includes workers who used a bus or trolley bus, streetcar or trolley car, subway or elevated, railroad, ferryboat, or taxicab even if each mode is not shown separately in the tabulation. The category, "Other means." includes workers who used a mode of travel which is not identified separately within the data distribution. The category, "Other means," may vary from table to table, depending on the amount of detail shown in a particular distribution.

The means of transportation data for some areas may show workers using modes of public transportation that are not available in those areas (e.g., subway or elevated riders in an MA where there actually is no subway or elevated service). This result is largely due to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work (such as persons away from home on business in an area where subway service was available) and persons who used more than one means of transportation each day but whose principal means was unavailable where they lived (for example, residents of nonmetropolitan areas who drove to the fringe of an MA and took the commuter railroad most of the distance to work).

Private Vehicle Occupancy

The data on private vehicle occupancy were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that their means of transportation to work was "Car, truck, or van." (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Private vehicle occupancy refers to the number of persons who usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week. The category, "Drove alone," includes persons who usually drove alone to work as well as persons who were driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination. The category, "Carpooled," includes workers who reported that two or more persons usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week.

Persons Per Car, Truck, or Van—This is obtained by dividing the number of persons who reported using a car, truck, or van to get to work by the number of such vehicles that they used. The number of vehicles used is derived by counting each person who drove alone as one vehicle, each person who reported being in a two-person carpool as one-half vehicle, each person who reported being in a three-person carpool as one-third vehicle, and so on, and then summing all the vehicles.

Time Leaving Home to Go to Work

The data on time leaving home to go to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24a. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. The departure time refers to the time of day that the person usually left home to go to work during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Travel Time to Work

The data on travel time to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. Travel time to work refers to the total number of minutes that it usually took the person to get from home to work during the reference week. The elapsed time includes time spent waiting for public transportation, picking up passengers in carpools, and time spent in other activities related to getting to work. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH

Language Spoken at Home

Data on language spoken at home were derived from the answers to questionnaire items 15a and 15b, which were asked of a sample of persons born before April 1, 1985. Instructions mailed with the 1990 census questionnaire stated that a respondent should mark "Yes" in question 15a if the person sometimes or always spoke a language other than English at home and should not mark "Yes" if a language was spoken only at school or if speaking was limited to a few expressions or slang. For question 15b, respondents were instructed to print the name of the non-English language spoken at home. If the person spoke more than one language other than English, the person was to report the language spoken more often or the language learned first.

The cover of the census questionnaire included information in Spanish which provided a telephone number for respondents to call to request a census questionnaire and instructions in Spanish. Instruction guides were also available in 32 other languages to assist enumerators who encountered households or respondents who spoke no English.

Questions 15a and 15b referred to languages spoken at home in an effort to measure the current use of languages other than English. Persons who knew languages other than English but did not use them at home or who only used them elsewhere were excluded. Persons who reported speaking a language other than English at home may also speak English; however, the questions did not permit determination of the main or dominant language of persons who spoke both English and another language. (For more information, see discussion below on "Ability to Speak English.")

For persons who indicated that they spoke a language other than English at home in question 15a, but failed to specify the name of the language in question 15b, the language was assigned based on the language of other speakers in the household; on the language of a person of the same Spanish origin or detailed race group living in the same or a nearby area; or on a person of the same ancestry or place of birth. In all cases where a person was assigned a non-English language, it was assumed that the language was spoken at home. Persons for whom the name of a language other than English was entered in question 15b, and for whom question 15a was blank were assumed to speak that language at home.

The write-in responses listed in question 15b (specific language spoken) were transcribed onto computer files and coded into more than 380 detailed language categories using an automated coding system. The automated procedure compared write-in responses reported by respondents with entries in a computer dictionary, which initially contained approximately 2,000 language names. The dictionary was updated with a large number of new names, variations in spelling, and a small number of residual categories. Each write-in response was given a numeric code that was associated with one of the detailed categories in the dictionary. If the respondent listed more than one non-English language, only the first was coded.

The write-in responses represented the names people used for languages they speak. They may not match the names or categories used by linguists. The sets of categories used are sometimes geographic and sometimes linguistic. Figure 1 provides an illustration of the content of

the classification schemes used to present language data. For more information, write to the Chief, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Household Language—In households where one or more persons (age 5 years old or over) speak a language other than English, the household language assigned to all household members is the non-English language spoken by the first person with a non-English language in the following order: householder, spouse, parent, sibling, child, grandchild, other relative, stepchild, unmarried partner, housemate or roommate, roomer, boarder, or foster child, or other nonrelative. Thus, persons who speak only English may have a non-English household language assigned to them in tabulations of persons by household language.

Figure 1. Four- and Twenty-Five-Group Classifications of 1990 Census Languages Spoken at Home with Illustrative Examples

maotre	ative Examples					
Four-Group Classification	Twenty-Five-Group Classification	Examples				
Spanish	Spanish	Spanish, Ladino				
Other Indo- European	French	French, Cajun, French Creole				
	Italian Portuguese German Yiddish					
	Other West Germanic	Afrikaans, Dutch, Pennsylvania Dutch				
	Scandanavian	Danish, Norwegian, Swedish				
	Polish Russian					
	South Slavic	Serbocroatian, Bulgarian, Macedonian, Slovene				
	Other Slavic	Czech, Slovak, Ukranian				
	Greek Indic	Hindi, Bengali, Gujarathi, Punjabi, Romany, Sinhalese				
	Other Indo- European, not elsewhere classified	Armenian, Gaelic, Lithuanian, Persian				
Languages of Asia and the Pacific	Chinese Japanese Mon-Khmer	Cambodian				
	Tagalog Korean					
	Vietnamese Other languages (part)	Chamorro, Dravidian Languages, Hawaiian, Ilocano, Thai, Turkish				
All other lan- guages	Arabic Hungarian Native North					
	American languages Other languages (part)	Amharic, Syriac, Finnish, Hebrew, Languages of Central and South America, Other Languages of Africa				

Ability to Speak English

Persons 5 years old and over who reported that they spoke a language other than English in question 15a were also asked in question 15c to indicate their ability to speak English based on one of the following categories: "Very well," "Well," "Not well," or "Not at all."

The data on ability to speak English represent the person's own perception about his or her own ability or, because census questionnaires are usually completed by one household member, the responses may represent the perception of another household member. The instruction guides and questionnaires that were mailed to households did not include any information on how to interpret the response categories in question 15c.

Persons who reported that they spoke a language other than English at home but whose ability to speak English was not reported, were assigned the English-language ability of a randomly selected person of the same age, Spanish origin, nativity and year of entry, and language group.

Linguistic Isolation—A household in which no person age 14 years or over speaks only English and no person age 14 years or over who speaks a language other than English speaks English "Very well" is classified as "linguistically isolated." All the members of a linguistically isolated household are tabulated as linguistically isolated, including members under age 14 years who may speak only English.

Limitation of the Data—Persons who speak a language other than English at home may have first learned that language at school. However, these persons would be expected to indicate that they spoke English "Very well." Persons who speak a language other than English, but do not do so *at home,* should have been reported as not speaking a language other than English at home.

The extreme detail in which language names were coded may give a false impression of the linguistic precision of these data. The names used by speakers of a language to identify it may reflect ethnic, geographic, or political affiliations and do not necessarily respect linguistic distinctions. The categories shown in the tabulations were chosen on a number of criteria, such as information about the number of speakers of each language that might be expected in a sample of the United States population.

Comparability—Information on language has been collected in every census since 1890. The comparability of data among censuses is limited by changes in question wording, by the subpopulations to whom the question was addressed, and by the detail that was published.

The same question on language was asked in the 1980 and 1990 censuses. This question on the current language spoken at home replaced the questions asked in prior

censuses on mother tongue; that is, the language other than English spoken in the person's home when he or she was a child; one's first language; or the language spoken before immigrating to the United States. The censuses of 1910-1940, 1960 and 1970 included questions on mother tongue. A change in coding procedure from 1980 to 1990 should have improved accuracy of coding and may affect the number of persons reported in some of the 380 plus categories. It should not greatly affect the 4-group or 25group lists. In 1980, coding clerks supplied numeric codes for the written entries on each questionnaire using a 2,000 name reference list. In 1990 written entries were transcribed to a computer file and matched to a computer dictionary which began with the 2,000 name list, but expanded as unmatched names were referred to headquarters specialists for resolution.

The question on ability to speak English was asked for the first time in 1980. In tabulations from 1980, the categories "Very well" and "Well" were combined. Data from other surveys suggested a major difference between the category "Very well" and the remaining categories. In tabulations showing ability to speak English, persons who reported that they spoke English "Very well" are presented separately from persons who reported their ability to speak English as less than "Very well."

MARITAL STATUS

The data on marital status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 6, which was asked of all persons. The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration. Data on marital status are tabulated only for persons 15 years old and over.

All persons were asked whether they were "now married," "widowed," "divorced," "separated," or "never married." Couples who live together (unmarried persons, persons in common-law marriages) were allowed to report the marital status they considered the most appropriate.

Never Married—Includes all persons who have never been married, including persons whose only marriage(s) was annulled.

Ever Married—Includes persons married at the time of enumeration (including those separated), widowed, or divorced.

Now Married, Except Separated—Includes persons whose current marriage has not ended through widowhood, divorce, or separation (regardless of previous marital history). The category may also include couples who live together or persons in common-law marriages if they consider this category the most appropriate. In certain tabulations, currently married persons are further classified as "spouse present" or "spouse absent."

Separated—Includes persons legally separated or otherwise absent from their spouse because of marital discord. Included are persons who have been deserted or who have parted because they no longer want to live together but who have not obtained a divorce.

Widowed—Includes widows and widowers who have not remarried.

Divorced—Includes persons who are legally divorced and who have not remarried.

In selected sample tabulations, data for married and separated persons are reorganized and combined with information on the presence of the spouse in the same household.

Now Married—All persons whose current marriage has not ended by widowhood or divorce. This category includes persons defined above as "separated."

Spouse Present—Married persons whose wife or husband was enumerated as a member of the same household, including those whose spouse may have been temporarily absent for such reasons as travel or hospitalization.

Spouse Absent—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household. This category also includes all married persons living in group quarters.

Separated—Defined above.

Spouse Absent, Other—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household, excluding separated. Included is any person whose spouse was employed and living away from home or in an institution or absent in the Armed Forces.

Differences between the number of currently married males and the number of currently married females occur because of reporting differences and because some husbands and wives have their usual residence in different areas. In sample tabulations, these differences can also occur because different weights are applied to the individual's data. Any differences between the number of "now married, spouse present" males and females are due solely to sample weighting. By definition, the numbers would be the same.

When marital status was not reported, it was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and sex and age of the person. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Comparability—The 1990 marital status definitions are the same as those used in 1980 with the exception of the term "never married" which replaces the term "single" in tabulations. A general marital status question has been asked in every census since 1880.

MOBILITY LIMITATION STATUS

The data on mobility limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19a, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a mobility limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to go outside the home alone. Examples of outside activities on the questionnaire included shopping and visiting the doctor's office.

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on mobility limitation was included in the census.

PLACE OF BIRTH

The data on place of birth were derived from answers to questionnaire item 8, which was asked on a sample basis. The place-of-birth question asked respondents to report the U.S. State, commonwealth or territory, or the foreign country where they were born. Persons born outside the United States were asked to report their place of birth according to current international boundaries. Since numerous changes in boundaries of foreign countries have occurred in the last century, some persons may have reported their place of birth in terms of boundaries that existed at the time of their birth or emigration, or in accordance with their own national preference.

Persons not reporting place of birth were assigned the birthplace of another family member or were allocated the response of another person with similar characteristics. Persons allocated as foreign born were not assigned a specific country of birth but were classified as "Born abroad, country not specified."

Nativity—Information on place of birth and citizenship were used to classify the population into two major categories: native and foreign born. When information on place of birth was not reported, nativity was assigned on the basis of answers to citizenship, if reported, and other characteristics.

Native—Includes persons born in the United States, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the United States. The small number of persons who were born in a foreign country but have at least one American parent also are included in this category.

The native population is classified in the following groups: persons born in the State in which they resided at the time of the census; persons born in a different State, by region; persons born in Puerto Rico or an outlying area of the U.S.; and persons born abroad with at least one American parent.

Foreign Born—Includes persons not classified as "Native." Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The foreign-born population is shown by selected area, country, or region of birth; the places of birth shown in data products were selected based on the number of respondents who reported that area or country of birth.

Comparability—Data on the State of birth of the native population have been collected in each census beginning with that of 1850. Similar data were shown in tabulations for the 1980 census and other recent censuses. Nonresponse was allocated in a similar manner in 1980; however, prior to 1980, nonresponse to the place of birth question was not allocated. Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The questionnaire instruction to report mother's State of residence instead of the person's actual State of birth (if born in a hospital in a different State) was dropped in 1990. Evaluation studies of 1970 and 1980 census data demonstrated that this instruction was generally either ignored or misunderstood. Since the hospital and the mother's residence is in the same State for most births, this change may have a slight effect on State of birth data for States with large metropolitan areas that straddle State lines.

POVERTY STATUS IN 1989

The data on poverty status were derived from answers to the same questions as the income data, questionnaire items 32 and 33. (For more information, see the discussion under "Income in 1989.") Poverty statistics presented in census publications were based on a definition originated by the Social Security Administration in 1964 and subsequently modified by Federal interagency committees in 1969 and 1980 and prescribed by the Office of Management and Budget in Directive 14 as the standard to be used by Federal agencies for statistical purposes.

At the core of this definition was the 1961 economy food plan, the least costly of four nutritionally adequate food plans designed by the Department of Agriculture. It was determined from the Agriculture Department's 1955 survey of food consumption that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; hence, the poverty level for these families was set at three times the cost of the economy food plan. For smaller families and persons living alone, the cost of the economy food plan was multiplied by factors that were slightly higher to compensate for the relatively larger fixed expenses for these smaller households.

The income cutoffs used by the Census Bureau to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals included a set of 48 thresholds arranged in a two-dimensional matrix consisting of family size (from one person to nine or more persons) cross-classified by presence and number of family members under 18 years old (from no children present to eight or more children present). Unrelated individuals and two-person families were further differentiated by age of the householder (under 65 years old and 65 years old and over).

The total income of each family or unrelated individual in the sample was tested against the appropriate poverty threshold to determine the poverty status of that family or unrelated individual. If the total income was less than the corresponding cutoff, the family or unrelated individual was classified as "below the poverty level." The number of persons below the poverty level was the sum of the number of persons in families with incomes below the poverty level and the number of unrelated individuals with incomes below the poverty level.

The poverty thresholds are revised annually to allow for changes in the cost of living as reflected in the Consumer Price Index. The average poverty threshold for a family of four persons was \$12,674 in 1989. (For more information, see table A below.) Poverty thresholds were applied on a national basis and were not adjusted for regional, State or local variations in the cost of living. For a detailed discussion of the poverty definition, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 171, Poverty in the United States: 1988 and 1989.

Persons for Whom Poverty Status is Determined—Poverty status was determined for all persons except institutionalized persons, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. These groups also were excluded from the denominator when calculating poverty rates.

Specified Poverty Levels—Since the poverty levels currently in use by the Federal Government do not meet all the needs of data users, some of the data are presented for alternate levels. These specified poverty levels are obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by the appropriate factor. For example, the average income cutoff at 125 percent of poverty level was \$15,843 (\$12,674 x 1.25) in 1989 for a family of four persons.

Weighted Average Thresholds at the Poverty Level—The average thresholds shown in the first column of table A are weighted by the presence and number of children. For example, the weighted average threshold for a given family size is obtained by multiplying the threshold for each presence and number of children category within the given family size by the number of families in that category. These products are then aggregated across the entire range of presence and number of children categories, and the aggregate is divided by the total number of families in the group to yield the weighted average threshold at the poverty level for that family size.

Since the basic thresholds used to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals are applied to all families and unrelated individuals, the weighted average poverty thresholds are derived using all families and unrelated individuals rather than just those classified as being below the poverty level. To obtain the weighted poverty thresholds for families and unrelated individuals below alternate poverty levels, the weighted thresholds

shown in table A may be multiplied directly by the appropriate factor. The weighted average thresholds presented in the table are based on the March 1990 Current Population Survey. However, these thresholds would not differ significantly from those based on the 1990 census.

Income Deficit—Represents the difference between the total income of families and unrelated individuals below the poverty level and their respective poverty thresholds. In computing the income deficit, families reporting a net income loss are assigned zero dollars and for such cases the deficit is equal to the poverty threshold.

This measure provided an estimate of the amount which would be required to raise the incomes of all poor families and unrelated individuals to their respective poverty thresholds. The income deficit is thus a measure of the degree of impoverishment of a family or unrelated individual. However, caution must be used in comparing the average deficits of families with different characteristics. Apparent differences in average income deficits may, to some extent, be a function of differences in family size.

Mean Income Deficit—Represents the amount obtained by dividing the total income deficit of a group below the poverty level by the number of families (or unrelated individuals) in that group.

Comparability—The poverty definition used in the 1990 and 1980 censuses differed slightly from the one used in the 1970 census. Three technical modifications were made to the definition used in the 1970 census as described below:

 The separate thresholds for families with a female householder with no husband present and all other families were eliminated. For the 1980 and 1990 censuses, the weighted average of the poverty thresholds for these two types of families was applied to all types of families, regardless of the sex of the householder.

- 2. Farm families and farm unrelated individuals no longer had a set of poverty thresholds that were lower than the thresholds applied to nonfarm families and unrelated individuals. The farm thresholds were 85 percent of the corresponding levels for nonfarm families in the 1970 census. The same thresholds were applied to all families and unrelated individuals regardless of residence in 1980 and 1990.
- 3. The thresholds by size of family were extended from seven or more persons in 1970 to nine or more persons in 1980 and 1990.

These changes resulted in a minimal increase in the number of poor at the national level. For a complete discussion of these modifications and their impact, see the Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

The population covered in the poverty statistics derived from the 1980 and 1990 censuses was essentially the same as in the 1970 census. The only difference was that in 1980 and 1990, unrelated individuals under 15 years old were excluded from the poverty universe, while in 1970, only those under 14 years old were excluded. The poverty data from the 1960 census excluded all persons in group quarters and included all unrelated individuals regardless of age. It was unlikely that these differences in population coverage would have had significant impact when comparing the poverty data for persons since the 1960 censuses.

Current Population Survey—Because of differences in the questionnaires and data collection procedures, estimates of the number of persons below the poverty level by various characteristics from the 1990 census may differ from those reported in the March 1990 Current Population Survey.

RACE

The data on race were derived from answers to questionnaire item 4, which was asked of all persons. The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects

Table A. Poverty Thresholds in 1989 by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years

Size of Family Unit	Weighted	Related children under 18 years								
	average thresh- olds	None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight or more
One person (unrelated individual). Under 65 years	\$6,310 6 451 5,947	\$6,451 5,947								
Two persons Householder under 65 years Householder 65 years and over	8,076 8,343 7,501	8,303 7,495	\$8,547 8,515		i					
Three persons Four persons Five persons Six persons Seven persons Eight persons Nine or more persons	12.674 14,990 16,921 19,162 21,328	9,699 12,790 15,424 17,740 20,412 22,830 27,463	9,981 12,999 15,648 17,811 20,540 23,031 27,596	\$9,990 12,575 15,169 17,444 20,101 22,617 27,229	\$12,619 14,798 17,092 19,794 22,253 26,921	\$14,572 16,569 19,224 21,738 26,415	\$16,259 18,558 21,084 25,719	\$17,828 20,403 25,089	\$20,230 24,933	\$23,973

self-identification; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. The data for race represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they most closely identify. Furthermore, it is recognized that the categories of the race item include both racial and national origin or socio-cultural groups.

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single response to the race question, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her racial identity. If a person could not provide a single race response, the race of the mother was used. If a single race response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used. In all cases where occupied housing units, households, or families are classified by race, the race of the householder was used.

The racial classification used by the Census Bureau generally adheres to the guidelines in Federal Statistical Directive No. 15, issued by the Office of Management and Budget, which provides standards on ethnic and racial categories for statistical reporting to be used by all Federal agencies. The racial categories used in the 1990 census data products are provided below.

White—Includes persons who indicated their race as 'White' or reported entries such as Canadian, German, talian, Lebanese, Near Easterner, Arab, or Polish.

3lack—Includes persons who indicated their race as 'Black or Negro'' or reported entries such as African American, Afro-American, Black Puerto Rican, Jamaican, Nigerian, West Indian, or Haitian.

American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut—Includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories identified below.

American Indian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "American Indian," entered the name of an Indian tribe, or reported such entries as Canadian Indian, French-American Indian, or Spanish-American Indian.

American Indian Tribe—Persons who identified themselves as American Indian were asked to report their enrolled or principal tribe. Therefore, tribal data in tabulations reflect the written tribal entries reported on the questionnaires. Some of the entries (for example, Iroquois, Sioux, Colorado River, and Flathead) represent nations or reservations.

The information on tribe is based on self-identification and therefore does not reflect any designation of Federally- or State-recognized tribe. Information on American Indian tribes is presented in summary tape files and special data products. The information is derived from the American Indian Detailed Tribal

Classification List for the 1990 census. The classification list represents all tribes, bands, and clans that had a specified number of American Indians reported on the census questionnaire.

Eskimo—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Eskimo" or reported entries such as Arctic Slope, Inupiat, and Yupik.

Aleut—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Aleut" or reported entries such as Alutiiq, Egegik, and Pribilovian.

Asian or Pacific Islander—Includes persons who reported in one of the Asian or Pacific Islander groups listed on the questionnaire or who provided write-in responses such as Thai, Nepali, or Tongan. A more detailed listing of the groups comprising the Asian or Pacific Islander population is presented in figure 2 below. In some data products, information is presented separately for the Asian population and the Pacific Islander population.

Asian—Includes "Chinese," "Filipino," "Japanese," "Asian Indian," "Korean," "Vietnamese," and "Other Asian." In some tables, "Other Asian" may not be shown separately, but is included in the total Asian population.

Chinese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Chinese" or who identified themselves as Cantonese, Tibetan, or Chinese American. In standard census reports, persons who reported as "Taiwanese" or "Formosan" are included here with Chinese. In special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander population, information on persons who identified themselves as Taiwanese are shown separately.

Filipino—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Filipino" or reported entries such as Philipino, Philipine, or Filipino American.

Japanese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Japanese" and persons who identified themselves as Nipponese or Japanese American.

Asian Indian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Asian Indian" and persons who identified themselves as Bengalese, Bharat, Dravidian, East Indian, or Goanese.

Korean—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Korean" and persons who identified themselves as Korean American.

Vietnamese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Vietnamese" and persons who identified themselves as Vietnamese American.

Cambodian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Cambodian or Cambodia.

Hmong—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Hmong, Laohmong, or Mong.

Laotian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Laotian, Laos, or Lao.

Thai—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Thai, Thailand, or Siamese.

Other Asian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of Bangladeshi, Burmese, Indonesian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, Amerasian, or Eurasian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Asian."

Pacific Islander—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Pacific Islander" by classifying themselves into one of the following groups or identifying themselves as one of the Pacific Islander cultural groups of Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian.

Hawaiian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Hawaiian" as well as persons who identified themselves as Part Hawaiian or Native Hawaiian.

Samoan—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Samoan" or persons who identified themselves as American Samoan or Western Samoan.

Guamanian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Guamanian" or persons who identified themselves as Chamorro or Guam.

Other Pacific Islander—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of a Pacific Islander group such as Tahitian, Northern Mariana Islander, Palauan, Fijian, or a cultural group such as Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Pacific Islander."

Other Race—Includes all other persons not included in the "White," "Black," "American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut," and the "Asian or Pacific Islander" race categories described above. Persons reporting in the "Other race" category and providing write-in entries such as multiracial, multiethnic, mixed, interracial, Wesort, or a Spanish/Hispanic origin group (such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican) are included here.

Written entries to three categories on the race item—"Indian (Amer.)," "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," and "Other race"—were reviewed, edited, and coded by subject matter specialists. (For more information on the coding operation, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

The written entries under "Indian (Amer.)" and "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)" were reviewed and coded during 100-percent processing of the 1990 census questionnaires. A substantial portion of the entries for the "Other race" category also were reviewed, edited, and coded during the 100-percent processing. The remaining entries under "Other race" underwent review and coding during sample processing. Most of the written entries reviewed and coded during sample processing were those indicating Hispanic origin such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican.

If the race entry for a member of a household was missing on the questionnaire, race was assigned based upon the reported entries of race by other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. For example, if race was missing for the daughter of the householder, then the race of her mother (as female householder or female spouse) would be assigned. If there was no female householder or spouse in the household, the daughter would be assigned her father's (male householder) race. If race was not reported for anyone in the household, the race of a householder in a previously processed household was assigned. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation procedures described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Limitation of the Data—In the 1980 census, a relatively high proportion (20 percent) of American Indians did not report any tribal entry in the race item. Evaluation of the pre-census tests indicated that changes made for the 1990 race item should improve the reporting of tribes in the rural areas (especially on reservations) for the 1990 census. The results for urban areas were inconclusive. Also, the precensus tests indicated that there may be overreporting of the Cherokee tribe. An evaluation of 1980 census data showed overreporting of Cherokee in urban areas or areas where the number of American Indians was sparse.

In the 1990 census, respondents sometimes did not fill in a circle or filled the "Other race" circle and wrote in a response, such as Arab, Polish, or African American in the shared write-in box for "Other race" and "Other API" responses. During the automated coding process, these responses were edited and assigned to the appropriate racial designation. Also, some Hispanic origin persons did not fill in a circle, but provided entries such as Mexican or Puerto Rican. These persons were classified in the "Other race" category during the coding and editing process. There may be some minor differences between sample data and 100-percent data because sample processing included additional edits not included in the 100-percent processing.

Figure 2. Asian or Pacific Islander Groups Reported in the 1990 Census

Asian	Pacific Islander
Chinese Filipino Japanese Asian Indian Korean Vietnamese Cambodian Hmong Laotian Thai Other Asian¹ Bangladeshi Bhutanese Borneo Burmese Celebesian Ceram Indochinese Indonesian Iwo-Jiman Javanese Malayan Maldivian Nepali Okinawan Pakistani Sikkim Singaporean Sri Lankan Sumatran Asian, not specified²	Hawaiian Samoan Guamanian Other Pacific Islander¹ Carolinian Fijian Kosraean Melanesian³ Micronesian³ Northern Mariana Islander Palauan Papua New Guinean Ponapean (Pohnpeian) Polynesian³ Solomon Islander Tahitian Tarawa Islander Tokelauan Tongan Trukese (Chuukese) Yapese Pacific Islander, not specified

¹In some data products, specific groups listed under "Other Asian" or "Other Pacific Islander" are shown separately. Groups not shown are tabulated as "All other Asian" or "All other Pacific Islander," respectively.

Comparability—Differences between the 1990 census and earlier censuses affect the comparability of data for certain racial groups and American Indian tribes. The 1990 census was the first census to undertake, on a 100-percent basis, an automated review, edit, and coding operation for written responses to the race item. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the race subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses. In the 1980 census, there was only a limited clerical review of the race responses on the 100-percent forms with a full clerical review conducted only on the sample questionnaires.

Another major difference between the 1990 and preceding censuses is the handling of the write-in responses for the Asian or Pacific Islander populations. In addition to the nine Asian or Pacific Islander categories shown on the questionnaire under the spanner "Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," the 1990 census race item provided a new residual category, "Other API," for Asian or Pacific Islander persons who did not report in one of the listed Asian or Pacific

Islander groups. During the coding operation, write-in responses for "Other API" were reviewed, coded, and assigned to the appropriate classification. For example, in 1990, a write-in entry of Laotian, Thai, or Javanese is classified as "Other Asian," while a write-in entry of Tongan or Fijian is classified as "Other Pacific Islander." In the 1990 census, these persons were able to identify as "Other API" in both the 100-percent and sample operations.

In the 1980 census, the nine Asian or Pacific Islander groups were also listed separately. However, persons not belonging to these nine groups wrote in their specific racial group under the "Other" race category. Persons with a written entry such as Laotian, Thai, or Tongan, were tabulated and published as "Other race" in the 100-percent processing operation in 1980, but were reclassified as "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" in 1980 sample tabulations. In 1980 special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander populations, data were shown separately for "Other Asian" and "Other Pacific Islander."

The 1970 questionnaire did not have separate race categories for Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Samoan, and Guamanian. These persons indicated their race in the "Other" category and later, through the editing process, were assigned to a specific group. For example, in 1970, Asian Indians were reclassified as "White," while Vietnamese, Guamanians, and Samoans were included in the "Other" category.

Another difference between 1990 and preceding censuses is the approach taken when persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin did not report in a specific race category but reported as "Other race" or "Other." These persons commonly provided a write-in entry such as Mexican, Venezuelan, or Latino. In the 1990 and 1980 censuses, these entries remained in the "Other race" or "Other" category, respectively. In the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.

REFERENCE WEEK

The data on labor force status and journey to work were related to the reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents since the enumeration was not completed in one week. The occurrence of holidays during the enumeration period could affect the data on actual hours worked during the reference week, but probably had no effect on overall measurement of employment status (see the discussion below on "Comparability").

Comparability—The reference weeks for the 1990 and 1980 censuses differ in that Passover and Good Friday occurred in the first week of April 1980, but in the second week of April 1990. Many workers presumably took time off for those observances. The differing occurrence of

²Includes entries such as Asian American, Asian, Asiatic, Amerasian, and Eurasian.

³Polynesian, Micronesian, and Melanesian are Pacific Islander cultural groups.

these holidays could affect the comparability of the 1990 and 1980 data on actual hours worked for some areas if the respective weeks were the reference weeks for a significant number of persons. The holidays probably did not affect the overall measurement of employment status since this information was based on work activity during the entire reference week.

RESIDENCE IN 1985

The data on residence in 1985 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 14b, which asked for the State (or foreign country), county, and place of residence on April 1, 1985, for those persons reporting in question 14a that on that date they lived in a different house than their current residence. Residence in 1985 is used in conjunction with location of current residence to determine the extent of residential mobility of the population and the resulting redistribution of the population across the various States, metropolitan areas, and regions of the country.

When no information on residence in 1985 was reported for a person, information for other family members, if available, was used to assign a location of residence in 1985. All cases of nonresponse or incomplete response that were not assigned a previous residence based on information from other family members were allocated the previous residence of another person with similar characteristics who provided complete information.

The tabulation category, "Same house," includes all persons 5 years old and over who did not move during the 5 years as well as those who had moved but by 1990 had returned to their 1985 residence. The category, "Different house in the United States," includes persons who lived in the United States in 1985 but in a different house or apartment from the one they occupied on April 1, 1990. These movers are then further subdivided according to the type of move.

In most tabulations, movers are divided into three groups according to their 1985 residence: "Different house, same county," "Different county, same State," and "Different State." The last group may be further subdivided into region of residence in 1985. The category, "Abroad," includes those persons who were residing in a foreign country, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the U.S. in 1985, including members of the Armed Forces and their dependents. Some tabulations show movers who were residing in Puerto Rico or an outlying area in 1985 separately from those residing in other countries.

In tabulations for metropolitan areas, movers are categorized according to the metropolitan status of their current and previous residences, resulting in such groups as movers within an MSA/PMSA, movers between MSA/PMSA's, movers from nonmetropolitan areas to MSA/PMSA, and movers from central cities to the remainder of an MSA/PMSA. In some tabulations, these categories are further subdivided by size of MSA/PMSA, region of current or previous residence, or movers within or between central cities and the remainder of the same or a different MSA/PMSA.

The size categories used in some tabulations for both 1985 and 1990 residence refer to the populations of the MSA/PMSA on April 1, 1990; that is, at the end of the migration interval.

Some tabulations present data on inmigrants, outmigrants, and net migration. "Inmigrants" are generally defined as those persons who entered a specified area by crossing its boundary from some point outside the area. In some tabulations, movers from abroad are included in the number of inmigrants; in others, only movers within the United States are included.

"Outmigrants" are persons who depart from a specific area by crossing its boundary to a point outside it, but without leaving the United States. "Net migration" is calculated by subtracting the number of outmigrants from the number of inmigrants and, depending upon the particular tabulation, may or may not include movers from abroad. The net migration for the area is net inmigration if the result was positive and net outmigration if the result was negative. In the tabulations, net outmigration is indicated by a minus sign (-).

Inmigrants and outmigrants for States include only those persons who did not live in the same State in 1985 and 1990; that is, they exclude persons who moved between counties within the same State. Thus, the sum of the inmigrants to (or outmigrants from) all counties in any State is greater than the number of inmigrants to (or outmigrants from) that State. However, in the case of net migration, the sum of the nets for all the counties within a State equal the net for the State. In the same fashion, the net migration for a division or region equals the sum of the nets for the States comprising that division or region, while the number of inmigrants and outmigrants for that division or region is less than the sum of the inmigrants or outmigrants for the individual States.

The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1985 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5-year period. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of the census had returned to their 1985 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living in a different county, MSA/PMSA, or State or moving between nonmetropolitan areas may be understated.

Comparability—Similar questions were asked on all previous censuses beginning in 1940, except the questions in 1950 referred to residence 1 year earlier rather than 5 years earlier. Although the questions in the 1940 census covered a 5-year period, comparability with that census was reduced somewhat because of different definitions and categories of tabulation. Comparability with the 1960 and 1970 census is also somewhat reduced because nonresponse was not allocated in those earlier censuses. For the 1980 census, nonresponse was allocated in a manner similar to the 1990 allocation scheme.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND LABOR FORCE STATUS

Tabulation of data on enrollment, educational attainment, and labor force status for the population 16 to 19 years old allows for calculation of the proportion of the age group who are not enrolled in school and not high school graduates or "dropouts" and an unemployment rate for the "dropout" population. Definitions of the three topics and descriptions of the census items from which they were derived are presented in "Educational Attainment," "Employment Status," and "School Enrollment and Type of School." The published tabulations include both the civilian and Armed Forces populations, but labor force status is provided for the civilian population only. Therefore, the component labor force statuses may not add to the total lines enrolled in school, high school graduate, and not high school graduate. The difference is Armed Forces.

Comparability—The tabulation of school enrollment by labor force status is similar to that published in 1980 census reports. The 1980 census tabulation included a single data line for Armed Forces; however, enrollment, attainment, and labor force status data were shown for the civilian population only. In 1970, a tabulation was included for 16 to 21 year old males not attending school.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL

Data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 11, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons were classified as enrolled in school if they reported attending a "regular" public or private school or college at any time between February 1, 1990, and the time of enumeration. The question included instructions to "include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which would lead to a high school diploma or a college degree" as regular school. Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring were not to be included unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college. Persons who did not answer the enrollment question were assigned the enrollment status and type of school of a person with the same age, race or Hispanic origin, and, at older ages, sex. whose residence was in the same or a nearby area.

Public and Private School—Includes persons who attended school in the reference period and indicated they were enrolled by marking one of the questionnaire categories for either "public school, public college" or "private school, private college." The instruction guide defines a public school as "any school or college controlled and supported by a local, county, State, or Federal Government." Schools supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups are defined as private. Persons who filled both the "public" and "private" circles are edited to the first entry, "public."

Level of School in Which Enrolled-Persons who were enrolled in school were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," "elementary or high school," or "college" according to their response to question 12 (years of school completed or highest degree received). Persons who were enrolled and reported completing nursery school or less were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," which includes kindergarten. Similarly, enrolled persons who had completed at least kindergarten, but not high school, were classified as enrolled in elementary or high school. Enrolled persons who reported completing high school or some college or having received a post-secondary degree were classified as enrolled in "college." Enrolled persons who reported completing the twelfth grade but receiving "NO DIPLOMA" were classified as enrolled in high school. (For more information on level of school, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.")

Comparability—School enrollment questions have been included in the census since 1840; grade attended was first asked in 1940; type of school was first asked in 1960. Before 1940, the enrollment question in various censuses referred to attendance in the preceding six months or the preceding year. In 1940, the reference was to attendance in the month preceding the census, and in the 1950 and subsequent censuses, the question referred to attendance in the two months preceding the census date.

Until the 1910 census, there were no instructions limiting the kinds of schools in which enrollment was to be counted. Starting in 1910, the instructions indicated that attendance at "school, college, or any educational institution" was to be counted. In 1930 an instruction to include "night school" was added. In the 1940 instructions, night school, extension school, or vocational school were included only if the school was part of the regular school system. Correspondence school work of any kind was excluded. In the 1950 instructions, the term "regular school" was introduced, and it was defined as schooling which "advances a person towards an elementary or high school diploma or a college, university, or professional school degree." Vocational, trade, or business schools were excluded unless they were graded and considered part of a regular school system. On-the-job training was excluded, as was nursery school. Instruction by correspondence was excluded unless it was given by a regular school and counted towards promotion.

In 1960, the question used the term "regular school or college" and a similar, though expanded, definition of "regular" was included in the instructions, which continued to exclude nursery school. Because of the census' use of mailed questionnaires, the 1960 census was the first in which instructions were written for the respondent as well as enumerators. In the 1970 census, the questionnaire used the phrase "regular school or college" and included instructions to "count nursery school, kindergarten, and schooling which leads to an elementary school certificate, high school diploma, or college degree." Instructions in a separate document specified that to be counted as regular

school, nursery school must include instruction as an important and integral phase of its program, and continued the exclusion of vocational, trade, and business schools. The 1980 census question was very similar to the 1970 question, but the separate instruction booklet did not require that nursery school include substantial instructional content in order to be counted.

The age range for which enrollment data have been obtained and published has varied over the censuses. Information on enrollment was recorded for persons of all ages in the 1930 and 1940 and 1970 through 1990; for persons under age 30, in 1950; and for persons age 5 to 34, in 1960. Most of the published enrollment figures referred to persons age 5 to 20 in the 1930 census, 5 to 24 in 1940, 5 to 29 in 1950, 5 to 34 in 1960, 3 to 34 in 1970, and 3 years old and over in 1980. This growth in the age group whose enrollment was reported reflects increased interest in the number of children in preprimary schools and in the number of older persons attending colleges and universities.

In the 1950 and subsequent censuses, college students were enumerated where they lived while attending college, whereas in earlier censuses, they generally were enumerated at their parental homes. This change should not affect the comparability of national figures on college enrollment since 1940; however, it may affect the comparability over time of enrollment figures at sub-national levels.

Type of school was first introduced in the 1960 census, where a separate question asked the enrolled persons whether they were in a "public" or "private" school. Since the 1970 census, the type of school was incorporated into the response categories for the enrollment question and the terms were changed to "public," "parochial," and "other private." In the 1980 census, "private, church related" and "private, not church related" replaced "parochial" and "other private."

Grade of enrollment was first available in the 1940 census, where it was obtained from responses to the question on highest grade of school completed. Enumerators were instructed that "for a person still in school, the last grade completed will be the grade preceding the one in which he or she was now enrolled." From 1950 to 1980, grade of enrollment was obtained from the highest grade attended in the two-part question used to measure educational attainment. (For more information, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.") The form of the question from which level of enrollment was derived in the 1990 census most closely corresponds to the question used in 1940. While data from prior censuses can be aggregated to provide levels of enrollment comparable to the 1990 census, 1990 data cannot be disaggregated to show single grade of enrollment as in previous censuses.

Data on school enrollment were also collected and published by other Federal, State, and local government agencies. Where these data were obtained from administrative records of school systems and institutions of higher learning, they were only roughly comparable with data from population censuses and household surveys because of

differences in definitions and concepts, subject matter covered, time references, and enumeration methods. At the local level, the difference between the location of the institution and the residence of the student may affect the comparability of census and administrative data. Differences between the boundaries of school districts and census geographic units also may affect these comparisons.

SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS

The data on self-care limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19b, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a self-care limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to take care of their own personal needs, such as dressing, bathing, or getting around inside the home.

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on self-care limitation was included in the census.

SEX

The data on sex were derived from answers to questionnaire item 3, which was asked of all persons. For most cases in which sex was not reported, it was determined by the appropriate entry from the person's given name and household relationship. Otherwise, sex was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and the age and marital status of the person. For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Sex Ratio—A measure derived by dividing the total number of males by the total number of females and multiplying by 100.

Comparability—A question on the sex of individuals has been asked of the total population in every census.

VETERAN STATUS

Data on veteran status, period of military service, and years of military service were derived from answers to questionnaire item 17, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Veteran Status—The data on veteran status were derived from responses to question 17a. For census data products, a "civilian veteran" is a person 16 years old or over who had served (even for a short time) but is not now serving on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or who served as a Merchant Marine seaman during World War II. Persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves are classified as veterans only if they were ever called or ordered to active duty not counting the 4-6 months for initial training or yearly summer camps. All other civilians 16 years old and over are classified as nonveterans.

Period of Military Service-Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to indicate in question 17b the period or periods in which they served. Persons serving in at least one wartime period are classified in their most recent wartime period. For example, persons who served both during the Korean conflict and the post-Korean peacetime era between February 1955 and July 1964 are classified in one of the two "Korean conflict" categories. If the same person had also served during the Vietnam era, he or she would instead be included in the "Vietnam era and Korean conflict" category. The responses were edited to eliminate inconsistencies between reported period(s) of service and the age of the person and to cancel out reported combinations of periods containing unreasonable gaps (for example, a person could not serve during World War I and the Korean conflict without serving during World War II). Note that the period of service categories shown in this report are mutually exclusive.

Years of Military Service—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to report the total number of years of active-duty service in question 17c. The data were edited for consistency with responses to question 17b (Period of Military Service) and with the age of the person.

Limitation of the Data—There may be a tendency for the following kinds of persons to report erroneously that they served on active duty in the Armed Forces: (a) persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves but were never called to active duty; (b) civilian employees or volunteers for the USO, Red Cross, or the Department of Defense (or its predecessor Departments, War and Navy); and (c) employees of the Merchant Marine or Public Health Service. There may also be a tendency for persons to erroneously round up months to the nearest year in question 17c (for example, persons with 1 year 8 months of active duty military service may mistakenly report "2 years").

Comparability—Since census data on veterans were based on self-reported responses, they may differ from data from other sources such as administrative records of the Department of Defense. Census data may also differ from Veterans Administration data on the benefits-eligible population, since factors determining eligibility for veterans benefits differ from the rules for classifying veterans in the census.

The wording of the question on veteran status (17a) for 1990 was expanded from the veteran/not veteran question in 1980 to include questions on current active duty status and service in the military Reserves and the National Guard. The expansion was intended to clarify the appropriate response for persons in the Armed Forces and for persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserve units only. For the first time in a census, service during World War II as a Merchant Marine Seaman was considered active-duty military service and persons with such service were counted as veterans. An additional period of military service, "September 1980 or later" was added in 1990. As in 1970 and 1980, persons reporting more than one period of service are shown in the most recent wartime period of service category. Question 17c (Years of Military Service) was new for 1990.

WORK DISABILITY STATUS

The data on work disability were derived from answers to questionnaire item 18, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a work disability if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which limited the kind or amount of work they could do at a job or business. A person was limited in the kind of work he or she could do if the person had a health condition which restricted his or her choice of jobs. A person was limited in the amount of work if he or she was not able to work full-time. Persons with a work disability were further classified as "Prevented from working" or "Not prevented from working."

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—The wording of the question on work disability was the same in 1990 as in 1980. Information on work disability was first collected in 1970. In that census, the work disability question did not contain a clause restricting the definition of disability to limitations caused by a health condition that had lasted 6 or more months; however, it did contain a separate question about the duration of the disability.

WORK STATUS IN 1989

The data on work status in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons 16 years old and over who worked 1 or more weeks according to the criteria described below are classified as "Worked in 1989." All other persons 16 years old and over are classified as "Did not work in 1989." Some tabulations showing work status in 1989 include 15 year olds; these persons, by definition, are classified as "Did not work in 1989."

Weeks Worked in 1989

The data on weeks worked in 1989 were derived from responses to questionnaire item 31b. Question 31b (Weeks Worked in 1989) was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated in question 31a that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of weeks during 1989 in which a person did any work for pay or profit (including paid vacation and paid sick leave) or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business. Weeks of active service in the Armed Forces are also included.

Usual Hours Worked Per Week Worked in 1989

The data on usual hours worked per week worked in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31c. This question was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of hours a person usually worked during the weeks worked in 1989. The respondent was to report the number of hours worked per week in the majority of the weeks he or she worked in 1989. If the hours worked per week varied considerably during 1989, the respondent was to report an approximate average of the hours worked per week. The statistics on usual hours worked per week in 1989 are not necessarily related to the data on actual hours worked during the census reference week (question 21b).

Persons 16 years old and over who reported that they usually worked 35 or more hours each week during the weeks they worked are classified as "Usually worked full time;" persons who reported that they usually worked 1 to 34 hours are classified as "Usually worked part time."

Year-Round Full-Time Workers—All persons 16 years old and over who usually worked 35 hours or more per week for 50 to 52 weeks in 1989.

Number of Workers in Family in 1989—The term "worker" as used for these data is defined based on the criteria for Work Status in 1989.

Limitation of the Data—It is probable that the number of persons who worked in 1989 and the number of weeks worked are understated since there was some tendency for respondents to forget intermittent or short periods of employment or to exclude weeks worked without pay. There may also be a tendency for persons not to include weeks of paid vacation among their weeks worked; one result may be that the census figures may understate the number of persons who worked "50 to 52 weeks."

Comparability—The data on weeks worked collected in the 1990 census were comparable with data from the 1980, 1970, and 1960 censuses, but may not be entirely comparable with data from the 1940 and 1950 censuses. Since the 1960 census, two separate questions have been

used to obtain this information. The first identified persons with any work experience during the year and, thus, indicated those persons for whom the questions on number of weeks worked applied. In 1940 and 1950, however, the questionnaires contained only a single question on number of weeks worked.

In 1970, persons responded to the question on weeks worked by indicating one of six weeks-worked intervals. In 1980 and 1990, persons were asked to enter the specific number of weeks they worked.

YEAR OF ENTRY

The data on year of entry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 10, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question, "When did this person come to the United States to stay?" was asked of persons who indicated in the question on citizenship that they were not born in the United States. (For more information, see the discussion under "Citizenship.")

The 1990 census questions, tabulations, and census data products about citizenship and year of entry include no reference to immigration. All persons who were born and resided outside the United States before becoming residents of the United States have a date of entry. Some of these persons are U.S. citizens by birth (e.g., persons born in Puerto Rico or born abroad of American parents). To avoid any possible confusion concerning the date of entry of persons who are U.S. citizens by birth, the term, "year of entry" is used in this report instead of the term "year of immigration."

Limitation of the Data—The census questions on nativity, citizenship, and year of entry were not designed to measure the degree of permanence of residence in the United States. The phrase, "to stay" was used to obtain the year in which the person became a resident of the United States. Although the respondent was directed to indicate the year he or she entered the country "to stay," it was difficult to ensure that respondents interpreted the phrase correctly.

Comparability—A question on year of entry, (alternately called "year of immigration") was asked in each decennial census from 1890 to 1930, 1970, and 1980. In 1980, the question on year of entry included six arrival time intervals. The number of arrival intervals was expanded to ten in 1990. In 1980, the question on year of entry was asked only of the foreign-born population. In 1990, all persons who responded to the long-form questionnaire and were not born in the United States were to complete the question on year of entry.

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

LIVING QUARTERS

Living quarters are classified as either housing units or group quarters. (For more information, see the discussion of "Group Quarters" under Population Characteristics.) Usually, living quarters are in structures intended for residential use (for example, a one-family home, apartment house, hotel or motel, boarding house, or mobile home). Living quarters also may be in structures intended for nonresidential use (for example, the rooms in a warehouse where a guard lives), as well as in places such as tents, vans, shelters for the homeless, dormitories, barracks, and old railroad cars.

Housing Units—A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home or trailer, a group of rooms or a single room occupied as separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from outside the building or through a common hall.

The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements. For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants.

Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory, except that recreational vehicles, boats, vans, tents, railroad cars, and the like are included only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealers' sales lots, at the factory, or in storage yards are excluded from the housing inventory.

If the living quarters contains nine or more persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge (a total of at least 10 unrelated persons), it is classified as group quarters. If the living quarters contains eight or fewer persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge, it is classified as a housing unit.

Occupied Housing Units—A housing unit is classified as occupied if it is the usual place of residence of the person or group of persons living in it at the time of enumeration, or if the occupants are only temporarily absent; that is, away on vacation or business. If all the persons staying in the unit at the time of the census have their usual place of residence elsewhere, the unit is classified as vacant. A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence. By definition, the count of occupied housing units for 100-percent tabulations is the same as the count of households or householders. In sample tabulations, the counts of household and occupied housing units may vary slightly because of different sample weighting methods.

Vacant Housing Units—A housing unit is vacant if no one is living in it at the time of enumeration, unless its occupants are only temporarily absent. Units temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons who have a usual residence elsewhere also are classified as vacant. (For more information, see discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

New units not yet occupied are classified as vacant housing units if construction has reached a point where all exterior windows and doors are installed and final usable floors are in place. Vacant units are excluded if they are open to the elements; that is, the roof, walls, windows, and/or doors no longer protect the interior from the elements, or if there is positive evidence (such as a sign on the house or in the block) that the unit is condemned or is to be demolished. Also excluded are quarters being used entirely for nonresidential purposes, such as a store or an office, or quarters used for the storage of business supplies or inventory, machinery, or agricultural products.

Hotels, Motels, Rooming Houses, Etc.—Occupied rooms or suites of rooms in hotels, motels, and similar places are classified as housing units only when occupied by permanent residents; that is, persons who consider the hotel as their usual place of residence or have no usual place of residence elsewhere. Vacant rooms or suites of rooms are classified as housing units only in those hotels, motels, and similar places in which 75 percent or more of the accommodations are occupied by permanent residents.

If any of the occupants in a rooming or boarding house live and eat separately from others in the building and have direct access, their quarters are classified as separate housing units.

Staff Living Quarters—The living quarters occupied by staff personnel within any group quarters are separate housing units if they satisfy the housing unit criteria of separateness and direct access; otherwise, they are considered group quarters.

Comparability—The first Census of Housing in 1940 established the "dwelling unit" concept. Although the term became "housing unit" and the definition has been modified slightly in succeeding censuses, the 1990 definition is essentially comparable to previous censuses. There was no change in the housing unit definition between 1980 and 1990.

ACREAGE

The data on acreage were obtained from questionnaire items H5a and H19a. Question H5a was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. Question H19a was asked on a sample basis at occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes.

Question H5a asks whether the house or mobile home is located on a place of 10 or more acres. The intent of this

item is to exclude owner-occupied and renter-occupied one-family houses on 10 or more acres from the specified owner- and renter-occupied universes for value and rent tabulations.

Question H19a provides data on whether the unit is located on less than 1 acre. The main purpose of this item, in conjunction with question H19b on agricultural sales, is to identify farm units. (For more information, see discussion under "Farm Residence.")

For both items, the land may consist of more than one tract or plot. These tracts or plots are usually adjoining; however, they may be separated by a road, creek, another piece of land, etc.

Comparability—Question H5a is similar to that asked in 1970 and 1980. This item was asked for the first time of mobile home occupants in 1990. Question H19a is an abbreviated form of a question asked on a sample basis in 1980. In previous censuses, information on city or suburban lot and number of acres was obtained also.

AGRICULTURAL SALES

Data on the sales of agricultural crops were obtained from questionnaire item H19b, which was asked on a sample basis at occupied one-family houses and mobile homes located on lots of 1 acre or more. Data for this item exclude units on lots of less than 1 acre, units located in structures containing 2 or more units, and all vacant units. This item refers to the total amount (before taxes and expenses) received in 1989 from the sale of crops, vegetables, fruits, nuts, livestock and livestock products, and nursery and forest products, produced on "this property." Respondents new to a unit were asked to estimate total agricultural sales in 1989 even if some portion of the sales had been made by other occupants of the unit.

This item is used mainly to classify housing units as farm or nonfarm residences, not to provide detailed information on the sale of agricultural products. Detailed information on the sale of agricultural products is provided by the Census Bureau's Census of Agriculture (Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics, Bureau of the Census, 1989). (For more information, see the discussion under "Farm Residence.")

BEDROOMS

The data on bedrooms were obtained from questionnaire item H9, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The number of bedrooms is the count of rooms designed to be used as bedrooms; that is, the number of rooms that would be listed as bedrooms if the house or apartment were on the market for sale or for rent. Included are all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms even if they currently are being used for some other purpose. A housing unit consisting of only one room, such as a one-room efficiency apartment, is classified, by definition, as having no bedroom.

Comparability—Data on bedrooms have been collected in every census since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, data for bedrooms were shown only for year-round units. In past censuses, a room was defined as a bedroom if it was used mainly for sleeping even if also used for other purposes. Rooms that were designed to be used as bedrooms but used mainly for other purposes were not considered to be bedrooms. A distribution of housing units by number of bedrooms calculated from data collected in a 1986 test showed virtually no differences in the two versions except in the two bedroom category, where the previous "use" definition showed a slightly lower proportion of units.

BOARDED-UP STATUS

Boarded-up status was obtained from questionnaire item C2 and was determined for all vacant units. Boarded-up units have windows and doors covered by wood, metal, or masonry to protect the interior and to prevent entry into the building. A single-unit structure, a unit in a multi-unit structure, or an entire multi-unit structure may be boarded-up in this way. For certain census data products, boarded-up units are shown only for units in the "Other vacant" category. A unit classified as "Usual home elsewhere" can never be boarded up. (For more information, see the discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Comparability—This item was first asked in the 1980 census and was shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all vacant housing units.

BUSINESS ON PROPERTY

The data for business on property were obtained from questionnaire item H5b, which was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. This question is used to exclude owner-occupied one-family houses with business or medical offices on the property from certain statistics on financial characteristics.

A business must be easily recognizable from the outside. It usually will have a separate outside entrance and have the appearance of a business, such as a grocery store, restaurant, or barber shop. It may be either attached to the house or mobile home or be located elsewhere on the property. Those housing units in which a room is used for business or professional purposes and have no recognizable alterations to the outside are *not* considered as having a business. Medical offices are considered businesses for tabulation purposes.

Comparability—Data on business on property have been collected since 1940.

CONDOMINIUM FEE

The data on condominium fee were obtained from questionnaire item H25, which was asked at owner-occupied condominiums. This item was asked on a sample basis. A condominium fee normally is charged monthly to the owners of the individual condominium units by the condominium owners association to cover operating, maintenance, administrative, and improvement costs of the common property (grounds, halls, lobby, parking areas, laundry rooms, swimming pool, etc.) The costs for utilities and/or fuels may be included in the condominium fee if the units do not have separate meters.

Data on condominium fees may include real estate tax and/or insurance payments for the common property, but do not include real estate taxes or fire, hazard, and flood insurance for the individual unit already reported in questions H21 and H22.

Amounts reported were the regular monthly payment, even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. Costs were estimated as closely as possible when exact costs were not known.

The data from this item were added to payments for mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments; and utilities and fuels to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for condominium owners.

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990.

CONDOMINIUM STATUS

The data on condominium housing units were obtained from questionnaire item H18, which was asked on a sample basis at both occupied and vacant housing units. Condominium is a type of ownership that enables a person to own an apartment or house in a development of similarly owned units and to hold a common or joint ownership in some or all of the common areas and facilities such as land, roof, hallways, entrances, elevators, swimming pool, etc. Condominiums may be single-family houses as well as units in apartment buildings. A condominium unit need not be occupied by the owner to be counted as such. A unit classified as "mobile home or trailer" or "other" (see discussion under "Units in Structure") cannot be a condominium unit.

Limitation of the Data—Testing done prior to the 1980 and 1990 censuses indicated that the number of condominiums may be slightly overstated.

Comparability—In 1970, condominiums were grouped together with cooperative housing units, and the data were reported only for owner-occupied cooperatives and condominiums. Beginning in 1980, the census identified all

condominium units and the data were shown for renteroccupied and vacant year-round condominiums as well as owner occupied. In 1970 and 1980, the question on condominiums was asked on a 100-percent basis. In 1990, it was asked on a sample basis.

CONTRACT RENT

The data on contract rent (also referred to as "rent asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H7a, which was asked at all occupied housing units that were rented for cash rent and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

Housing units that are renter occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in census data products. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. Rent-free houses or apartments may be provided to compensate caretakers, ministers, tenant farmers, sharecroppers, or others.

Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, fees, meals, or services that may be included. For vacant units, it is the monthly rent asked for the rental unit at the time of enumeration.

If the contract rent includes rent for a business unit or for living quarters occupied by another household, the respondent was instructed to report that part of the rent estimated to be for his or her unit only. Respondents were asked to report rent only for the housing unit enumerated and to exclude any rent paid for additional units or for business premises.

If a renter pays rent to the owner of a condominium or cooperative, and the condominium fee or cooperative carrying charge is also paid by the renter to the owner, the respondent was instructed to include the fee or carrying charge.

If a renter receives payments from lodgers or roomers who are listed as members of the household, the respondent was instructed to report the rent without deduction for any payments received from the lodgers or roomers. The respondent was instructed to report the rent agreed to or contracted for even if paid by someone else such as friends or relatives living elsewhere, or a church or welfare agency.

In some tabulations, contract rent is presented for all renter-occupied housing units, as well as specified renter-occupied and vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information on rent, see the discussion under "Gross Rent.")

Median and Quartile Contract Rent—The median divides the rent distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the rent distribution into four equal parts. In computing median and quartile contract rent, units reported as "No cash rent" are excluded. Median and quartile rent calculations are rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Contract Rent—To calculate aggregate contract rent, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$80" is \$50. The amount assigned to the category "\$1,000 or more" is \$1,250. Mean contract rent is rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—In the 1970 and 1980 censuses, contract rent for vacant units had high allocation rates, about 35 percent.

Comparability—Data on this item have been collected since 1930. For 1990, quartiles were added because the range of rents and values in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large rent and value differences among various geographic areas.

DURATION OF VACANCY

The data for duration of vacancy (also referred to as "months vacant") were obtained from questionnaire item D, which was completed by census enumerators. The statistics on duration of vacancy refer to the length of time (in months and years) between the date the last occupants moved from the unit and the time of enumeration. The data, therefore, do not provide a direct measure of the total length of time units remain vacant.

For newly constructed units which have never been occupied, the duration of vacancy is counted from the date construction was completed. For recently converted or merged units, the time is reported from the date conversion or merger was completed. Units occupied by an entire household with a usual home elsewhere are assigned to the "Less than 1 month" interval.

Comparability—Similar data have been collected since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all vacant housing units.

FARM RESIDENCE

The data on farm residence were obtained from questionnaire items H19a and H19b. An occupied one-family house or mobile home is classified as a farm residence if: (1) the housing unit is located on a property of 1 acre or more, and (2) at least \$1,000 worth of agricultural products were sold from the property in 1989. Group quarters and housing units that are in multi-unit buildings or vacant are not included as farm residences.

A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household paying cash rent for land and buildings is enumerated as a farm residence only if sales of agricultural products from its yard (as opposed to the general property on which it is located) amounted to at least \$1,000 in 1989. A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household that does not pay cash rent is enumerated as a farm residence if the remainder of the farm (including its yard) qualifies as a farm.

Farm residence is provided as an independent data item only for housing units located in rural areas. It may be derived for housing units in urban areas from the data items on acreage and sales of agricultural products on the public-use microdata sample (PUMS) files. (For more information on PUMS, see Appendix F, Data Products and User Assistance.)

The farm population consists of persons in households living in farm residences. Some persons who are counted on a property classified as a farm (including in some cases farm workers) are excluded from the farm population. Such persons include those who reside in multi-unit buildings or group quarters.

Comparability—These are the same criteria that were used to define a farm residence in 1980. In 1960 and 1970, a farm was defined as a place of 10 or more acres with at least \$50 worth of agricultural sales or a place of less than 10 acres with at least \$250 worth of agricultural sales. Earlier censuses used other definitions. Note that the definition of a farm residence differs from the definition of a farm in the Census of Agriculture (Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics, Bureau of the Census, 1989).

GROSS RENT

Gross rent is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else). Gross rent is intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment. The estimated costs of utilities and fuels are reported on a yearly basis but are converted to monthly figures for the tabulations. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in the tabulations. Gross rent is calculated on a sample basis.

Comparability—Data on gross rent have been collected since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989 is a computed ratio of monthly gross rent to monthly household income (total household income in 1989 divided by 12). The ratio was computed separately for each unit and was rounded to the nearest whole percentage. Units for which no cash rent is paid and units occupied by households that reported no income or a net loss in 1989 comprise the category "Not computed." This item is calculated on a sample basis.

HOUSE HEATING FUEL

The data on house heating fuel were obtained from questionnaire item H14, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The data show the type of fuel used most to heat the house or apartment.

Utility Gas—Includes gas piped through underground pipes from a central system to serve the neighborhood.

Bottled, Tank, or LP Gas—Includes liquid propane gas stored in bottles or tanks which are refilled or exchanged when empty.

Fuel Oil, Kerosene, Etc.—Includes fuel oil, kerosene, gasoline, alcohol, and other combustible liquids.

Wood—Includes purchased wood, wood cut by household members on their property or elsewhere, driftwood, saw-mill or construction scraps, or the like.

Solar Energy—Includes heat provided by sunlight which is collected, stored, and actively distributed to most of the rooms.

Other Fuel—Includes all other fuels not specified elsewhere.

No Fuel Used—Includes units that do not use any fuel or that do not have heating equipment.

Comparability—Data on house heating fuel have been collected since 1940. The category, "Solar energy" is new for 1990.

INSURANCE FOR FIRE, HAZARD, AND FLOOD

The data on fire, hazard, and flood insurance were obtained from questionnaire item H22, which was asked at a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics for this item refer to the annual premium for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on

the property (land and buildings); that is, policies that protect the property and its contents against loss due to damage by fire, lightning, winds, hail, flood, explosion, and so on.

Liability policies are included only if they are paid with the fire, hazard, and flood insurance premiums and the amounts for fire, hazard, and flood cannot be separated. Premiums are included even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, the premiums are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance is added to payments for real estate taxes, utilities, fuels, and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

A separate question (H23d) determines whether insurance premiums are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting these premiums twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data on payment for fire and hazard insurance were collected for the first time in 1980. Flood insurance was not specifically mentioned in the wording of the question in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

KITCHEN FACILITIES

Data on kitchen facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H11, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. A unit has complete kitchen facilities when it has all of the following: (1) an installed sink with piped water, (2) a range, cook top and convection or microwave oven, or cookstove, and (3) a refrigerator. All kitchen facilities must be located in the structure. They need not be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered a range or cookstove. An ice box is not considered to be a refrigerator.

Comparability—Data on complete kitchen facilities were collected for the first time in 1970. Earlier censuses collected data on individual components, such as kitchen sink and type of refrigeration equipment. In 1970 and 1980, data for kitchen facilities were shown only for year-round units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

MEALS INCLUDED IN RENT

The data on meals included in the rent were obtained from questionnaire item H7b, which was asked of all

occupied housing units that were rented for cash and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

The statistics on meals included in rent are presented for specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information, see the discussion under "Contract Rent.")

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990. It is intended to measure "congregate" housing, which generally is considered to be housing units where the rent includes meals and other services, such as transportation to shopping and recreation.

MOBILE HOME COSTS

The data on mobile home costs were obtained from questionnaire item H26, which was asked at owner-occupied mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis.

These data include the total yearly costs for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees, and license fees on all owner-occupied mobile homes. The instructions are to not include real estate taxes already reported in question H21.

Costs are estimated as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. Amounts are the total for an entire 12-month billing period, even if they are paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid.

The data from this item are added to payments for mortgages, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, utilities, and fuels to derive selected monthly owner costs for mobile homes owners.

Comparability-This item is new for 1990.

MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on mortgage payment were obtained from questionnaire item H23b, which was asked at owner occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis. Question H23b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid the lender for the first mortgage (deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt) on the property. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

The amounts reported include everything paid to the lender including principal and interest payments, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, and mortgage insurance premiums. Separate questions determine whether real estate taxes and fire, hazard, and flood

insurance payments are included in the mortgage payment to the lender. This makes it possible to avoid counting these components twice in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs."

Comparability—Information on mortgage payment was collected for the first time in 1980. It was collected only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, one-family houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions on monthly mortgage payments were asked of all owner-occupied one-family houses, including one-family houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office.

The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from a single question. Two questions were used in 1990; one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages or home equity loans. (For more information, see the discussion under "Second or Junior Mortgage Payment.")

MORTGAGE STATUS

The data on mortgage status were obtained from questionnaire items H23a and H24a, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. "Mortgage" refers to all forms of debt where the property is pledged as security for repayment of the debt. It includes such debt instruments as deeds of trust, trust deeds, contracts to purchase, land contracts, junior mortgages and home equity loans.

A mortgage is considered a first mortgage if it has prior claim over any other mortgage or if it is the only mortgage on the property. All other mortgages, (second, third, etc.) are considered junior mortgages. A home equity loan is generally a junior mortgage. If no first mortgage is reported, but a junior mortgage or home equity loan is reported, then the loan is considered a first mortgage.

In most census data products, the tabulations for "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." The category "not mortgaged" is comprised of housing units owned free and clear of debt.

Comparability—A question on mortgage status was included in the 1940 and 1950 censuses, but not in the 1960 and 1970 censuses. The item was reinstated in 1980 along with a separate question dealing with the existence of second or junior mortgages. In 1980, the mortgage status questions were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses on less than 10 acres. Excluded were mobile homes,

condominiums, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions were asked of all one-family owner-occupied housing units, including houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and houses with a business or medical office.

PERSONS IN UNIT

This item is based on the 100-percent count of persons in occupied housing units. All persons occupying the housing unit are counted, including the householder, occupants related to the householder, and lodgers, roomers, boarders, and so forth.

The data on "persons in unit" show the number of housing units occupied by the specified number of persons. The phrase "persons in unit" is used for housing tabulations, "persons in households" for population items. Figures for "persons in unit" match those for "persons in household" for 100-percent data products. In sample products, they may differ because of the weighting process.

Median Persons in Unit—In computing median persons in unit, a whole number is used as the midpoint of an interval; thus, a unit with 4 persons is treated as an interval ranging from 3.5 to 4.5 persons. Median persons is rounded to the nearest hundredth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Persons in Occupied Housing Units—This is the total population minus those persons living in group quarters. "Persons per occupied housing unit" is computed by dividing the population living in housing units by the number of occupied housing units.

PERSONS PER ROOM

"Persons per room" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. Persons per room is rounded to the nearest hundredth. The figures shown refer, therefore, to the number of occupied housing units having the specified ratio of persons per room.

Mean Persons Per Room—This is computed by dividing persons in housing units by the aggregate number of rooms. This is intended to provide a measure of utilization. A higher mean may indicate a greater degree of utilization or crowding; a low mean may indicate under-utilization. (For more information on means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

PLUMBING FACILITIES

The data on plumbing facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H10, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Complete plumbing facilities include hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower. All three facilities must be located inside the house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Housing units are classified as lacking complete plumbing facilities when any of the three facilities are not present.

Comparability-The 1990 data on complete plumbing facilities are not strictly comparable with the 1980 data. In 1980, complete plumbing facilities were defined as hot and cold piped water, a bathtub or shower, and a flush toilet in the housing unit for the exclusive use of the residents of that unit. In 1990, the Census Bureau dropped the requirement of exclusive use from the definition of complete plumbing facilities. Of the 2.3 million year-round housing units classified in 1980 as lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use, approximately 25 percent of these units had complete plumbing but the facilities were also used by members of another household. From .1940 to 1970, separate and more detailed questions were asked on piped water, bathing, and toilet facilities. In 1970 and 1980, the data on plumbing facilities were shown only for yearround units.

POVERTY STATUS OF HOUSEHOLDS IN 1989

The data on poverty status of households were derived from answers to the income questions. The income items were asked on a sample basis. Households are classified below the poverty level when the total 1989 income of the family or of the nonfamily householder is below the appropriate poverty threshold. The income of persons living in the household who are unrelated to the householder is not considered when determining the poverty status of a household, nor does their presence affect the household size in determining the appropriate poverty threshold. The poverty thresholds vary depending upon three criteria: size of family, number of children, and age of the family householder or unrelated individual for one and twopersons households. (For more information, see the discussion of "Poverty Status in 1989" and "Income in 1989" under Population Characteristics.)

REAL ESTATE TAXES

The data on real estate taxes were obtained from questionnaire item H21, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics from this question refer to the total amount of all real estate taxes on the entire property (land and buildings) payable in 1989 to all taxing jurisdictions, including special assessments, school taxes, county taxes, and so forth.

Real estate taxes include State, local, and all other real estate taxes even if delinquent, unpaid, or paid by someone who is not a member of the household. However, taxes due from prior years are not included. If taxes are paid on other than a yearly basis, the payments are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for real estate taxes is added to payments for fire, hazard, and flood insurance; utilities and fuels; and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989." A separate question (H23c) determines whether real estate taxes are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting taxes twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data for real estate taxes were collected for the first time in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes or trailers, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

ROOMS

The data on rooms were obtained from questionnaire item H3, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. The statistics on rooms are in terms of the number of housing units with a specified number of rooms. The intent of this question is to count the number of whole rooms used for living purposes.

For each unit, rooms include living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, enclosed porches suitable for year-round use, and lodger's rooms. Excluded are strip or pullman kitchens, bathrooms, open porches, balconies, halls or foyers, half-rooms, utility rooms, unfinished attics or basements, or other unfinished space used for storage. A partially divided room is a separate room only if there is a partition from floor to ceiling, but not if the partition consists solely of shelves or cabinets.

Median Rooms—This measure divides the room distribution into two equal parts, one-half of the cases falling below the median number of rooms and one-half above the median. In computing median rooms, the whole number is used as the midpoint of the interval; thus, the category "3 rooms" is treated as an interval ranging from 2.5 to 3.5 rooms. Median rooms is rounded to the nearest tenth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Rooms—To calculate aggregate rooms, an arbitrary value of "10" is assigned to rooms for units falling within the terminal category, "9 or more." (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Comparability—Data on rooms have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all housing units.

SECOND OR JUNIOR MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on second or junior mortgage payments were obtained from questionnaire items H24a and H24b, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Question H24a asks whether a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan exists on the property. Question H24b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid to the lender on all second or junior mortgages and home equity loans. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

All mortgages other than first mortgages are classified as "junior" mortgages. A second mortgage is a junior mortgage that gives the lender a claim against the property that is second to the claim of the holder of the first mortgage. Any other junior mortgage(s) would be subordinate to the second mortgage. A home equity loan is a line of credit available to the borrower that is secured by real estate. It may be placed on a property that already has a first or second mortgage, or it may be placed on a property that is owned free and clear.

If the respondents answered that no first mortgage existed, but a second mortgage did (as in the above case with a home equity loan), a computer edit assigned the unit a first mortgage and made the first mortgage monthly payment the amount reported in the second mortgage. The second mortgage data were then made "No" in question H24a and blank in question H24b.

Comparability—The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from one single question. Two questions were used in 1990: one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages and home equity loans.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS

The data on selected monthly owner costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20 through H26 for a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Selected monthly owner costs is the sum of payments for mortgages, deeds of trust, contracts to purchase, or similar debts on the property (including payments for the first mortgage, second or junior mortgages, and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance on the property; utilities (electricity, gas, and water); and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.). It also includes, where appropriate, the monthly condominium fee for condominiums and mobile home costs (personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees) for mobile homes.

In certain tabulations, selected monthly owner costs are presented separately for specified owner-occupied housing units (owner-occupied one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property), owner-occupied condominiums, and owner-occupied mobile homes. Data usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged."

Median Selected Monthly Owner Costs—This measure is rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The 1990 tabulations of selected monthly owner costs for specified owner-occupied housing units are virtually identical to 1980, the primary difference was the amounts of the first and second mortgages were collected in separate questions in 1990, while the amounts were collected in a single question in 1980. The component parts of the item were tabulated for mobile homes and condominiums for the first time in 1990.

In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

The information on selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989 is the computed ratio of selected monthly owner costs to monthly household income in 1989. The ratio was computed separately for each unit and rounded to the nearest whole percentage. The data are tabulated separately for specified owner-occupied units, condominiums, and mobile homes.

Separate distributions are often shown for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." Units occupied by households reporting no income or a net loss in 1989 are included in the "not computed" category. (For more information, see the discussion under "Selected Monthly Owner Costs.")

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The tabulations of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for specified owner-occupied housing units are comparable to 1980.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The data on sewage disposal were obtained from questionnaire item H16, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Housing units are either connected to a public sewer, to a septic tank or cesspool, or they dispose

of sewage by other means. A public sewer may be operated by a government body or by a private organization. A housing unit is considered to be connected to a septic tank or cesspool when the unit is provided with an underground pit or tank for sewage disposal. The category, "Other means" includes housing units which dispose of sewage in some other way.

Comparability—Data on sewage disposal have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

SOURCE OF WATER

The data on source of water were obtained from questionnaire item H15, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. Housing units may receive their water supply from a number of sources. A common source supplying water to five or more units is classified as a "Public system or private company." The water may be supplied by a city, county, water district, water company, etc., or it may be obtained from a well which supplies water to five or more housing units. If the water is supplied from a well serving four or fewer housing units, the units are classified as having water supplied by either an "Individual drilled well" or an "Individual dug well." Drilled wells or small diameter wells are usually less than 1-1/2 feet in diameter. Dug wells are usually larger than 1-1/2 feet wide and generally hand dug. The category, "Some other source" includes water obtained from springs, creeks, rivers, lakes, cisterns, etc.

Comparability—Data on source of water have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT

The data on telephones were obtained from questionnaire item H12, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. A telephone must be inside the house or apartment for the unit to be classified as having a telephone. Units where the respondent uses a telephone located inside the building but not in the respondent's living quarters are classified as having no telephone.

Comparability—Data on telephones in 1980 are comparable to 1990. The 1960 and 1970 censuses collected data on telephone availability. A unit was classified as having a telephone available if there was a telephone number on which occupants of the unit could be reached. The telephone could have been in another unit, in a common hall, or outside the building.

TENURE

The data for tenure were obtained from questionnaire item H4, which was asked at all occupied housing units. All occupied housing units are classified as either owner occupied or renter occupied.

Owner Occupied—A housing unit is owner occupied if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. The owner or co-owner must live in the unit and usually is the person listed in column 1 of the questionnaire. The unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan" if it is being purchased with a mortgage or some other debt arrangement such as a deed of trust, trust deed, contract to purchase, land contract, or purchase agreement. The unit is also considered owned with a mortgage if it is built on leased land and there is a mortgage on the unit.

A housing unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)" if there is no mortgage or other similar debt on the house, apartment, or mobile home including units built on leased land if the unit is owned outright without a mortgage. Although owner-occupied units are divided between mortgaged and owned free and clear on the questionnaire, census data products containing 100-percent data show only total owner-occupied counts. More extensive mortgage information was collected on the long-form questionnaire and are shown in census products containing sample data. (For more information, see the discussion under "Mortgage Status.")

Renter Occupied—All occupied housing units which are not owner occupied, whether they are rented for cash rent or occupied without payment of cash rent, are classified as renter occupied. "No cash rent" units are separately identified in the rent tabulations. Such units are generally provided free by friends or relatives or in exchange for services such as resident manager, caretaker, minister, or tenant farmer. Housing units on military bases also are classified in the "No cash rent" category. "Rented for cash rent" includes units in continuing care, sometimes called life care arrangements. These arrangements usually involve a contract between one or more individuals and a health services provider guaranteeing the individual shelter, usually a house or apartment, and services, such as meals or transportation to shopping or recreation.

Comparability—Data on tenure have been collected since 1890. In 1970, the question on tenure also included a category for condominium and cooperative ownership. In 1980, condominium units and cooperatives were dropped from the tenure item, and since 1980, only condominium units are identified in a separate question.

For 1990, the response categories were expanded to allow the respondent to report whether the unit was owned with a mortgage or free and clear (without a mortgage). The distinction between units owned with a mortgage and units owned free and clear was added in 1990 to improve

the count of owner-occupied units. Research after the 1980 census indicated some respondents did not consider their units owned if they had a mortgage.

UNITS IN STRUCTURE

The data on units in structure (also referred to as "type of structure") were obtained from questionnaire item H2, which was asked at all housing units. A structure is a separate building that either has open spaces on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In determining the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, are counted. Stores and office space are excluded.

The statistics are presented for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not for the number of residential buildings.

1-Unit, Detached—This is a 1-unit structure detached from any other house; that is, with open space on all four sides. Such structures are considered detached even if they have an adjoining shed or garage. A one-family house that contains a business is considered detached as long as the building has open space on all four sides. Mobile homes or trailers to which one or more permanent rooms have been added or built also are included.

1-Unit, Attached—This is a 1-unit structure that has one or more walls extending from ground to roof separating it from adjoining structures. In row houses (sometimes called townhouses), double houses, or houses attached to non-residential structures, each house is a separate, attached structure if the dividing or common wall goes from ground to roof.

2 or More Units—These are units in structures containing 2 or more housing units, further categorized as units in structures with 2, 3 or 4, 5 to 9, 10 to 19, 20 to 49, and 50 or more units.

Mobile Home or Trailer—Both occupied and vacant mobile homes to which no permanent rooms have been added are counted in this category. Mobile homes or trailers used only for business purposes or for extra sleeping space and mobile homes or trailers for sale on a dealer's lot, at the factory, or in storage are not counted in the housing inventory.

Other—This category is for any living quarters occupied as a housing unit that does not fit the previous categories. Examples that fit this category are houseboats, railroad cars, campers, and vans.

Comparability—Data on units in structure have been collected since 1940 and on mobile homes and trailers since 1950. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are

shown for all housing units. In 1980, the data were collected on a sample basis. The category, "Boat, tent, van, etc." was replaced in 1990 by the category "Other." In some areas, the proportion of units classified as "Other" is far larger than the number of units that were classified as "Boat, tent, van, etc." in 1980.

USUAL HOME ELSEWHERE

The data for usual home elsewhere are obtained from questionnaire item B, which was completed by census employees. A housing unit temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons with a usual residence elsewhere is classified as vacant. The occupants are classified as having a "Usual home elsewhere" and are counted at the address of their usual place of residence. Typical examples are people in a vacation home, persons renting living quarters temporarily for work, and migrant workers.

Limitation of the Data—Evidence from previous censuses suggests that in some areas enumerators marked units as "vacant—usual home elsewhere" when they should have marked "vacant—regular."

Comparability—Data for usual home elsewhere was tabulated for the first time in 1980.

UTILITIES

The data on utility costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20a through H20d, which were asked of occupied housing units. These items were asked on a sample basis.

Questions H20a through H20d asked for the yearly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, water) and other fuels (oil, coal, wood, kerosene, etc.). For the tabulations, these yearly amounts are divided by 12 to derive the average monthly cost and are then included in the computation of "Gross Rent," "Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989," "Selected Monthly Owner Costs," and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

Costs are recorded if paid by or billed to occupants, a welfare agency, relatives, or friends. Costs that are paid by landlords, included in the rent payment, or included in condominium or cooperative fees are excluded.

Limitation of the Data—Research has shown that respondents tended to overstate their expenses for electricity and gas when compared to utility company records. There is some evidence that this overstatement is reduced when yearly costs are asked rather than monthly costs. Caution should be exercised in using these data for direct analysis because costs are not reported for certain kinds of units

such as renter-occupied units with all utilities included in the rent and owner-occupied condominium units with utilities included in the condominium fee.

Comparability—The data on utility costs have been collected since 1980 for owner-occupied housing units, and since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

VACANCY STATUS

The data on vacancy status were obtained from questionnaire item C1, which was completed by census enumerators. Vacancy status and other characteristics of vacant units were determined by enumerators obtaining information from landlords, owners, neighbors, rental agents, and others. Vacant units are subdivided according to their housing market classification as follows:

For Rent—These are vacant units offered "for rent," and vacant units offered either "for rent" or "for sale."

For Sale Only—These are vacant units being offered "for sale only," including units in cooperatives and condominium projects if the individual units are offered "for sale only."

Rented or Sold, Not Occupied—If any money rent has been paid or agreed upon but the new renter has not moved in as of the date of enumeration, or if the unit has recently been sold but the new owner has not yet moved in, the vacant unit is classified as "rented or sold, not occupied."

For Seasonal, Recreational, or Occasional Use—These are vacant units used or intended for use only in certain seasons or for weekend or other occasional use throughout the year.

Seasonal units include those used for summer or winter sports or recreation, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins. Seasonal units also may include quarters for such workers as herders and loggers. Interval ownership units, sometimes called shared-ownership or time-sharing condominiums, also are included here.

For Migrant Workers—These include vacant units intended for occupancy by migratory workers employed in farm work during the crop season. (Work in a cannery, a freezer plant, or a food-processing plant is not farm work.)

Other Vacant—If a vacant unit does not fall into any of the classifications specified above, it is classified as "other vacant." For example, this category includes units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, and units held for personal reasons of the owner.

Homeowner Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship between the number of vacant units for sale and the total homeowner inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for sale only by the sum of the owner-occupied units and the number of vacant units that are for sale only.

Rental Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship of the number of vacant units for rent to the total rental inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for rent by the sum of the renter-occupied units and the number of vacant units for rent.

Comparability—Data on vacancy status have been collected since 1940. For 1990, the category, "seasonal/recreational/occasional use" combined vacant units classified in 1980 as "seasonal or migratory" and "held for occasional use." Also, in 1970 and 1980, housing characteristics generally were presented only for year-round units. In 1990, housing characteristics are shown for all housing units.

VALUE

The data on value (also referred to as "price asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H6, which was asked at housing units that were owned, being bought, or vacant for sale at the time of enumeration. Value is the respondent's estimate of how much the property (house and lot, mobile home and lot, or condominium unit) would sell for if it were for sale. If the house or mobile home was owned or being bought, but the land on which it sits was not, the respondent was asked to estimate the combined value of the house or mobile home and the land. For vacant units, value was the price asked for the property.

Value was tabulated separately for all owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale housing units, owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale mobile homes or trailers, and specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units. Specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units include only one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property. The data for "specified units" exclude mobile homes, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings.

Median and Quartile Value—The median divides the value distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the value distribution into four equal parts. These measures are rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Value—To calculate aggregate value, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$10,000" is \$9,000. The amount assigned to the category "\$500,000 or more"

is \$600,000. Mean value is rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Comparability—In 1980, value was asked only at owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres with no business or medical office on the property and at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale condominium housing units. Mobile homes were excluded. Value data were presented for specified owner-occupied housing units, specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units, and owner-occupied condominium housing units.

In 1990, the question was asked at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale-only housing units with no exclusions. Data presented for specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units will include one-family condominium houses but not condominiums in multi-unit structures since condominium units are now identified only in long-form questionnaires.

For 1990, quartiles have been added because the range of values and rents in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large value and rent differences among various geographic areas.

VEHICLES AVAILABLE

The data on vehicles available were obtained from questionnaire item H13, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data show the number of households with a specified number of passenger cars, vans, and pickup or panel trucks of one-ton capacity or less kept at home and available for the use of household members. Vehicles rented or leased for one month or more, company vehicles, and police and government vehicles are included if kept at home and used for nonbusiness purposes. Dismantled or immobile vehicles are excluded. Vehicles kept at home but used only for business purposes also are excluded.

Vehicles Per Household—This is computed by dividing aggregate vehicles available by the number of occupied housing units.

Limitation of the Data—The 1980 census evaluations showed that the number of automobiles was slightly over-reported; the number of vans and trucks slightly underreported. The statistics do not measure the number of vehicles privately owned or the number of households owning vehicles.

Comparability—Data on automobiles available were collected from 1960 to 1980. In 1980, a separate question also was asked on the number of trucks and vans. The data on automobiles and trucks and vans were presented

separately and also as a combined vehicles available tabulation. The 1990 data are comparable to the 1980 vehicles available tabulations.

YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT

The data on year householder moved into unit were obtained from questionnaire item H8, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data refer to the year of the latest move by the householder. If a householder moved back into a housing unit he or she previously occupied, the year of the latest move was reported. If the householder moved from one apartment to another within the same building, the year the householder moved into the present apartment was reported. The intent is to establish the year the present occupancy by the householder began. The year that the householder moved in is not necessarily the same year other members of the household moved, although in the great majority of cases an entire household moves at the same time.

Comparability—In 1960 and 1970, this question was asked of every person and included in population reports. This item in housing tabulations refers to the year the householder moved in. In 1980 and 1990, the question was asked only of the householder.

YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

The data on year structure built were obtained from questionnaire item H17, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Data on year structure built refer to when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. For housing units under construction that met the housing unit definition—that is, all exterior windows, doors, and final usable floors were in place—the category "1989 or March 1990" was used. For a house-boat or a mobile home or trailer, the manufacturer's model year was assumed to be the year built. The figures shown in census data products relate to the number of units built during the specified periods that were still in existence at the time of enumeration.

Median Year Structure Built—The median divides the distribution into two equal parts. The median is rounded to the nearest calendar year. Median age of housing can be obtained by subtracting median year structure built from 1990. For example, if the median year structure built is 1957, the median age of housing in that area is 33 years (1990 minus 1957).

Limitation of the Data—Data on year structure built are more susceptible to errors of response and nonreporting than data on many other items because respondents must rely on their memory or on estimates by persons who have lived in the neighborhood a long time. Available evidence indicates there is underreporting in the older-year-structure-built categories, especially "Built in 1939 or earlier." The introduction of the "Don't know" category (see the discussion on "Comparability") may have resulted in relatively higher allocation rates. Data users should refer to the discussion in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data, and to the allocation tables.

Comparability—Data on year structure built were collected for the first time in the 1940 census. Since then, the response categories have been modified to accommodate the 10-year period between each census. In 1990, the category, "Don't Know," was added in an effort to minimize the response error mentioned in the paragraph above on limitation of the data.

DERIVED MEASURES

Census data products include various derived measures, such as medians, means, and percentages, as well as certain rates and ratios. Derived measures that round to less than 0.1 are not shown but indicated as zero. In printed reports, zero is indicated by a dash (-).

Interpolation

Interpolation frequently is used in calculating medians or quartiles based on interval data and in approximating standard errors from tables. Linear interpolation is used to estimate values of a function between two known values. "Pareto interpolation" is an alternative to linear interpolation. It is used by the Census Bureau in calculating median income within intervals wider than \$2,500. In Pareto interpolation, the median is derived by interpolating between the logarithms of the upper and lower income limits of the median category.

Mean

This measure represents an arithmetic average of a set of values. It is derived by dividing the sum of a group of numerical items (or aggregate) by the total number of items. Aggregates are used in computing mean values. For example, mean family income is obtained by dividing the aggregate of all income reported by persons in families by the total number of families. (Additional information on means and aggregates is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Median

This measure represents the middle value in a distribution. The median divides the total frequency into two equal parts: one-half of the cases fall below the median and one-half of the cases exceed the median. The median is computed on the basis of the distribution as tabulated, which is sometimes more detailed than the distribution shown in specific census publications and other data products.

In reports, if the median falls within the upper interval of the tabulation distribution, the median is shown as the initial value of the interval followed by a plus sign (+); if within the lower interval, the median is shown as the upper value of the category followed by a minus sign (-). For summary tape files, if the median falls within the upper or lower interval, it is set to a specified value. (Additional information on medians is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Percentages, Rates, and Ratios

These measures are frequently presented in census products to compare two numbers or two sets of measurements. These comparisons are made in two ways: (1)

subtraction, which provides an absolute measure of the difference between two items, and (2) the quotient of two numbers, which provides a relative measure of difference.

Quartile

This measure divides a distribution into four equal parts. The first quartile (or lower quartile) is the value that defines the upper limit of the lowest one-quarter of the cases. The second quartile is the median. The third quartile (or upper quartile) defines the lower limit of the upper one-quarter of the cases in the distribution. The difference between the upper and lower quartiles is called the interquartile range. This interquartile range is less affected by wide variations than is the mean. Quartiles are presented for certain financial characteristics such as housing value and rent.

APPENDIX C. Accuracy of the Data

CONTENTS

Confidentiality of the Data	C-1
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INTRODUCTION

The data contained in this data product are based on the 1990 census sample. The data are estimates of the actual figures that would have been obtained from a complete count. Estimates derived from a sample are expected to be different from the 100-percent figures because they are subject to sampling and nonsampling errors. Sampling error in data arises from the selection of persons and housing units to be included in the sample. Nonsampling error affects both sample and 100-percent data, and is introduced as a result of errors that may occur during the collection and processing phases of the census. Provided below is a detailed discussion of both types of errors and a description of the estimation procedures.

SAMPLE DESIGN

Every person and housing unit in the United States was asked certain basic demographic and housing questions (for example, race, age, marital status, housing value, or rent). A sample of these persons and housing units was asked more detailed questions about such items as income, occupation, and housing costs in addition to the basic demographic and housing information. The primary sampling unit for the 1990 census was the housing unit, including all occupants. For persons living in group quarters, the sampling unit was the person. Persons in group quarters were sampled at a 1-in-6 rate.

The sample designation method depended on the data collection procedures. Approximately 95 percent of the population was enumerated by the mailback procedure. In these areas, the Bureau of the Census either purchased a commercial mailing list, which was updated by the United States Postal Service and Census Bureau field staff, or prepared a mailing list by canvassing and listing each address in the area prior to Census Day. These lists were computerized and the appropriate units were electronically designated as sample units. The questionnaires were either mailed or hand-delivered to the addresses with instructions to complete and mail back the form.

Housing units in governmental units with a precensus (1988) estimated population of fewer than 2.500 persons were sampled at 1-in-2. Governmental units were defined for sampling purposes as all incorporated places, all counties, all county equivalents such as parishes in Louisiana, and all minor civil divisions in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin. Housing units in census tracts and block numbering areas (BNA's) with a precensus housing unit count below 2,000 housing units were sampled at 1-in-6 for those portions not in small governmental units (governmental units with a population less than 2,500). Housing units within census tracts and BNA's with 2,000 or more housing units were sampled at 1-in-8 for those portions not in small governmental units.

In list/enumerate areas (about 5 percent of the population), each enumerator was given a blank address register with designated sample lines. Beginning about Census Day, the enumerator systematically canvassed an assigned area and listed all housing units in the address register in the order they were encountered. Completed questionnaires, including sample information for any housing unit listed on a designated sample line, were collected. For all governmental units with fewer than 2,500 persons in list/enumerate areas, a 1-in-2 sampling rate was used. All other list/enumerate areas were sampled at 1-in-6.

Housing units in American Indian reservations, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas, and Alaska Native villages were sampled according to the same criteria as other governmental units, except the sampling rates were based on the size of the American Indian and Alaska Native population in those areas as measured in the 1980 census. Trust lands were sampled at the same rate as their associated American Indian reservations. Census designated places in Hawaii were sampled at the same rate as governmental units because the Census Bureau does not recognize incorporated places in Hawaii.

The purpose of using variable sampling rates was to provide relatively more reliable estimates for small areas and decrease respondent burden in more densely populated areas while maintaining data reliability. When all sampling rates were taken into account across the Nation, approximately one out of every six housing units in the Nation was included in the 1990 census sample.

CONFIDENTIALITY OF THE DATA

To maintain the confidentiality required by law (Title 13, United States Code), the Bureau of the Census applies a confidentiality edit to the 1990 census data to assure that

published data do not disclose information about specific individuals, households, or housing units. As a result, a small amount of uncertainty is introduced into the estimates of census characteristics. The sample itself provides adequate protection for most areas for which sample data are published since the resulting data are estimates of the actual counts; however, small areas require more protection. The edit is controlled so that the basic structure of the data is preserved.

The confidentiality edit is implemented by selecting a small subset of individual households from the internal sample data files and blanking a subset of the data items on these household records. Responses to those data items were then imputed using the same imputation procedures that were used for nonresponse. A larger subset of households is selected for the confidentiality edit for small areas to provide greater protection for these areas. The editing process is implemented in such a way that the quality and usefulness of the data were preserved.

ERRORS IN THE DATA

Since statistics in this data product are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from 100-percent figures that would have been obtained if all housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters had been enumerated using the same questionnaires, instructions, enumerators, etc. The sample estimate also would differ from other samples of housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters. The deviation of a sample estimate from the average of all possible samples is called the sampling error. The standard error of a sample estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from all the possible samples and thus is a measure of the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The sample estimate and its estimated standard error permit the construction of interval estimates with prescribed confidence that the interval includes the average result of all possible samples. Described below is the method of calculating standard errors and confidence intervals for the data in this product.

In addition to the variability which arises from the sampling procedures, both sample data and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. Nonsampling error may be introduced during any of the various complex operations used to collect and process census data. For example, operations such as editing, reviewing, or handling questionnaires may introduce error into the data. A detailed discussion of the sources of nonsampling error is given in the section on "Control of Nonsampling Error" in this appendix.

Nonsampling error may affect the data in two ways. Errors that are introduced randomly will increase the variability of the data and should therefore be reflected in the standard error. Errors that tend to be consistent in one

direction will make both sample and 100-percent data biased in that direction. For example, if respondents consistently tend to under-report their income, then the resulting counts of households or families by income category will tend to be understated for the higher income categories and overstated for the lower income categories. Such biases are not reflected in the standard error.

Calculation of Standard Errors

Totals and Percentages—Tables A through C in this appendix contain the information necessary to calculate the standard errors of sample estimates in this data product. To calculate the standard error, it is necessary to know the basic standard error for the characteristic (given in table A or B) that would result under a simple random sample design (of persons, households, or housing units) and estimation technique; the design factor for the particular characteristic estimated (given in table C); and the number of persons or housing units in the tabulation area and the percent of these in the sample. For machinereadable products, the percent-in-sample is included in a data matrix on the file for each tabulation area. In printed reports, the percent-in-sample is provided in data tables at the end of the statistical tables that compose the report. The design factors reflect the effects of the actual sample design and complex ratio estimation procedure used for the 1990 census. Tape purchasers will receive table C, the table of design factors, as a supplement to the technical documentation. Table C is included in this appendix for printed reports.

The steps given below should be used to calculate the standard error of an estimate of a total or a percentage contained in this product. A percentage is defined here as a ratio of a numerator to a denominator where the numerator is a subset of the denominator. For example, the proportion of Black teachers is the ratio of Black teachers to all teachers.

- 1. Obtain the standard error from table A or B (or use the formula given below the table) for the estimated total or percentage, respectively.
- 2. Find the geographic area to which the estimate applies in the appropriate percent-in-sample table or appropriate matrix, and obtain the person or housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for this area. Use the person "percent-in-sample" figure for person and family characteristics. Use the housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for housing unit characteristics.
- 3. Use table C to obtain the design factor for the characteristic (for example, employment status, school enrollment) and the range that contains the percentin-sample with which you are working. Multiply the basic standard error by this factor.

The unadjusted standard errors of zero estimates or of very small estimated totals or percentages will approach zero. This is also the case for very large percentages or estimated totals that are close to the size of the tabulation areas to which they correspond. Nevertheless, these estimated totals and percentages still are subject to sampling and nonsampling variability, and an estimated standard error of zero (or a very small standard error) is not appropriate. For estimated percentages that are less than 2 or greater than 98, use the basic standard errors in table B that appear in the "2 or 98" row. For an estimated total that is less than 50 or within 50 of the total size of the tabulation area, use a basic standard error of 16.

An illustration of the use of the tables is given in the section entitled "Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors."

Sums and Differences—The standard errors estimated from these tables are not directly applicable to sums of and differences between two sample estimates. To estimate the standard error of a sum or difference, the tables are to be used somewhat differently in the following three situations:

- 1. For the sum of or difference between a sample estimate and a 100-percent value, use the standard error of the sample estimate. The complete count value is not subject to sampling error.
- For the sum of or difference between two sample estimates, the appropriate standard error is approximately the square root of the sum of the two individual standard errors squared; that is, for standard errors:

$$SE_{\hat{X}}$$
 and $SE_{\hat{Y}}$ of estimates \hat{X} and \hat{Y} :

$$\mathsf{SE}_{(\hat{\mathsf{X}}+\hat{\mathsf{Y}})} = \mathsf{SE}_{(\hat{\mathsf{X}}-\hat{\mathsf{Y}})} = \sqrt{(\mathsf{SE}_{\hat{\mathsf{X}}})^2 + (\mathsf{SE}_{\hat{\mathsf{Y}}})^2}$$

This method, however, will underestimate (overestimate) the standard error if the two items in a sum are highly positively (negatively) correlated or if the two items in a difference are highly negatively (positively) correlated. This method may also be used for the difference between (or sum of) sample estimates from two censuses or from a census sample and another survey. The standard error for estimates not based on the 1990 census sample must be obtained from an appropriate source outside of this appendix.

3. For the differences between two estimates, one of which is a subclass of the other, use the tables directly where the calculated difference is the estimate of interest. For example, to determine the estimate of non-Black teachers, one may subtract the estimate of Black teachers from the estimate of total teachers. To determine the standard error of the estimate of non-Black teachers apply the above formula directly.

Ratios—Frequently, the statistic of interest is the ratio of two variables, where the numerator is not a subset of the

denominator. For example, the ratio of teachers to students in public elementary schools. The standard error of the ratio between two sample estimates is estimated as follows:

- 1. If the ratio is a proportion, then follow the procedure outlined for "Totals and Percentages."
- 2. If the ratio is not a proportion, then approximate the standard error using the formula below.

$$SE_{(\hat{X}/\hat{Y})} = \frac{\hat{X}}{\hat{Y}} \sqrt{\frac{(SE_{\hat{X}}^{*})^{2}}{\hat{X}^{2}} + \frac{(SE_{\hat{Y}}^{*})^{2}}{\hat{Y}^{2}}}$$

Medians-For the standard error of the median of a characteristic, it is necessary to examine the distribution from which the median is derived, as the size of the base and the distribution itself affect the standard error. An approximate method is given here. As the first step, compute one-half of the number on which the median is based (refer to this result as N/2). Treat N/2 as if it were an ordinary estimate and obtain its standard error as instructed above. Compute the desired confidence interval about N/2. Starting with the lowest value of the characteristic, cumulate the frequencies in each category of the characteristic until the sum equals or first exceeds the lower limit of the confidence interval about N/2. By linear interpolation, obtain a value of the characteristic corresponding to this sum. This is the lower limit of the confidence interval of the median. In a similar manner, continue cumulating frequencies until the sum equals or exceeds the count in excess of the upper limit of the interval about N/2. Interpolate as before to obtain the upper limit of the confidence interval for the estimated median.

When interpolation is required in the upper open-ended interval of a distribution to obtain a confidence bound, use 1.5 times the lower limit of the open-ended confidence interval as the upper limit of the open-ended interval.

Confidence Intervals

A sample estimate and its estimated standard error may be used to construct confidence intervals about the estimate. These intervals are ranges that will contain the average value of the estimated characteristic that results over all possible samples, with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples that could result under the 1990 census sample design were independently selected and surveyed under the same conditions, and if the estimate and its estimated standard error were calculated for each of these samples, then:

 Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one estimated standard error below the estimate to one estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples;

- 2. Approximately 90 percent of the intervals from 1.645 times the estimated standard error below the estimate to 1.645 times the estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.
- Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two estimated standard errors below the estimate to two estimated standard errors above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.

The intervals are referred to as 68 percent, 90 percent, and 95 percent confidence intervals, respectively.

The average value of the estimated characteristic that could be derived from all possible samples is or is not contained in any particular computed interval. Thus, we cannot make the statement that the average value has a certain probability of falling between the limits of the calculated confidence interval. Rather, one can say with a specified probability of confidence that the calculated confidence interval includes the average estimate from all possible samples (approximately the 100-percent value).

Confidence intervals also may be constructed for the ratio, sum of, or difference between two sample figures. This is done by first computing the ratio, sum, or difference, then obtaining the standard error of the ratio, sum, or difference (using the formulas given earlier), and finally forming a confidence interval for this estimated ratio, sum, or difference as above. One can then say with specified confidence that this interval includes the ratio, sum, or difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The estimated standard errors given in this appendix do not include all portions of the variability due to nonsampling error that may be present in the data. The standard errors reflect the effect of simple response variance, but not the effect of correlated errors introduced by enumerators, coders, or other field or processing personnel. Thus, the standard errors calculated represent a lower bound of the total error. As a result, confidence intervals formed using these estimated standard errors may not meet the stated levels of confidence (i.e., 68, 90, or 95 percent). Thus, some care must be exercised in the interpretation of the data in this data product based on the estimated standard errors.

A standard sampling theory text should be helpful if the user needs more information about confidence intervals and nonsampling errors.

Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors

The following is a hypothetical example of how to compute a standard error of a total and a percentage. Suppose a particular data table shows that for City A 9,948 persons out of all 15,888 persons age 16 years and over were in the civilian labor force. The percent-in-sample

table lists City A with a percent-in-sample of 16.0 percent (Persons column). The column in table C which includes 16.0 percent-in-sample shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment status."

The basic standard error for the estimated total 9,948 may be obtained from table A or from the formula given below table A. In order to avoid interpolation, the use of the formula will be demonstrated here. Suppose that the total population of City A was 21,220. The formula for the basic standard error, SE, is

SE(9,948) =
$$\sqrt{5(9,948)(1-9,948/21,220)}$$

= 163 persons.

The standard error of the estimated 9,948 persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is found by multiplying the basic standard error 163 by the design factor, 1.1 from table C. This yields an estimated standard error of 179 for the total number of persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force.

The estimated percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force in City A is 62.6. From table B, the unadjusted standard error is found to be approximately 0.85 percentage points. The standard error for the estimated 62.6 percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is $0.85 \times 1.1 = 0.94$ percentage points.

A note of caution concerning numerical values is necessary. Standard errors of percentages derived in this manner are approximate. Calculations can be expressed to several decimal places, but to do so would indicate more precision in the data than is justifiable. Final results should contain no more than two decimal places when the estimated standard error is one percentage point (i.e., 1.00) or more.

In the previous example, the standard error of the 9,948 persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force was found to be 179. Thus, a 90 percent confidence interval for this estimated total is found to be:

$$[9,948-1.645(179)] \ to \ [9,948+1.645(179)]$$
 or
$$9,654 \ to \ 10,242$$

One can say, with about 90 percent confidence, that this interval includes the value that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The following is an illustration of the calculation of standard errors and confidence intervals when a difference between two sample estimates is obtained. For example, suppose the number of persons in City B age 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force was 9,314 and the total number of persons 16 years and over was 16,666. Further suppose the population of City B was 25,225. Thus, the estimated percentage of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is 55.9 percent. The unadjusted standard error determined using the formula provided at the bottom of table B is 0.86

percentage points. We find that City B had a percent-insample of 15.7. The range which includes 15.7 percent-insample in table C shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment Status." Thus, the approximate standard error of the percentage (55.9 percent) is $0.86 \times 1.1 = 0.95$ percentage points.

Now suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the difference between City A and City B of the percentages of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force. The difference in the percentages of interest for the two cities is:

$$62.6 - 55.9 = 6.7$$
 percent.

Using the results of the previous example:

$$SE(6.7) = \sqrt{(SE(62.6))^2 + (SE(55.9))^2} = \sqrt{(0.94)^2 + (0.95)^2}$$

= 1.34 percentage points

The 90 percent confidence interval for the difference is formed as before:

$$[6.70 - 1.645(1.34)]$$
 to $[6.70 + 1.645(1.34)]$ or 4.50 to 8.90

One can say with 90 percent confidence that the interval includes the difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

For reasonably large samples, ratio estimates are normally distributed, particularly for the census population. Therefore, if we can calculate the standard error of a ratio estimate then we can form a confidence interval around the ratio. Suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the ratio of the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City A to the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City B. The ratio of the two estimates of interest is:

$$9948/9314 = 1.07$$
SE (1.07) = $\left(\frac{9948}{9314}\right)\sqrt{\frac{179^2}{(9948)^2} + \frac{188^2}{(9314)^2}}$

Using the results above, the 90 percent confidence interval for this ratio would be:

ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

The estimates which appear in this publication were obtained from an iterative ratio estimation procedure (iterative proportional fitting) resulting in the assignment of a weight to each sample person or housing unit record. For

any given tabulation area, a characteristic total was estimated by summing the weights assigned to the persons or housing units possessing the characteristic in the tabulation area. Estimates of family or household characteristics were based on the weight assigned to the family member designated as householder. Each sample person or housing unit record was assigned exactly one weight to be used to produce estimates of all characteristics. For example, if the weight given to a sample person or housing unit had the value 6, all characteristics of that person or housing unit would be tabulated with the weight of 6. The estimation procedure, however, did assign weights varying from person to person or housing unit to housing unit. The estimation procedure used to assign the weights was performed in geographically defined "weighting areas." Weighting areas generally were formed of contiguous geographic units which agreed closely with census tabulation areas within counties. Weighting areas were required to have a minimum sample of 400 persons. Weighting areas never crossed State or county boundaries. In small counties with a sample count below 400 persons, the minimum required sample condition was relaxed to permit the entire county to become a weighting area.

Within a weighting area, the ratio estimation procedure for persons was performed in four stages. For persons, the first stage applied 17 household-type groups. The second stage used two groups: sampling rate of 1-in-2; sampling rate less than 1-in-2. The third stage used the dichotomy householders/nonhouseholders. The fourth stage applied 180 aggregate age-sex-race-Hispanic origin categories. The stages were as follows:

PERSONS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

0171021.1112	OI HOUGEHOLD
Group	Persons in Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
47	Persons in Group Quarters
17	Persons in Group Quarters
STAGE II: SAM	PLING RATES
	C

1	Sampling rate	of 1-in-2	
2	Sampling rate	less than	1-in-2

STAGE III: HOUSEHOLDER/NONHOUSEHOLDER

1	Householder
2	Nonhouseholder

STAGE IV: AGE/SEX/RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN

Group	White Persons of Hispanic Origin Male
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 to 4 years 5 to 14 years 15 to 19 years 20 to 24 years 25 to 34 years 35 to 54 years 55 to 64 years 65 to 74 years 75 years and over
10-18	Female Same age categories as groups 1 through 9.
19-36	Persons Not of Hispanic Origin Same sex and age categories as groups 1 through 18.
37-72	Black Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
73-108	Asian or Pacific Islander Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
109-144	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Same age/sex/Hispanic origin cate- gories as groups 1 through 36.
145-180	Other Race (includes those races not listed above) Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.

Within a weighting area, the first step in the estimation procedure was to assign an initial weight to each sample person record. This weight was approximately equal to the inverse of the probability of selecting a person for the census sample.

The next step in the estimation procedure, prior to iterative proportional fitting, was to combine categories in each of the four estimation stages, when needed to increase the reliability of the ratio estimation procedure. For each stage, any group that did not meet certain criteria for the unweighted sample count or for the ratio of the 100-percent to the initially weighted sample count, was combined, or collapsed, with another group in the same stage according to a specified collapsing pattern. At the fourth stage, an additional criterion concerning the number of complete count persons in each race/Hispanic origin category was applied.

As the final step, the initial weights underwent four stages of ratio adjustment applying the grouping procedures described above. At the first stage, the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the initial weights for each sample person was computed for each stage I group. The initial weight assigned to each person in a group was then multiplied by the stage I group ratio to produce an adjusted weight.

In stage II, the stage I adjusted weights were again adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage I weights for sample persons in each stage II group. Next, at stage III, the stage II weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage II weights for sample persons in each stage III group. Finally, at stage IV, the stage III weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage III weights for sample persons in each stage IV group. The four stages of ratio adjustment were performed two times (two iterations) in the order given above. The weights obtained from the second iteration for stage IV were assigned to the sample person records. However, to avoid complications in rounding for tabulated data, only whole number weights were assigned. For example, if the final weight of the persons in a particular group was 7.25 then 1/4 of the sample persons in this group were randomly assigned a weight of 8, while the remaining 3/4 received a weight of 7.

The ratio estimation procedure for housing units was essentially the same as that for persons, except that vacant units were treated differently. The occupied housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in four stages, and the vacant housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in a single stage. The first stage for occupied housing units applied 16 household type categories, while the second stage used the two sampling categories described above for persons. The third stage applied three units-instructure categories; i.e. single units, multi-unit less than 10 and multi-unit 10 or more. The fourth stage could potentially use 200 tenure-race-Hispanic origin-value/rent groups. The stages for ratio estimation for housing units were as follows:

OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

STAGE I: TY	PE OF HOUSEHOLD—Con.		Renter
11 12-16	All Other Housing Units 1 person in housing unit 2 through 8 or more persons in		White Householder Householder of Hispanic origin Rent
12-10	housing unit	101 102	Less than \$100 \$100 to \$199
STAGE II: SA	AMPLING RATE CATEGORY	103	\$200 to \$299
1		104	\$300 to \$399
2	Sampling rate of 1-in-2 Sampling rate less than 1-in-2	105	\$400 to \$499
_	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2	106	\$500 to \$599
STAGE III: U	NITS IN STRUCTURE	107	\$600 to \$749
1	Single unit structure	108	\$750 to \$999
2	Multi-unit structure consisting of fewer	109	\$1,000 or more
_	than 10 individual units	110	No cash rent
3	Multi-unit structure consisting of 10 or more individual units	111-120	Householder Not of Hispanic Origin Same rent categories as groups 101 through 110
	ENURE/RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF OUSEHOLDER/VALUE OR RENT		Black Householder
Group	Owner White Householder Householder of Hispanic Origin	121-140	Same Hispanic origin/rent cate- gories as groups 101 through 120
1	Value Less than \$20,000		Asian or Pacific Islander House- holder
2	\$20,000 to \$39,999	141-160	Same Hispanic origin/rent cate-
3	\$40,000 to \$59,999 \$60,000 to \$79,999		gories as groups 101 through 120
5 6	\$80,000 to \$99,999 \$100,000 to \$149,999		American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder
7 8	\$150,000 to \$249,999	161-180	Same Hispanic origin/rent cate- gories as groups 101 through
9	\$250,000 to \$299,999 \$300,000 or more		120
10	Other ¹		Householder of Other Race
11-20	Householder Not of Hispanic Origin Same value categories as groups 1 through 10	181-200	Same Hispanic origin/rent cate- gories as groups 101 through 120
	Black Householder		Vacant Housing Units
21-40	Same Hispanic origin/value cate-	1	Vacant for rent
	gories as groups 1 through 20	2	Vacant for sale
41-60	Asian or Pacific Islander Householder Same Hispanic origin/value cate- gories as groups 1 through 20	3	Other vacant
	gones as groups i tillough 20	The estima	ates produced by this procedure realize some

The estimates produced by this procedure realize some of the gains in sampling efficiency that would have resulted if the population had been stratified into the ratio estimation groups before sampling, and if the sampling rate had been applied independently to each group. The net effect is a reduction in both the standard error and the possible bias of most estimated characteristics to levels below what would have resulted from simply using the initial, unadjusted weight. A by-product of this estimation procedure is that the estimates from the sample will, for the most part, be consistent with the complete count figures for the population and housing unit groups used in the estimation procedure.

Householder

American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut

Same Hispanic origin/value cate-

gories as groups 1 through 20

Same Hispanic origin/value cate-

gories as groups 1 through 20

Householder of Other Race

61-80

81-100

¹Value of units in this category results from other factors besides housing value alone, for example, inclusion of more than 10 acres of land, or presence of a business establishment on the premises.

Control of Nonsampling Error

As mentioned earlier, both sample and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. This component of error could introduce serious bias into the data, and the total error could increase dramatically over that which would result purely from sampling. While it is impossible to completely eliminate nonsampling error from an operation as large and complex as the decennial census, the Bureau of the Census attempted to control the sources of such error during the collection and processing operations. Described below are the primary sources of nonsampling error and the programs instituted for control of this error. The success of these programs, however, was contingent upon how well the instructions actually were carried out during the census. As part of the 1990 census evaluation program, both the effects of these programs and the amount of error remaining after their application will be evaluated.

Undercoverage—It is possible for some households or persons to be missed entirely by the census. The undercoverage of persons and housing units can introduce biases into the data.

Several coverage improvement programs were implemented during the development of the census address list and census enumeration and processing to minimize undercoverage of the population and housing units. These programs were developed based on experience from the 1980 census and results from the 1990 census testing cycle. In developing and updating the census address list, the Census Bureau used a variety of specialized procedures in different parts of the country.

- In the large urban areas, the Census Bureau purchased and geocoded address lists. Concurrent with geocoding, the United States Postal Service (USPS) reviewed and updated this list. After the postal check, census enumerators conducted a dependent canvass and update operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials were given the opportunity to examine block counts of address listings (local review) and identify possible errors. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- In small cities, suburban areas, and selected rural parts
 of the country, the Census Bureau created the address
 list through a listing operation. The USPS reviewed and
 updated this list, and the Census Bureau reconciled
 USPS corrections and updated through a field operation.
 In the fall of 1989, local officials participated in reviewing
 block counts of address listings. Prior to mailout, the
 USPS conducted a final review.
- The Census Bureau (rather than the USPS) conducted a listing operation in the fall of 1989 and delivered census questionnaires in selected rural and seasonal housing areas in March of 1990. In some inner-city public housing developments, whose addresses had been obtained via the purchased address list noted above, census questionnaires were also delivered by Census Bureau enumerators.

Coverage improvement programs continued during and after mailout. A recheck of units initially classified as vacant or nonexistent improved further the coverage of persons and housing units. All local officials were given the opportunity to participate in a post-census local review, and census enumerators conducted an additional recanvass. In addition, efforts were made to improve the coverage of unique population groups, such as the homeless and parolees/probationers. Computer and clerical edits and telephone and personal visit followup also contributed to improved coverage.

More extensive discussion of the programs implemented to improve coverage will be published by the Census Bureau when the evaluation of the coverage improvement program is completed.

Respondent and Enumerator Error—The person answering the questionnaire or responding to the questions posed by an enumerator could serve as a source of error, although the questions were phrased as clearly as possible based on precensus tests, and detailed instructions for completing the questionnaire were provided to each household. In addition, respondents' answers were edited for completeness and consistency, and problems were followed up as necessary.

The enumerator may misinterpret or otherwise incorrectly record information given by a respondent; may fail to collect some of the information for a person or household; or may collect data for households that were not designated as part of the sample. To control these problems, the work of enumerators was monitored carefully. Field staff were prepared for their tasks by using standardized training packages that included hands-on experience in using census materials. A sample of the households interviewed by enumerators for nonresponse were reinterviewed to control for the possibility of data for fabricated persons being submitted by enumerators. Also, the estimation procedure was designed to control for biases that would result from the collection of data from households not designated for the sample.

Processing Error—The many phases involved in processing the census data represent potential sources for the introduction of nonsampling error. The processing of the census questionnaires includes the field editing, followup, and transmittal of completed questionnaires; the manual coding of write-in responses; and the electronic data processing. The various field, coding and computer operations undergo a number of quality control checks to insure their accurate application.

Nonresponse—Nonresponse to particular questions on the census questionnaire allows for the introduction of bias into the data, since the characteristics of the nonrespondents have not been observed and may differ from those reported by respondents. As a result, any imputation procedure using respondent data may not completely reflect this difference either at the elemental level (individual person or housing unit) or on the average. Some protection against the introduction of large biases is afforded by minimizing nonresponse. In the census, nonresponse was reduced substantially during the field operations by the various edit and followup operations aimed at obtaining a response for every question. Characteristics for the nonresponses remaining after this operation were imputed by the computer by using reported data for a person or housing unit with similar characteristics.

EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA

The objective of the processing operation is to produce a set of data that describes the population as accurately and clearly as possible. To meet this objective, questionnaires were edited during field data collection operations for consistency, completeness, and acceptability. Questionnaires also were reviewed by census clerks for omissions, certain specific inconsistencies, and population coverage. For example, write-in entries such as "Don't know" or "NA" were considered unacceptable. For some district offices, the initial edit was automated; however, for the majority of the district offices, it was performed by clerks. As a result of this operation, a telephone or personal visit followup was made to obtain missing information. Potential coverage errors were included in the followup, as well as a sample of questionnaires with omissions and/or inconsistencies.

Subsequent to field operations, remaining incomplete or inconsistent information on the questionnaires was assigned

using imputation procedures during the final automated edit of the collected data. Imputations, or computer assignments of acceptable codes in place of unacceptable entries or blanks, are needed most often when an entry for a given item is lacking or when the information reported for a person or housing unit on that item is inconsistent with other information for that same person or housing unit. As in previous censuses, the general procedure for changing unacceptable entries was to assign an entry for a person or housing unit that was consistent with entries for persons or housing units with similar characteristics. The assignment of acceptable codes in place of blanks or unacceptable entries enhances the usefulness of the data.

Another way in which corrections were made during the computer editing process was through substitution; that is, the assignment of a full set of characteristics for a person or housing unit. When there was an indication that a housing unit was occupied but the questionnaire contained no information for the people within the household or the occupants were not listed on the questionnaire, a previously accepted household was selected as a substitute, and the full set of characteristics for the substitute was duplicated. The assignment of the full set of housing characteristics occurred when there was no housing information available. If the housing unit was determined to be occupied, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed occupied unit. If the housing unit was vacant, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed vacant unit.

Table A. Unadjusted Standard Error for Estimated Totals

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Total ¹		Size of publication area ²												
Listillated Total	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	10,000,000	25,000,000
50	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
100	20	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
250		30	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
500		35	45	45	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
1,000		-	55	65	65	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
2,500	-	-	-	80	95	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
5,000		-	-	-	110	140	150	150	160	160	160	160	160	160
10,000	-	-	-	-		170	200	210	220	220	220	220	220	220
15,000		-	-	-	-	170	230	250	270	270	270	270	270	270
25,000		-	-	-	-	-	250	310	340	350	350	350	350	350
75,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	310	510	570	590	610	610	610
100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	630	670	700	700	710
250,000		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	790	970	1 090	1 100	1 100
500,000	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-]	-	1 120	1 500	1 540	1 570
1,000,000	-	- 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 000	2 120	2 190
5,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 540	4 470
10,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 480

¹For estimated totals larger than 10,000,000, the standard error is somewhat larger than the table values. The formula given below should be used to calculate the standard error.

$$SE(\hat{Y}) = \sqrt{5\hat{Y}(1-\frac{\hat{Y}}{N})}$$

N = Size of area

 \hat{Y} = Estimate of characteristic total

Table B. Unadjusted Standard Error in Percentage Points for Estimated Percentage

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Percentage	Base of percentage ¹												
Estimated Percentage	500	750	1,000	1,500	2,500	5,000	7,500	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000
2 or 98	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
5 or 95	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
10 or 90	3.0	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
15 or 85	3.6	2.9	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
20 or 80	4.0	3.3	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
25 or 75	4.3	3.5	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
30 or 70	4.6	3.7	3.2	2.6	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1
35 or 65	4.8	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
50	5.0	4.1	3.5	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2

¹For a percentage and/or base of percentage not shown in the table, the formula given below may be used to calculate the standard error. This table should only be used for proportions, that is, where the numerator is a subset of the denominator.

SE(
$$\hat{p}$$
) = $\sqrt{\frac{5}{B}\hat{p}(100-\hat{p})}$

B = Base of estimated percentage

p = Estimated percentage

²The total count of persons in the area if the estimated total is a person characteristic, or the total count of housing units in the area if the estimated total is a housing unit characteristic.

Table C. Standard Error Design Factors—Washington

[Percent of persons or housing units in sample]

Characteristic	Less than 15 percent	15 to 30 percent	30 to 45 percent	45 percei or mor
OPULATION				
ge	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.
ex	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.
ace	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.
ispanic origin (of any race)	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.
larital status	1.1	0.9	0.5	0.
ousehold type and relationship	1.2	1.1	0.6	O.
hildren ever born	2.5	2.1	1.3	1.
/ork disability and mobility limitation status	1.2	1.0	0.6	0
ncestry	1.9	1.6	0.9	0.
lace of birth	1.8	1.5	0.9	0
itizenship	1.7	1.4		
	2.0		0.8	0
esidence in 1985		1.7	1.0	0
ear of entry	1.5	1.2	0.8	0
anguage spoken at home and ability to speak English	1.6	1.4	0.8	0
ducational attainment	1.3	1.1	0.6	0
chool enrollment	1.6	1.4	0.8	0
ype of residence (urban/rural)	2.1	2.1	1.2	Ö
ousehold type	1.2	1.1	0.6	Ö
amily type	1.2	1.1	0.6	0
* *!	1.0	0.9	0.8	C
roup quarters				
ubfamily type and presence of children	1.2	1.0	0.6	(
mployment status	1.2	1.0	0.6	(
dustry	1.3	1.1	0.6	(
ccupation	1.2	1.0	0.6	(
ass of worker	1.4	1.2	0.6	(
ours per week and weeks worked in 1989	1.2	1.0	0.6	(
umber of workers in family	1.3	1.1	0.6	(
ace of work	1.4	1.2	0.7	
eans of transportation to work	1.4	1.2		
			0.7	(
avel time to work	1.3	1.1	0.6	(
ivate vehicle occupancy	1.4	1.2	0.7	(
me leaving home to go to work	1.3	1.1	0.6	(
/pe of income in 1989	1.4	1.2	0.6	(
ousehold income in 1989	1.2	1.0	0.6	
amily income in 1989	1.2	1.0	0.6	(
overty status in 1989 (persons)	1.6	1.4	0.8	
overty status in 1989 (families)	1.2	1.0	0.6	
med Forces and veteran status	1.4	1.1	0.6	
DUSING				
ge of householder	1.2	1.0	0.6	
ace of householder	1.2	1.0	0.6	
spanic origin of householder	1.2	1.0	0.6	
/pe of residence (urban/rural)		1.0		
	1.0		0.7	
ondominium status	1.2	1.1	0.6	1
nits in structure	1.2	1.1	0.6	(
nure	1.2	1.0	0.6	(
ccupancy status	1.2	1.0	0.6	
llue	1.2	1.0	0.6	
oss rent	1.2	1.1	0.6	
busehold income in 1989	1.2	1.0	0.6	
ear structure built	1.2	1.0	0.6	
some bodroome			1	
poms, bedrooms.	1.2	1.1	0.6	
tchen facilities	1.2	1.0	0.6	(
purce of water, plumbing facilities	1.4	1.2	0.6	(
ewage disposal	1.2	1.0	0.5	(
ouse heating fuel	1.2	1.1	0.6	(
elephone in housing unit	1.2	1.1	0.6	
ehicles available	1.3	1.1	0.6	
ear householder moved into structure	1.2	1.1	0.6	
ortgage status and monthly mortgage costs	1.2	1.0	0.6	
ortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	1.2	1.0	0.6	(
ross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989	1.3	1.1		
	1.3	1.1	0.6	(
ousehold income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of income	1.0			
as a percentage of Income	1.2	1.0	0.6	



APPENDIX D. Collection and Processing Procedures

CONTENTS

Data Collection Procedures	D-2
Enumeration and Residence Rules	D-1
Processing Procedures	D-4

ENUMERATION AND RESIDENCE RULES

In accordance with census practice dating back to the first United States census in 1790, each person was to be enumerated as an inhabitant of his or her "usual residence" in the 1990 census. Usual residence is the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time or considers to be his or her usual residence. This place is not necessarily the same as the person's legal residence or voting residence. In the vast majority of cases, however, the use of these different bases of classification would produce substantially the same statistics, although there might be appreciable differences for a few areas.

The implementation of this practice has resulted in the establishment of rules for certain categories of persons whose usual place of residence is not immediately apparent. Furthermore, this practice means that persons were not always counted as residents of the place where they happened to be staying on Census Day (April 1, 1990).

Enumeration Rules

Each person whose usual residence was in the United States was to be included in the census, without regard to the person's legal status or citizenship. In a departure from earlier censuses, foreign diplomatic personnel participated voluntarily in the census, regardless of their residence on or off the premises of an embassy. As in previous censuses, persons in the United States specifically excluded from the census were foreign travelers who had not established a residence.

Americans with a usual residence outside the United States were not enumerated in the 1990 census. United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents overseas, are included in the population counts for States for purposes of Congressional apportionment, but are excluded from all other tabulations for States and their subdivisions. The counts of United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents, were obtained from administrative records maintained by Federal departments and agencies. Other Americans living overseas, such as employees of international agencies

and private businesses and students, were not enumerated, nor were their counts obtained from administrative sources. On the other hand, Americans temporarily overseas were to be enumerated at their usual residence in the United States.

Residence Rules

Each person included in the census was to be counted at his or her usual residence—the place where he or she lives and sleeps most of the time or the place where the person considers to be his or her usual home. If a person had no usual residence, the person was to be counted where he or she was staying on April 1, 1990.

Persons temporarily away from their usual residence, whether in the United States or overseas, on a vacation or on a business trip, were counted at their usual residence. Persons who occupied more than one residence during the year were counted at the one they considered to be their usual residence. Persons who moved on or near Census Day were counted at the place they considered to be their usual residence.

Persons in the Armed Forces—Members of the Armed Forces were counted as residents of the area in which the installation was located, either on the installation or in the surrounding community. Family members of Armed Forces personnel were counted where they were living on Census Day (for example, with the Armed Forces person or at another location).

Each Navy ship not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet was attributed to the municipality that the Department of the Navy designated as its homeport. If the homeport included more than one municipality, ships berthed there on Census Day were assigned by the Bureau of the Census to the municipality in which the land immediately adjacent to the dock or pier was actually located. Ships attributed to the homeport, but not physically present and not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet, were assigned to the municipality named on the Department of the Navy's homeport list. These rules also apply to Coast Guard vessels.

Personnel assigned to each Navy and Coast Guard ship were given the opportunity to report a residence off the ship. Those who did report an off-ship residence in the communities surrounding the homeport were counted there; those who did not were counted as residents of the ship. Personnel on Navy ships deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day were considered to be part of the overseas population.

Persons on Maritime Ships—Persons aboard maritime ships who reported an off-ship residence were counted at that residence. Those who did not were counted as residents of the ship, and were attributed as follows:

- 1. The port where the ship was docked on Census Day, if that port was in the United States or its territories.
- 2. The port of departure if the ship was at sea, provided the port was in the United States or its territories.
- 3. The port of destination in the United States or its territories, if the port of departure of a ship at sea was a foreign port.
- 4. The overseas population if the ship was docked at a foreign port or at sea between foreign ports. (These persons were not included in the overseas population for apportionment purposes.)

Persons Away at School—College students were counted as residents of the area in which they were living while attending college, as they have been since the 1950 census. Children in boarding schools below the college level were counted at their parental home.

Persons in Institutions—Persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody, such as in Federal or State prisons; local jails; Federal detention centers; juvenile institutions; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; or homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically handicapped, mentally retarded, or mentally ill, were counted at these places.

Persons Away From Their Usual Residence on Census Day—Migrant agricultural workers who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the place where they were on Census Day. Persons in worker camps who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the camp where they were on Census Day.

In some parts of the country, natural disasters displaced significant numbers of households from their usual place of residence. If these persons reported a destroyed or damaged residence as their usual residence, they were counted at that location.

Persons away from their usual residence were counted by means of interviews with other members of their families, resident managers, or neighbors.

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

The 1990 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. The questionnaire packet included general information about the 1990 census and an instruction guide explaining how to complete the questionnaire. Spanishlanguage questionnaires and instruction guides were available on request. Instruction guides also were available in 32 other languages.

Enumeration of Housing Units

Each housing unit in the country received one of two versions of the census questionnaire:

- A short-form questionnaire that contained a limited number of basic population and housing questions; these questions were asked of all persons and housing units and are often referred to as 100-percent questions.
- A long-form questionnaire that contained the 100percent items and a number of additional questions; a sampling procedure was used to determine those housing units that were to receive the long-form questionnaire.

Three sampling rates were employed. For slightly more than one-half of the country, one in every six housing units (about 17 percent) received the long-form or sample questionnaire. In functioning local governmental units (counties and incorporated places, and in some parts of the country, towns and townships) estimated to have fewer than 2,500 inhabitants, every other housing unit (50 percent) received the sample questionnaire in order to enhance the reliability of the sample data for these small areas. For census tracts and block numbering areas having more than 2,000 housing units in the Census Bureau's address files, one in every eight housing units (about 13 percent) received a sample questionnaire, providing reliable statistics for these areas while permitting the Census Bureau to stay within a limit of 17.7 million sample questionnaires, or a one-in-six sample, nationwide.

The mail-out/mail-back procedure was used mainly in cities, suburban areas, towns, and rural areas where mailing addresses consisted of a house number and street name. In these areas, the Census Bureau developed mailing lists that included about 88.4 million addresses. The questionnaires were delivered through the mail and respondents were to return them by mail. Census questionnaires were delivered 1 week before Census Day (April 1, 1990)

The update/leave/mail-back method was used mainly in densely populated rural areas where it was difficult to develop mailing lists because mailing addresses did *not* use house number and street name. The Census Bureau compiled lists of housing units in advance of the census. Enumerators delivered the questionnaires, asked respondents to return them by mail, and added housing units not on the mailing lists. This method was used mainly in the South and Midwest, and also included some high-rise, low-income urban areas. A variation of this method was used in urban areas having large numbers of boarded-up buildings. About 11 million housing units were enumerated using this method.

The list/enumerate method (formerly called conventional or door-to-door enumeration) was used mainly in very remote and sparsely-settled areas. The United States

Postal Service delivered unaddressed short-form questionnaires before Census Day. Starting a week before Census Day, enumerators canvassed these areas, checked that all housing units received a questionnaire, created a list of all housing units, completed long-form questionnaires, and picked up the completed short-form questionnaires. This method was used mainly in the West and Northeast to enumerate an estimated 6.5 million housing units.

Followup

Nonresponse Followup—In areas where respondents were to mail back their questionnaires, an enumerator visited each address from which a questionnaire was not received.

Coverage and Edit-Failure Followup—In the mail-back areas, some households returned a questionnaire that did not meet specific quality standards because of incomplete or inconsistent information, or the respondent had indicated difficulty in deciding who was to be listed on the questionnaire. These households were contacted by telephone or by personal visit to obtain the missing information or to clarify who was to be enumerated in the household. In areas where an enumerator picked up the questionnaires, the enumerator checked the respondent-filled questionnaire for completeness and consistency.

Special Enumeration Procedures

Special procedures and questionnaires were used for the enumeration of persons in group quarters, such as college dormitories, nursing homes, prisons, military barracks, and ships. The questionnaires (Individual Census Reports, Military Census Reports, and Shipboard Census Reports) included the 100-percent population questions but did not include any housing questions. In all group quarters, all persons were asked the basic population questions; in most group quarters, additional questions were asked of a sample (one-in-six) of persons.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)

The Census Bureau collected data for various components of the homeless population at different stages in the 1990 census. "Shelter and Street Night" (S-Night) was a special census operation to count the population in four types of locations where homeless people are found. On the evening of March 20, 1990, and during the early morning hours of March 21, 1990, enumerators counted persons in pre-identified locations:

- 1. Emergency shelters for the homeless population (public and private; permanent and temporary).
- 2. Shelters with temporary lodging for runaway youths.
- 3. Shelters for abused women and their children.

4. Open locations in streets or other places not intended for habitation.

Emergency shelters include all hotels and motels costing \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night regardless of whether persons living there considered themselves to be homeless, hotels and motels (regardless of cost) used entirely to shelter homeless persons, and pre-identified rooms in hotels and motels used for homeless persons and families. Enumeration in shelters usually occurred from 6 p.m. to midnight; street enumeration, from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m.; abandoned and boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and shelters for abused women, from 6 p.m. on March 20 to noon on March 21.

Other components, which some consider as part of the homeless population, were enumerated as part of regular census operations. These include persons doubled up with other families, as well as persons with no other usual home living in transient sites, such as commercial campgrounds, maternity homes for unwed mothers, and drug/alcohol abuse detoxification centers. In institutions, such as local jails and mental hospitals, the Census Bureau does not know who has a usual home elsewhere; therefore, even though some are literally homeless, these persons cannot be identified separately as a component of the homeless population.

There is no generally agreed-upon definition of "the homeless," and there are limitations in the census count that prevent obtaining a total count of the homeless population under any definition. As such, the Census Bureau does not have a definition and will not provide a total count of "the homeless." Rather, the Census Bureau will provide counts and characteristics of persons found at the time of the census in *selected* types of living arrangements. These selected components can be used as building blocks to construct a count of homeless persons appropriate to particular purposes as long as the data limitations are taken into account.

In preparation for "Shelter-and-Street-Night" enumeration, the regional census centers (RCC's) mailed a certified letter (Form D-33 (L)) to the highest elected official of each active functioning government of the United States (more than 39,000) requesting them to identify:

- 1. All shelters with sleeping facilities (permanent and temporary, such as church basements, armories, public buildings, and so forth, that could be open on March 20).
- 2. Hotels and motels used to house homeless persons and families.
- 3. A list of outdoor locations where homeless persons tend to be at night.
- 4. Places such as bus or train stations, subway stations, airports, hospital emergency rooms, and so forth, where homeless persons seek shelter at night.

5. The specific addresses of abandoned or boarded-up buildings where homeless persons were thought to stay at night.

The letter from the RCC's to the governmental units emphasized the importance of listing night-time congregating sites. The list of shelters was expanded using information from administrative records and informed local sources. The street sites were limited to the list provided by the jurisdictions. All governmental units were eligible for "Shelter and Street Night." For cities with 50,000 or more persons, the Census Bureau took additional steps to update the list of shelter and street locations if the local jurisdiction did not respond to the certified letter. Smaller cities and rural areas participated if the local jurisdiction provided the Census Bureau a list of shelters or open public places to visit or if shelters were identified through our inventory development, local knowledge update, or during the Special Place Prelist operation.

The Census Bureau encouraged persons familiar with homeless persons and the homeless themselves to apply as enumerators. This recruiting effort was particularly successful in larger cities.

For shelters, both long- and short-form Individual Census Reports (ICR's) were distributed. For street enumeration, only short-form ICR's were used. Persons in shelters and at street locations were asked the basic population questions. Additional questions about social and economic characteristics were asked of a sample of persons in shelters only.

Enumerators were instructed *not* to ask who was homeless; rather, they were told to count all persons (including children) staying overnight at the shelters, and everyone they saw on the street except the police, other persons in uniform, and persons engaged in employment or obvious money-making activities other than begging and panhandling.

At both shelter and street sites, persons found sleeping were not awakened to answer questions. Rather, the enumerator answered the sex and race questions by observation and estimated the person's age to the best of his or her ability. In shelters, administrative records and information from the shelter operator were used, when available, for persons who were already asleep.

Less than 1 percent of shelters refused to participate in the census count at first. By the end of the census period, most of those eventually cooperated and the number of refusals had been reduced to a few. For the final refusals, head counts and population characteristics were obtained by enumerators standing outside such shelters and counting people as they left in the morning.

The "street" count was restricted to persons who were visible when the enumerator came to the open, public locations that had been identified by local jurisdictions. Homeless persons who were well hidden, moving about, or in locations other than those identified by the local governments were likely missed. The number missed will never be known and there is no basis to make an estimate

of the number missed from census data. The count of persons in open, public places was affected by many factors, including the extra efforts made to encourage people to go to shelters for "Shelter and Street Night," the weather (which was unusually cold in many parts of the country), the presence of the media, and distrust of the census. Expectations of the number of homeless persons on the street cannot be based on the number seen during the day because the night-time situation is normally very different as more homeless persons are in shelters or very well hidden.

For both "Shelter-and-Street-Night" locations, the Census Bureau assumed that the usual home of those enumerated was in the block where they were found (shelter or street).

The "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation replaced and expanded the 1980 Mission Night (M-Night) and Casual Count operations. These two operations were aimed at counting the population who reported having no usual residence. M-Night was conducted a week after Census Day, in April 1980. Enumerators visited hotels, motels, and similar places costing \$4 or less each night; missions, flophouses, local jails and similar places at which the average length of stay was 30 days or less; and nonshelter locations, such as bus depots, train stations, and all night movie theaters. Questions were asked of everyone, regardless of age. Enumerators conducted M-Night up to midnight on April 8, 1980, and returned the next morning to collect any forms completed after midnight.

The Casual Count operation was conducted in May 1980 at additional nonshelter locations, such as street corners, pool halls, welfare and employment offices. This operation lasted for approximately 2 weeks. Casual Count was conducted during the day only in selected large central cities. Only persons who appeared to be at least 15 years of age were asked if they had been previously enumerated. Casual Count was actually a coverage-improvement operation. It was not specifically an operation to count homeless persons living in the streets. Persons were excluded if they said they had a usual home outside the city because it was not cost effective to check through individual questionnaires in another city to try to find the person.

PROCESSING PROCEDURES

Respondents returned many census questionnaires by mail to 1 of over 344 census district offices or to one of six processing offices. In these offices, the questionnaires were "checked in" and edited for completeness and consistency of the responses. After this initial processing had been performed, all questionnaires were sent to the processing offices.

In the processing offices, the household questionnaires were microfilmed and processed by the Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computers (FOSDIC). For most items on the questionnaire, the information supplied

by the respondent was indicated by filling circles in predesignated positions. FOSDIC electronically "read" these filled circles from the microfilm copy of the questionnaire and transferred the information to computer tape. The computer tape did not include individual names, addresses, or handwritten responses.

The data processing was performed in several stages. All questionnaires were microfilmed, "read" by FOSDIC, and transferred to computer disk. Selected written entries in the race question on both the short and long forms were keyed from the microfilm and coded using the data base developed from the 1980 census and subsequent content and operational tests. Keying of other written entries on the long forms occurred in the seven processing offices.

The information (for example, income dollar amounts or homeowner shelter costs) on these keyed files was merged with the FOSDIC data or processed further through one of three automated coding programs. The codes for industry, occupation, place-of-birth, migration, place-of-work, ancestry, language, relationship, race, and Hispanic origin were merged with the FOSDIC data for editing, weighting, and tabulating operations at Census Bureau headquarters. All responses to the questions on Individual Census Reports (ICR's), Military Census Reports (MCR's), and Shipboard Census Reports (SCR's) were keyed, not processed by microfilm or FOSDIC.



APPENDIX E. Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

Your Guide for the

1990 U.S. Census Form

This guide gives helpful information on filling out your census form. If you need more help, call the local U.S. census office. The telephone number is on the cover of the questionnaire. After you have filled out your form, please return it in the envelope we have provided.

On the inside	Page
How to fill out your census form	2
Example	2
Your answers are confidential	2
Instructions for the census questions	3-11
What the census is about	12
Why the census asks certain questions	12
CENSUS '90	U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
	D-4

How to Fill Out Your Census Form

Please use a black lead pencil only. Black lead pencil is better to use than ballpoint or other pens. Most questions ask you to fill in the circle, or to print the information. See **Example** below.

Make sure you print answers for everyone in this household. If someone in the household, such as a roomer or boarder, does not want to give you all the information for the form, print at least the person's name and answer questions 2 and 3. A census taker will call to get the other information directly from the person.

There may be a question you cannot answer exactly. For example, you might not know the age of an elderly person or the price for which your house would sell. Ask someone else in your household; if no one knows, give your best estimate.

Instructions for individual questions begin on page 3 of this guide. They will help you to understand the questions and answer them correctly.

If you have a question about filling out the census form or need assistance, call the local U.S. census office. The telephone number is given on the cover of the questionnaire.

If you do not mail back your census form, a census taker will be sent out to assist you. But it saves time and your taxpayer dollars if you fill out the form yourself and mail it back.

Example

a. Age b. Year of birth		a. Age b. Year of birth		
4 1 1 9	49	0 9	1 9 8 1	
00 00 00 1 0 80 0 0 0		000000	1 800000	
10 10 10 90	1010	101010	901010	
2020	2020	2020	2020	
3030	3030	3030	3030	
[4 • 40] -	4 • 40	[4040	4040	
5050	5050	5050	5050	
16060 i	6060	i6 O 6 O	6060	
7070	7070	7070	7070	
18080	8080	8080	8 • 80	
9090	9 ○ 9 ●	909●	9090	

Your Answers Are Confidential

The law authorizing the census (Title 13, U.S. Code) also provides that your answers are confidential. No one except census workers may see your completed form and they can be fined and/or imprisoned for any disclosure of your answers. Only after 72 years can your individual census form become available to other government agencies (whether federal, state, county, or local). Until then, no other person or business can see your individual report.

The same law that protects the confidentiality of your answers requires that you provide the information asked in this census to the best of your knowledge.

Information collected from the decennial census is used for a variety of statistical purposes. Census information is used to find out where funding is most needed for schools, health centers, highways, and other services. Census results are used by members of public and private groups--including community organizations--and by businesses and industries, as well as by agencies at all levels of government.

Instructions for Questions 1a through 7

1a. List everyone who lives at this address in question 1a. If you are not sure if you should list a person, see the rules on page 1 of the census form. If you are still not sure, answer as best you can and fill in "Yes" for question H1a or H1b, as appropriate.

If there are more than seven people in your household, please list all the persons in question 1a, complete the form for seven people, and mail it back in the enclosed envelope. A census taker will call to obtain the information for the additional persons.

- b. If everyone listed in question 1a usually lives at another address(es), print the address(es) in 1b.
- Fill one circle to show how each person is related to the person in column 1.If Other relative of the person in column 1, print the exact relationship such as

If **Other relative** of the person in column 1, print the exact relationship such a son-in-law, daughter-in-law, grandparent, nephew, niece, mother-in-law, father-in-law, cousin, and so on.

If the Stepson/stepdaughter of the person in column 1 also has been legally adopted by the person in column 1, mark Stepson/stepdaughter but do not mark Natural-born or adopted son/daughter. In other words, Stepson/stepdaughter takes precedence over Adopted son/daughter.

4. Fill ONE circle for the race each person considers himself/herself to be.

If you fill the **Indian (Amer.)** circle, print the name of the tribe or tribes in which the person is enrolled. If the person is not enrolled in a tribe, print the name of the principal tribe(s).

If you fill the Other API circle [under Asian or Pacific Islander (API)], only print the name of the group to which the person belongs. For example, the Other API category includes persons who identify as Burmese, Fijian, Hmong, Indonesian, Laotian, Bangladeshi, Pakistani, Tongan, Thai, Cambodian, Sri Lankan, and so on.

If you fill the Other race circle, be sure to print the name of the race.

If the person considers himself/herself to be White, Black or Negro,
Eskimo or Aleut, fill one circle only. Please do not print the race in

The **Black or Negro** category also includes persons who identify as African-American, Afro-American, Haitian, Jamaican, West Indian, Nigerian, and so on

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

- 5. Print age at last birthday in the space provided (print "00" for babies less than 1 year old). Fill in the matching circle below each box. Also, print year of birth in the space provided. Then fill in the matching circle below each box. For an illustration of how to complete question 5, see the Example on page 2 of this guide.
- If the person's only marriage was annulled, mark Never married.
- 7. A person is of Spanish/Hispanic origin if the person's origin (ancestry) is Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Argentinean, Colombian, Costa Rican, Dominican, Ecuadoran, Guaternalan, Honduran, Nicaraguan, Peruvian, Salvadoran, from other Spanish-speaking countries of the Caribbean or Central or South America, or from Spain.

If you fill the Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic circle, print one group.

A person who is not of Spanish/Hispanic origin should answer this question by filling the No (not Spanish/Hispanic) circle. Note that the term "Mexican-Am." refers only to persons of Mexican origin or ancestry.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Instructions for Question H1a through H1b

- H1a. Refer to the list of persons you entered in question 1a on page 1. If you left anyone out of your list because you were not sure if the person(s) should be listed, answer question H1a as Yes. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you did not list the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1a as No.
 - **b.** If you included anyone on your list even though you were not sure that you should list the person(s), answer question H1b as **Yes**. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you listed the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1b as **No**.

Instructions for Questions H2 through H7b

H2. Fill only one circle.

Count all occupied and vacant apartments in the house or building. Do not count stores or office space.

Detached means there is open space on all sides, or the house is joined only to a shed or garage. Attached means that the house is joined to another house or building by at least one wall that goes from ground to roof. An example of A one-family house attached to one or more houses is a house in a row of houses attached to one another.

A mobile home or trailer that has had one or more rooms added or built onto it should be counted as a *one-family detached house*; a porch or shed is not considered a room.

- H3. Count only whole rooms in your house, apartment, or mobile home used for living purposes, such as living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, family rooms, etc. Do not count bathrooms, kitchenettes, strip or pullman kitchens, utility rooms, foyers, halls, half-rooms, porches, balconies, unfinished attics, unfinished basements, or other unfinished space used for storage.
- Housing is owned if the owner or co-owner lives in it. Mark Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan if the house, apartment, or mobile home is mortgaged or there is a contract to purchase. Mark Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage) if there is no mortgage or other debt. If the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned but the land is rented, mark this question to show the status of the house, apartment, or mobile home.

Mark Rented for cash rent if any money rent is paid, even if the rent is paid by persons who are not members of your household, or by a federal, state, or local government agency.

Mark Occupied without payment of cash rent if the unit is not owned or being bought by the occupants and if money rent is not paid or contracted. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. A house or apartment may be provided as part of wages or salary. Examples are: caretaker's or janitor's house or apartment; parsonages; tenant farmer or sharecropper houses for which the occupants do not pay cash rent; or military housing.

- **H5a.** Answer H5a and H5b if you live in a one-family house or a mobile home; include only land that you own or rent.
 - b. A business is easily recognized from the outside; for example, a grocery store or barber shop. A medical office is a doctor's or dentist's office regularly visited by patients.
- H6. If this is a house, include the value of the house, the land it is on, and any other structures on the same property. If the house is owned but the land is rented, estimate the combined value of the house and the land. If this is a condominium unit, estimate the value for your house or apartment including your share of the common elements. If this is a mobile home, include the value of the mobile home and the value of the land. If you rent the land, estimate the value of the rented land and add it to the value of the mobile home.
- **H7a.** Report the rent agreed to or contracted for, even if the rent for your house, apartment, or mobile home is unpaid or paid by someone else.

If rent is paid:	Multiply rent by:	If rent is paid:	Divide rent by:
By the day	30	4 times a year .	3
By the week	4	2 times a year .	6
Every other we	ek 2	Once a year	12

b. Answer Yes if meals are included in the monthly rent payment, or you must contract for meals or a meal plan in order to live in this building.

Instructions for Questions H8 through H19b

- **H8.** The person listed in column 1 refers to the person listed in the first column on page 2. This person should be the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, any adult household member can be the person in column 1. Mark when this person last moved into this house, apartment, or mobile home.
- H9. Include all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms in this house, apartment, or mobile home, even if they are currently being used for other purposes.
- H10. Mark Yes, have all three facilities if you have all the facilities mentioned; all facilities must be in your house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Consider that you have hot water even if you have it only part of the time. Mark No if any of the three facilities is not present.
- H11. The kitchen sink, stove, and refrigerator must be located in the building but do not have to be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered as a range or cookstove.
- H12. Answer Yes only if the telephone is located in your house, apartment, or mobile home.
- H13. Count company cars (including police cars and taxicabs) and company trucks of one-ton capacity or less that are regularly kept at home and used by household members for nonbusiness purposes. Do not count cars or trucks permanently out of working order.
- H14. Fill the circle for the fuel used most to heat your house, apartment, or mobile home. In buildings containing more than one apartment you may obtain this information from the owner, manager, or janitor.
 Solar energy is provided by a system that collects, stores, and distributes

heat from the sun. **Other fuel** includes any fuel not separately listed; for example, purchased steam, fuel briquettes, waste material, etc.

H15. If a well provides water for five or more houses, apartments, or mobile homes, mark A public system. If a well provides water for four or fewer houses, apartments, or mobile homes, fill one of the circles for Individual well.

Drilled wells, or small diameter wells, are usually less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet in diameter. **Dug wells** are generally hand dug and are larger than $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide.

- H16. A public sewer may be operated by a government body or private organization. A septic tank or cesspool is an underground tank or pit used for disposal of sewage.
- H17. Fill the circle corresponding to the period in which the original construction was completed, not the time of any later remodeling, additions, or conversions. In buildings containing more than one apartment, the owner, manager, or janitor may be of help in determining when the building was built.

If you live in a houseboat or a trailer or mobile home, fill the circle corresponding to the model year in which it was manufactured.

If you do not know the period when the building was first constructed, fill the circle for **Don't know**.

- H18. A condominium is a type of ownership in which the apartments, houses, or mobile homes in a building or development are individually owned, but the common areas, such as lobbies, halls, etc., are jointly owned. Cooperative occupants should mark No.
- H19a. Answer H19a and H19b if you live in a one-family house or mobile home.
 - b. This property is the acreage on which the house is located; it includes adjoining land you rent for your use. Report sales made in 1989 from this property by you or previous occupants.

Instructions for Questions H20 through H26

H20. If your house or apartment is rented, enter the costs for utilities and fuels only if you pay for them in addition to the rent entered in H7a.

If you live in a condominium, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you** pay for them in addition to your condominium fee.

If your fuel and utility costs are already included in your rent or condominium fee, fill the Included in rent or in condominium fee circle. Do not enter any dollar amounts.

The amounts to be reported should be the total amount for the past 12 months. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. If you have lived in this house or apartment less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.

Report amounts even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. If the bills include utilities or fuel used also by another apartment or a business establishment, estimate the amounts for your own house or apartment. If gas and electricity are billed together, enter the combined amount on the electricity line and bracket [] the two utilities.

- H21. Report taxes for all taxing jurisdictions (city or town, county, state, school district, etc.) even if they are included in your mortgage payment, not yet paid or paid by someone else, or are delinquent. Do not include taxes past due from previous years.
- **H22.** When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, convert to a yearly basis. Enter the yearly amount even if no payment was made during the past 12 months.
- **H23a.** The word *mortgage* is used as a general term to indicate all types of loans that are secured by real estate.
 - **b**. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a to change it to a monthly amount.

Include payments on first mortgages and contracts to purchase only. Payments for second or junior mortgages and home equity loans should be reported in H24b.

- **H24a.** A second or junior mortgage or home equity loan is secured by real estate.
 - b. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see instructions for H7a and change it to a monthly amount. Include payments on all second or junior mortgages or home equity loans.
- H25. A condominium fee is normally assessed by the condominium owners' association for the purpose of improving and maintaining the common areas. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a on how to change it to a monthly amount.
- H26. Report amount even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. Include payments for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees and license fees. Do not include real estate taxes already reported in H21. The amount to be reported should be the total amount for an entire 12-month billing period even if made in two or more installments. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known.

Instructions for Question 8

8. For persons born in the United States:

Print the name of the State in which this person was born. If the person was born in Washington, D.C., print District of Columbia. If the person was born in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas.

For persons born outside the United States:

Print the name of the foreign country or area where the person was born. Use current boundaries, not boundaries at the time of the person's birth. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland, or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies).

Instructions for Questions 9 through 13

- 9. A person should fill the Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization circle only if he/she has completed the naturalization process and is now a United States citizen. If the person was born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Manianas, he/she should fill the Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas circle. If the person was born outside the United States (or at sea) and has at least one American parent, he/she should fill the Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents circle.
- 10. If the person has entered the United States (that is, the 50 states and the District of Columbia) more than once, fill the circle for the latest year he/she came to stay.
- 11. Do not include enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college.

A public school is any school or college that is controlled and supported primarily by a local, county, State, or Federal Government. Schools are private if supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups.

12. Mark the category for the highest grade or level of schooling the person has successfully completed or the highest degree the person received. If the person is enrolled in school, mark the category containing the highest grade completed (the grade previous to the grade in which enrolled). Schooling completed in foreign or ungraded schools should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American school system.

Persons who completed high school by passing an equivalency test, such as the General Educational Development (GED) examination, and did not attend college, should fill the circle for high school graduate.

Do not include vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges unless they were college level associate degrees or higher.

Some examples of professional school degrees include medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology. Do not include barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade.

Do not include honorary degrees awarded by colleges and universities to individuals for their accomplishments. Include only "earned" degrees.

13. Print the ancestry group. Ancestry refers to the person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage. Ancestry also may refer to the country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Persons who have more than one origin and cannot identify with a single ancestry group may report two ancestry groups (for example, German-Irish).

Be specific. For example, print whether West Indian, Asian Indian, or American Indian. West Indian includes persons whose ancestors came from Jamaica, Trinidad, Haiti, etc. Distinguish Cape Verdean from Portuguese; French Canadian from Canadian; and Dominican Republic from Dominica Island.

A religious group should not be reported as a person's ancestry.

Instructions for Questions 14a through 19

- 14a. Mark Yes if this person lived in this same house or apartment on April 1, 1985, even if he/she moved away and came back since then. Mark No if this person lived in the same building but in a different apartment (or in the same mobile home or trailer but on a different lot or trailer site).
 - **b.** If this person lived in a different house or apartment on April 1, 1985, give the location of this person's usual home at that time.

Part (1)

If the person lived in the United States on April 1, 1985, print the name of the State (or District of Columbia) where he or she lived. Continue with parts (2) through (4).

If the person lived in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print the name of the territory or commonwealth, such as Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas. Then go to question 15a.

If the person lived outside the United States, print the name of the foreign country or area where he or she lived. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies). Then go to question 15a.

Part (2)

If the person lived in Louisiana, print the parish name. If the person lived in Alaska, print the borough name. If the person lived in New York city and the county name is not known, print the borough name. If the person lived in an independent city (not in any county) or in Washington, D.C., leave blank and enter the city name in part (3).

Part (3)

If the person lived in New England, print the name of the town rather than the village name, unless the name of the town is not known. If the person lived outside the limits or boundaries of any city or town, print the name of the post office or the nearest town and mark No, lived outside the city/town limits in part (4).

Part (4)

Mark Yes if the location is now inside the city/town limits even if it was not inside the limits on April 1, 1985; that is, if the area was annexed by the city/town since that time.

15. Mark Yes if the person sometimes or always speaks a language other than English at home.

Do not mark **Yes** for a language spoken only at school or if speaking is limited to a few expressions or slang.

Print the name of the language spoken at home. If this person speaks more than one non-English language and cannot determine which is spoken more often, report the first language the person learned to speak.

- 17a. For a person with service in the National Guard or a military reserve unit, fill one of the two Yes, active duty circles if and only if the person has ever been called up for active duty other than training; otherwise, mark Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only. For a person whose only service was as a civilian employee or volunteer for the Red Cross, USO, Public Health Service, or War or Defense Department, mark No. Count World War II Merchant Marine Seaman service as active duty; do not count other Merchant Marine service as active duty.
- 18. Mark Yes to part (a) if a health condition substantially limits this person in his or her choice of occupation or if the condition limits the amount of work that can be accomplished in a given period of time. Mark Yes to part (b) if the health condition prevents this person from holding any significant employment.
- 19. Consider a person to have difficulty with these activities if any of the following situations apply: (1) it takes extra time or extra effort for the person to perform one or more of the activities, (2) there are times when the person cannot perform one or more of the activities, or (3) the person is completely unable to perform one or more of the activities.

Instructions for Questions 20 through 23b

- 20. Count all children born alive, including any who have died (even shortly after birth) or who no longer live with you. Do not include miscarriages or stillborn children or any adopted, foster, or stepchildren.
- 21a. Count as work Mark Yes:
 - Work for someone else for wages, salary, piece rate, commission, tips, or payments "in kind" (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).
 - Work in own business, professional practice, or farm.
 - Any work in a family business or farm, paid or not.
 - Any part-time work including babysitting, paper routes, etc.
 - Active duty in Armed Forces.

Do not count as work - Mark No:

- Housework or yard work at home.
- Unpaid volunteer work.
- School work.
- Work done as a resident of an institution.
- 22a. Include the street type (for example, St., Road, Ave.) and the street direction (if a direction such as "North" is part of the address). For example, print 1239 N. Main St. or 1239 Main St., N.W. not just 1239 Main.

If the only known address is a post office box, give a description of the work location. For example, print the name of the building or shopping center where the person works, the nearest intersection, the nearest street where the workplace is located, etc. DO NOT GIVE A POST OFFICE BOX NUMBER.

If the person worked at a military installation or military base that has no street address, report the name of the military installation or base.

If the person worked at several locations, but reported to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she reported. If the person did not report to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she worked most last week.

If the person's employer operates in more than one location (such as a grocery store chain or public school system), print the exact address of the location or branch where the person worked. If the exact address of a school is not known, print the name of the school.

If the person worked on a college or university campus and the exact address of the workplace is not known, print the name of the building where he or she worked.

d. If the person worked in New York city and the county is not known, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

If the person worked in Louisiana, print the name of the parish where the person worked.

If the person worked in Alaska, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

- e. If the person worked in a foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., print the name of the country in 22e and leave the other parts of question 22 blank.
- **23a.** If the person usually used more than one type of transportation to get to work (for example, rode the bus and transferred to the subway), fill the circle of the one method of transportation that he/she used for most of the distance during the trip.
 - **b.** If the person was driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination, fill the circle for **Drove alone**.

DO NOT include persons who rode to school or some other nonwork destination in the count of persons who rode in the vehicle.

Instructions for Questions 24a through 30

- 24a. Give the time of day the person usually left home to go to work. DO NOT give the time that the person usually began his or her work.
 - If the person usually left home to go to work sometime between 12:00 o'clock midnight and 12:00 o'clock noon, fill the a.m. circle.
 - If the person usually left home to go to work sometime between 12:00 o'clock noon and 12:00 o'clock midnight, fill the p.m. circle.
 - b. Travel time is from door to door. Include time taken waiting for public transportation or picking up passengers in a carpool.
- 25. If the person works only during certain seasons or on a day-by-day basis when work is available, mark No.
- 26a. Mark Yes if the person tried to get a job or to start a business or professional practice at any time in the last 4 weeks; for example, registered at an employment office, went to a job interview, placed or answered ads, or did anything toward starting a business or professional practice.
 - **b.** Mark **No, already has a job** if the person was on layoff or was expecting to report to a job within 30 days.
 - $\mbox{Mark}\,\mbox{No, temporarily ill}$ if the person expects to be able to work within $30~\mbox{days}.$
 - Mark No, other reasons if the person could not have taken a job because he or she was going to school, taking care of children, etc.
- 27. Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work. Mark Never worked if the person: (1) never worked at any kind of job or business, either full or part time, (2) never did any work, with or without pay, in a family business or farm, and (3) never served in the Armed Forces.
- 28a. If the person worked for a company, business, or government agency, print the name of the company, not the name of the person's supervisor. If the person worked for an individual or a business that had no company name, print the name of the individual worked for. If the person worked in his/her own business, print "self-employed."
 - **b.** Print two or more words to tell what the business, industry, or individual employer named in 28a did. If there is more than one activity, describe only the major activity at the place where the person worked. Enter what is made, what is sold, or what service is given.

Some examples of what to enter:

Enter a description like the following — Metal furniture manufacturing Retail grocery store

Do not enter –
Furniture company
Grocery store
Oil company

Ranch

Petroleum refining Cattle ranch

29. Print two or more words to describe the kind of work the person did. If the person was a trainee, apprentice, or helper, include that in the description. Some examples of what to enter:

Enter a description like the following -

the following — Do not enter —
Production clerk Clerk
Carpenter's helper Helper
Auto engine mechanic Mechanic
Registered nurse Nurse

30. Mark Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization if the person worked for a cooperative, credit union, mutual insurance company, or similar organization.

Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, and other international organizations should mark **PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT...** organization.

For persons who worked at a public school, college or university, mark the appropriate government category; for example, mark **State GOVERNMENT employee** for a state university, or mark **Local GOVERNMENT employee** for a county-run community college or a city-run public school.

Instructions for Questions 31a through 32h

- 31a. Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work.
 - b. Count every week in which the person did any work at all, even for an hour.
- **32.** Fill the **Yes** or **No** circle for each part and enter the amount received during 1989.

If income from any source was received jointly by household members, report, if possible, the appropriate share for each person; otherwise, report the whole amount for only one person and fill the **No** circle for the other person.

- a. Include wages and salaries from all jobs before deductions. Be sure to include any tips, commissions, or bonuses. Owners of incorporated businesses should enter their salary here. Military personnel should include base pay plus cash housing and/or subsistence allowance, flight pay, uniform allotments, reenlistment bonuses, etc.
- **b.** Include NONFARM profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. Exclude profit (or loss) of incorporated businesses you own.
- C. Include FARM profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. Exclude profit (or loss) of incorporated farm businesses you own. Also exclude amounts from land rented for cash but include amounts from land rented for shares.
- d. Include interest received or credited to checking and savings accounts, money market funds, certificates of deposit (CDs), IRAs, KEOGHs, and government bonds.

Include dividends received, credited, or reinvested from ownership of stocks or mutual funds.

Include profit (or loss) from royalties and the rental of land, buildings or real estate, or from roomers or boarders. Income received by self-employed persons whose *primary* source of income is from renting property or from royalties should be included in questions 32b or 32c above. Include regular payments from an estate or trust fund.

- e. Include Social Security (and/or Railroad Retirement) payments to retired persons, to dependents of deceased insured workers, and to disabled workers before Medicare deductions.
- f. Include Supplemental Security Income received by aged, blind, or disabled persons, Aid to Families with Dependent Children, or income from other government programs such as general or emergency assistance. Do not include assistance received from private charities. Exclude assistance to pay for heating (cooling) costs.
- g. Include retirement, disability, or survivor benefits received from companies and unions; Federal, State, and local governments, and the U.S. military. Include regular income from annuities and IRA or KEOGH retirement plans.
- h. Include Veterans' (VA) disability compensation and educational assistance payments (VEAP), unemployment compensation, child support or alimony, and all other regular payments such as Armed Forces transfer payments; assistance from private charities; regular contributions from persons not living in the household, etc.

Do not include the following as income in any item:

- Refunds or rebates of any kind
- Withdrawals from savings of any kind
- Capital gains or losses from the sale of homes, shares of stock, etc.
- Inheritances or insurance settlements
- Any type of loan
- Pay in-kind such as food, free rent, etc.

What the Census Is About — Some Questions and Answers

Why are we taking a census?

The most important reason for taking a decennial census is to determine how many representatives each state will have in Congress.

What does the Census Bureau do with the information you provide?

The individual information collected in the census is grouped together into statistical totals. Information such as the number of persons in a given area, their ages, educational background, the characteristics of their housing, etc., enable government, business, and industry to plan more effectively.

How long have we been taking the census?

The first census was taken in 1790 in accordance with the requirement in the first article of the constitution. A census has been taken every 10 years since. The 1990 Decennial Census marks the 200th anniversary of the census.

How are you being counted?

Census forms are delivered to all households a few days before census day. Households are requested to fill out the form and mail it back to the census office.

Why the Census Asks Certain Questions

Here are a few reasons for asking some of the questions.

It is as important to get information about people and their houses as it is to count them.

Name?

Names help make sure that everyone in a household is counted, but that no one is counted twice.

Value or rent?

Government and planning agencies use answers to these questions in combination with other information to develop housing programs to meet the needs of people at different economic levels.

Complete plumbing?

This question gives information on the quality of housing. The data are used with other statistics to show how the "level of living" compares in various areas and how it has changed over time.

Place of birth?

This question provides information used to study long-term trends as to where people move and to study migration patterns and differences in growth patterns.

Joh?

Answers to the questions about the jobs people hold provide information on the extent and types of employment in different areas of the country. From this information, training programs can be developed and the need for new industries can be determined.

Income?

Income, more than anything else, determines how families or persons live. Income information makes it possible to compare the economic levels of different areas.

OFFICIAL 1990 U.S. CENSUS FORM



Thank you for taking time to complete and return this census questionnaire. It's important to you, your community, and the Nation.

The law requires answers but guarantees privacy.

By law (Title 13, U.S. Code), you're required to answer the census questions to the best of your knowledge. However, the same law guarantees that your census form remains confidential. For 72 years-or until the year 2062-only Census Bureau employees can see your form. No one else-no other government body, no police department, no court system or welfare agency-is permitted to see this confidential information under any circumstances.

How to get started-and get help.

Start by listing on the next page the names of all the people who live in your home. Please answer all questions with a black lead pencil. You'll find detailed instructions for answering the census in the enclosed guide. If you need additional help, call the toll-free telephone number to the left, near your address.

Please answer and return your form promptly.

Complete your form and return it by April 1, 1990 in the postage-paid envelope provided. Avoid the inconvenience of having a census taker visit your home.

Again, thank you for answering the 1990 Census. Remember: Return the completed form by April 1, 1990.

Para personas de habla hispana -

(For Spanish-speaking persons)

Si usted desea un cuestionario del censo en español, llame sin cargo alguno al siguiente número: 1-800-CUENTAN (o sea 1-800-283-6826)

U.S. Department of Commerce **BUREAU OF THE CENSUS** FORM D-2

OMB No. 0607-0628 Approval Expires 07/31/91

Page 1

The 1990 census must count every person at his or her "usual residence." This means the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time.

1a. List on the numbered lines below the name of each person living here on Sunday, April 1, including all persons staying here who have no other home. If EVERYONE at this address is staying here temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, follow the instructions given in question 1b below.

Include

- Everyone who usually lives here such as family members, housemates and roommates, foster children, roomers, boarders, and live-in employees
- Persons who are temporarily away on a business trip, on vacation, or in a general hospital
- College students who stay here while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live here
- · Newborn babies still in the hospital
- Children in boarding schools below the college level
- Persons who stay here most of the week while working even if they have a home somewhere else
- Persons with no other home who are staying here on April 1

Do NOT include

- · Persons who usually live somewhere else
- Persons who are away in an institution such as a prison, mental hospital, or a nursing home
- College students who live somewhere else while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live somewhere else
- Persons who stay somewhere else most of the week while working

Print last name, first name, and middle initial for each person. Begin on line 1 with the household member (or one of the household members) in whose name this house or apartment is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, start on line 1 with any adult household member.

LAST	FIRST	INITIAL	LAST	FIRST	INITIAL
1			7		
2			8		
3			9		
4			10		
5			11		
6			12		

1b. If EVERYONE is staying here only temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, list the name of each person on the numbered lines above, fill this circle ——— o and print their usual address below. DO NOT PRINT THE ADDRESS LISTED ON THE FRONT COVER.

House number	Street or road/Rural route and box number	Apartment number	
City	State	ZIP Code	
County or foreign country	Names of nearest intersecting streets of	nr roads	

NOW PLEASE OPEN THE FLAP TO PAGE 2 AND ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS FOR THE FIRST 7 PEOPLE LISTED. USE A BLACK LEAD PENCIL ONLY.

		<i>DUSING QUESTION</i> RSON 1			SON 2
Please fill one column	Last name		Last name		
for each person listed in Question 1a on page 1.	First name	Middle initial	First name	:	Middle f
. How is this person related to PERSON 1? Fill ONE circle for each person. If Other relative of person in column 1, fill circle and print exact relationship, such as mother-in-law, grandparent, son-in-law, niece, cousin, and so on.	the home is owned, bei	members) in whose name ng bought, or rented. on, start in this column with	0 0 If NOT	ATIVE of Person Husband/wife Natural-born or adopted son/daughter Stepson/ stepdaughter RELATED to Pers Roomer, boarde or foster child Housemate, roommate	O Brother/sister O Father/mother O Grandchild O Other relative
Sex Fill ONE circle for each person.	O Male	O Female	0	Male	O Female
Race Fill ONE circle for the race that the person considers himself/herself to be. If Indian (Amer.), print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe. If Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API), print one group, for example: Hmong, Fijian, Laotian, Thai, Tongan, Pakistani, Cambodian, and so on.	enrolled or p	or Pacific Islander (API) O Japanese Asian Indian Samoan O Guamanian Other API	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	Black or Negro Indian (Amer.) (I enrolled or prin	Print the name of the cipal tribe.) Pacific Islander (API) Japanese Asian Indian Saman Guamanian Other API
	Other race (Pr			Other race (Print	
 Age and year of birth a. Print each person's age at last birthday. Fill in the matching circle below each box. b. Print each person's year of birth and fill the matching circle below each box. 	a. Age 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 2 0 2 0 3 0 3 0 4 0 4 0 5 0 5 0 6 0 6 0 7 0 7 0 8 0 8 0 9 0 9 0	b. Year of birth 1			8 0 0 0 0 0 0 9 0 1 0 1 0 2 0 2 0 3 0 3 0 4 0 4 0 5 0 5 0 6 0 6 0 7 0 7 0 8 0 8 0 9 0 9 0
5. Marital status Fill ONE circle for each person.	Now marriedWidowedDivorced	SeparatedNever married	0 0	Now married Widowed Divorced	SeparatedNever married
7. Is this person of Spanish/Hispanic origin? Fill ONE circle for each person.	No (not Spanish/Hispanic) Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano Yes, Puerto Rican Yes, Cuban Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan,		0 0	Yes, Puerto Rica Yes, Cuban Yes, other Spani (Print one group,	lexican-Am., Chicano nn

0

0

0

0

If Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic,

FOR CENSUS USE -

print one group.

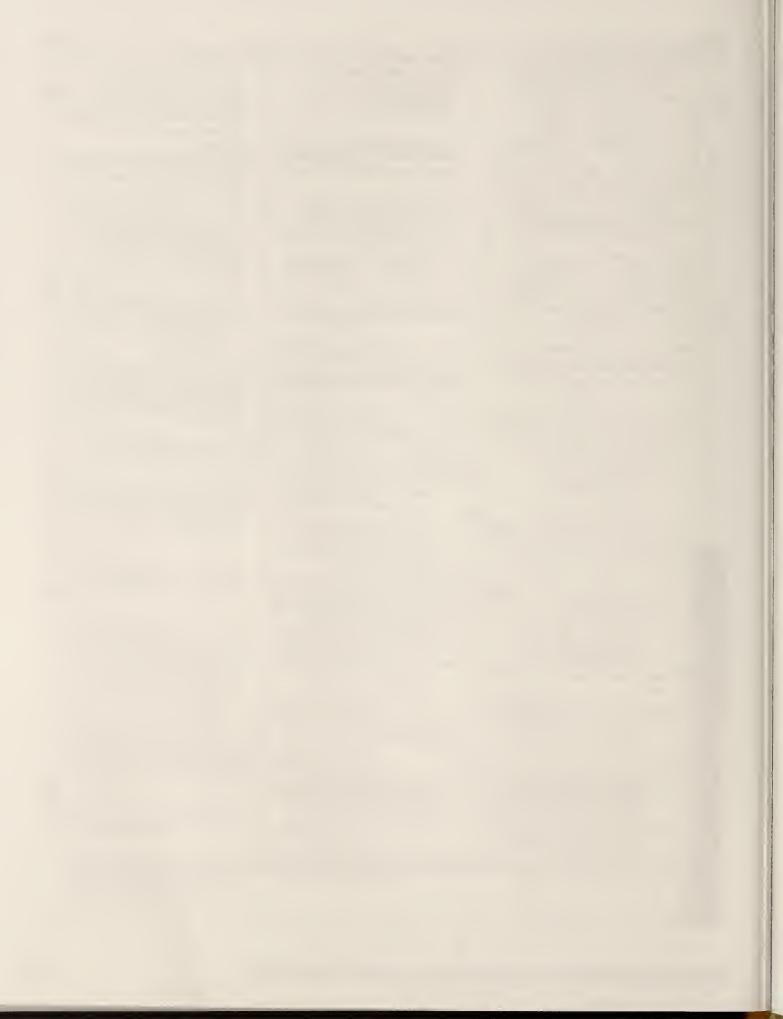
PERSON 7	NOW PLEASE ANSWER QUESTIONS F	H1a-H26 FOR THIS HOUSEHOLD
Last name	H1a. Did you leave anyone out of your list of persons for	If this is a ONE-FAMILY HOUSE —
First name Middle initial	Question 1a on page 1 because you were not sure if	H5a. Is this house on ten or more acres?
Pirst name Middle initial	the person should be listed — for example, someone	
	temporarily away on a business trip or vacation, a	O Yes O No
If a RELATIVE of Person 1:	newborn baby still in the hospital, or a person who	b. Is there a business (such as a store or barber shop)
O Husband/wife O Brother/sister	stays here once in a while and has no other home?	or a medical office on this property?
O Natural-born O Father/mother	O Yes, please print the name(s) O No	
or adopted O Grandchild	and reason(s).	O Yes O No
son/daughter O Other relative		Answer only if you or someone in this household OWNS
O Stepson/ stepdaughter		OR IS BUYING this house or apartment —
If NOT RELATED to Person 1:	h Didway include aways in ways list of a second for	H6. What is the value of this property; that is, how much
	b. Did you include anyone in your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 even though you were not sure	do you think this house and lot or condominium unit
O Roomer, boarder, O Unmarried or foster child partner	that the person should be listed — for example, a	would sell for if it were for sale?
O Housemate, O Other	visitor who is staying here temporarily or a person who	O Less than \$10,000 O \$70,000 to \$74,999
roommate	usually lives somewhere else?	O \$10,000 to \$14,999 O \$75,000 to \$79,999
	O Yes, please print the name(s) O No	O \$15,000 to \$19,999 O \$80,000 to \$89,999
O Male O Female	and reason(s).	○ \$20,000 to \$24,999 ○ \$90,000 to \$99,999
O White	,	O \$25,000 to \$29,999 O \$100,000 to \$124,999
O White O Black or Negro		O \$30,000 to \$34,999 O \$125,000 to \$149,999
O Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the		O \$35,000 to \$39,999 O \$150,000 to \$174,999
enrolled or principal tribe.)	H2. Which best describes this building? Include all	0 \$40,000 to \$44,999
/	apartments, flats, etc., even if vacant.	0 \$45,000 to \$49,999
O Eskimo	O A mobile home or trailer	0 \$50,000 to \$54,999 0 \$250,000 to \$299,999 0 \$55,000 to \$59,999 0 \$300,000 to \$399,999
○ Alout	A one-family house detached from any other house	0 \$60,000 to \$64,999
Asian or Pacific Islander (API)	O A one-family house attached to one or more houses	0 \$65,000 to \$69,999
O Chinese O Japanese	O A building with 2 apartments	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
O Filipino O Asian Indian	O A building with 3 or 4 apartments	
O Hawaiian O Samoan	A building with 5 to 9 apartments A building with 10 to 19 apartments	Answer only if you PAY RENT for this house or apartment —
O Korean O Guamanian	A building with 20 to 49 apartments	H7a. What is the monthly rent?
O Vietnamese O Other API	A building with 50 or more apartments	
	O Other	O Less than \$80 O \$375 to \$399
000		0 \$80 to \$99 0 \$400 to \$424
Other race (Print race)	H3. How many rooms do you have in this house or apartment?	0 \$100 to \$124
a. Age b. Year of birth	Do NOT count bathrooms, porches, balconies, foyers, halls, or half-rooms.	0 \$125 to \$149
	_	O \$175 to \$199 O \$500 to \$524
	O 1 room O 4 rooms O 7 rooms	O \$200 to \$224 O \$525 to \$549
000000 1 • 8 0 0 0 0	O 2 rooms O 5 rooms O 8 rooms O 3 rooms O 6 rooms O 9 or more	O \$225 to \$249 O \$550 to \$599
101010 901010	100ms 0 5 rooms 0 5 of more	O \$250 to \$274 O \$600 to \$649
2020 2020	H4. Is this house or apartment —	O \$275 to \$299 O \$650 to \$699
3 0 3 0 3 0 3 0 4 0 4 0	Owned by you or someone in this household	0 \$300 to \$324
4 0 4 0	with a mortgage or loan?	\$325 to \$349
6060 6060	Owned by you or someone in this household free	O \$350 to \$374 O \$1,000 or more
7070 7070	and clear (without a mortgage)?	b. Does the monthly rent include any meals?
8080 8080	O Rented for cash rent?	
9090 9090	Occupied without payment of cash rent?	O Yes O No
	FOR CE	NSUS USE
O Now married O Separated	A. Total B. Type of unit D. Months vac	ant G. DO ID
O Widowed O Never married	persons =	
O Divorced	U Dess trail 1	O 6 up to 12 O 12 up to 24
No (not Spanish/Hispanic)		O 24 or more
O Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano	Cont'n O Usual home	ii_i_i_i_i_i_i_i_i_i
O Yes, Puerto Rican	elsewhere E. Complete a	fter 000000000000
O Yes, Cuban	I I C1. Vacancy status O LR O TC	
O Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic	2 2 OF OF PFORE	
(Print one group, for example: Argentinean	— For sale only rec/occ	
Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.}	Rented or O For migrant	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4
Cartestan, opening, and so dill 7	sold not workers 0 P0 0 P3	TC of
	occupied Other vacant O P1 O P4	
	? 0 P2 0 P5	
0	8 C2. Is this unit boarded up? F. Cov.	8888888888
0		
	O Yes O No O 1b O 1a	0 / 0 111

Н8.	When did the person listed in column 1 on page 2 move into this house or apartment?	H14. Which FUEL is used MOST for heating this house or apartment?	H20. What are the yearly costs of utilities and fuels for this house or apartment? If you have lived here less than 1 year,
	O 1989 or 1990	Gas: from underground pipes	estimate the yearly cost.
	O 1985 to 1988	serving the neighborhood	
	O 1980 to 1984	Gas: bottled, tank, or LP	
	O 1970 to 1979	Electricity	a. Electricity
	O 1960 to 1969	O Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	
	O 1959 or earlier	O Coal or coke	
		O Wood	[
		Solar energy	
110	Harmon bada and da una bana da da bana	Other fuel	\$.00
H9.		O No fuel used	Yearly cost — Dollars
	many bedrooms would you list if this house or	O 140 luei useu	
	apartment were on the market for sale or rent?		OR
		H15. Do you get water from -	
	O No bedroom	Bo you get water nom	O Included in rent or in condominium fee
	O 1 bedroom	A public system such as a city water	No charge or electricity not used
	O 2 bedrooms	department, or private company?	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
	O 3 bedrooms	An individual drilled well?	
	O 4 bedrooms	The same of the sa	
	O 5 or more bedrooms	O An individual dug well?	b. Gas
	***	O Some other source such as a spring,	5.543
		creek, river, cistern, etc.?	
HIO	Do you have COMPLETE plumbing facilities		
===	in this house or apartment; that is, 1) hot and	H16. Is this building connected to a public sewer?	
	cold piped water, 2) a flush toilet, and 3) a	O Ver company with	
	bathtub or shower?	O Yes, connected to public sewer	.00
	bathtub of shower;	No, connected to septic tank or cesspool	Yearly cost — Dollars
		O No, use other means	
	O Yes, have all three facilities		
	O No	H17. About when was this building first built?	OR
		0 1000 1000	O Included in rent or in condominium fee
		O 1989 or 1990	O No charge or gas not used
		O 1985 to 1988	
H11.	Do you have COMPLETE kitchen facilities;	O 1980 to 1984	
	that is, 1) a sink with piped water, 2) a range	O 1970 to 1979	
	or cookstove, and 3) a refrigerator?	O 1960 to 1969	c. Water
	or coordiove, and of a reargerator.	O 1950 to 1959	
		O 1940 to 1949	
	O Yes	O 1939 or earlier	
	O No	O Don't know	
		Dontallow	
			L
		H18. Is this house or apartment part of a	Yearly cost — Dollars
		condominium?	
H12.	Do you have a telephone in this house or	301100000000000000000000000000000000000	OR
	apartment?	O Yes	
		O No	O Included in rent or in condominium fee
			O No charge
	O Yes		
	O No		
		If you live in an apartment building, skip to H20.	
-		H19a. Is this house on less than 1 acre?	d. Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.
		1117d. is thus house on ress than I acte!	u. ou, war, karsare, word, etc.
L112	How many automobiles, vans, and trucks of	O Yes — Skip to H20	
п13.		O No	_
	one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for		
	use by members of your household?		
		b. In 1989, what were the actual sales of all agricultural] s .00
	6 V	products from this property?	Yearly cost — Dollars
	O None	produces nom and property:	rearry cost — Donats
	0 1		
	O 2	O None	OR
	O 3	O \$1 to \$999	On I
	0 4	O \$1,000 to \$2,499	
	0 5	O \$2,500 to \$4,999	O Included in rent or in condominium fee
	0 6	0 \$5,000 to \$9,999	No charge or these fuels not used
	O 7 or more	0 \$10,000 or more	o no smage of those facts for these
	○ 7 or more	♥10,000 of files	

PERSON 1	14a. Did this person live in this house or apartment 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)? O Born after April 1, 1985 — Go to questions for	18. Does this person have a physical, mental, or other health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months and which —
Last name Pirst name Middle initial	Yes — Skip to 15a the next person	a. Limits the kind or amount of work this person can
8. In what U.S. State or foreign country was this person born?—z	- 0 No	do at a job? O Yes O No
,		O Yes O No
	b. Where did this person live 5 years ago	b. Prevents this person from working at a job?
(Name of State or foreign country; or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.)		O Yes O No
9. Is this person a CITIZEN of the United States?	(1) Name of U.S. State or foreign country	19. Because of a health condition that has lasted for
O Yes, born in the United States — Skip to 11		6 or more months, does this person have any
O Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas	(If outside U.S., print answer above and skip to 15a.)	difficulty —
O Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents	(2) Name of county in the U.S.	a. Going outside the home alone, for example, to shop or visit a doctor's office?
O Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization		O Yes O No
O No, not a citizen of the United States		
10. When did this person come to the United States to stay?	(3) Name of city or town in the U.S.	b. Taking care of his or her own personal needs, such as bathing, dressing, or getting around inside the home?
O 1987 to 1990 O 1970 to 1974	(A) Did alto access the standard has attached	O Yes O No
O 1985 or 1986 O 1965 to 1969 O 1982 to 1984 O 1960 to 1964	(4) Did this person live inside the city or town limits?	
0 1980 or 1981 0 1950 to 1959	O Yes	If this person is a female — 20. How many babies has she ever had, not counting
O 1975 to 1979 O Before 1950	O No, lived outside the city/town limits	stillbirths? Do not count her stepchildren or children
11. At any time since February 1, 1990, has this	15a. Does this person speak a language other than	she has adopted.
person attended regular school or college?	English at home?	None 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 or more 6
Include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary	O Yes O No - Skip to 16	0 0000000000000
school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or a college degree.	b. What is this language?	21a. Did this person work at any time LAST WEEK?
	7	
O No, has not attended since February 1 O Yes, public school, public college		O Yes — Fill this circle if this person worked full time or part time. (Count part-time work such
O Yes, private school, private college	(For example: Chinese, Italian, Spanish, Vietnamese)	as delivering papers, or helping without pay
12. How much school has this person COMPLETED?	c. How well does this person speak English?	in a family business or farm. Also count active duty in the Armed Forces.)
Fill ONE circle for the highest level COMPLETED or	O Very well O Not well O Well O Not at all	No — Fill this circle if this person did not work,
degree RECEIVED. If currently enrolled, mark the level	O Well O Not at all	or did only own housework, school work, or ?
of previous grade attended or highest degree received.	16. When was this person born?	volunteer work. — Skip to 25
No school completed	O Born before April 1, 1975 — Go to 17a	b. How many hours did this person work LAST WEEK 5
O Nursery school O Kindergarten	O Born April 1, 1975 or later — Go to questions for the next person	(at all jobs)? Subtract any time off; add overtime or extra
O 1st, 2nd, 3rd, or 4th grade		hours worked. Hours
O 5th, 6th, 7th, or 8th grade	17a. Has this person ever been on active-duty military service in the Armed Forces of the United States	1
O 9th grade	or ever been in the United States military Reserves	22. At what location did this person work
O 10th grade O 11th grade	or the National Guard? If service was in Reserves or	LAST WEEK?
O 12th grade, NO DIPLOMA	National Guard only, see instruction guide.	If this person worked at more than one location, print
O HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE - high school	O Yes, now on active duty	where he or she worked most last week.
DIPLOMA or the equivalent (For example: GED)	Yes, on active duty in past, but not now Yes, service in Reserves or National	a. Address (Number and street)
Some college but no degree Associate degree in college - Occupational program	Guard only — Skip to 18	
Associate degree in college - Academic program	O No — Skip to 18	(If the exact address is not known, give a description of
O Bachelor's degree (For example: BA, AB, BS)	b. Was active-duty military service during —	the location such as the building name or the nearest
O Master's degree (For example: MA, MS, MEng,	Fill a circle for each period in which this person served.	street or intersection.)
MEd, MSW, MBA) O Professional school degree (For example: MD,	O September 1980 or later	b. Name of city, town, or post office
DDS, DVM, LLB, JD)	O May 1975 to August 1980	i
O Doctorate degree	O Vietnam era (August 1964—April 1975)	c. Is the work location inside the limits of
(For example: PhD, EdD)	O February 1955—July 1964 O Korean conflict (June 1950—January 1955)	that city or town?
13. What is this person's ancestry or ethnic origin?	O World War II (September 1940—July 1947)	O Yes O No, outside
(See instruction guide for further information.)	O World War I (April 1917—November 1918)	the city/town limits
	O Any other time	d. County
(For grammles Common Italian Afra Annu Const.)	c. In total, how many years of active-duty military	
(For example: German, Italian, Afro-Amer., Croatian, Cape Verdean, Dominican, Ecuadoran, Haitian, Cajun,	service has this person had?	e. State 7 f. ZIP Code 7
French Canadian, Jamaican, Korean, Lebanese, Mexican, Nigerian, Irish, Polish, Slovak, Taiwanese, Thai,	Years	[/]
Ukrainian, etc.)	l	

22. How did this names would not to most I ACT	20 Industry or Employee	32. INCOME IN 1989 —
23a. How did this person usually get to work LAST	28. Industry or Employer	
WEEK? If this person usually used more than one	a. For whom did this person work?	Fill the "Yes" circle below for each income source
method of transportation during the trip, fill the circle		received during 1989. Otherwise, fill the "No" circle.
of the one used for most of the distance.	If now on active duty in the Armed	
of the one used for most of the distance.	Forces, fill this circle O and print the	If "Yes," enter the total amount received during 1989.
O Car, truck, or van O Motorcycle	branch of the Armed Forces.	For income received jointly, see instruction guide.
Bus or trolley bus Bicycle		If exact amount is not known, please give best estimate
O Streetcar or trolley car O Walked		If net income was a loss, write "Loss" above
O Subway or elevated O Worked at home		
01:	(Name of company, business, or other employer)	the dollar amount.
O Hamous	b. What kind of business or industry was this?	a. Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tip
O Ferryboat Other method	Describe the activity at location where employed.	from all jobs - Report amount before deduction
O Taxicab	Describe the activity at location where employed.	for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.
	i	for taxes, contas, dues, or other nems.
If "car, truck, or van" is marked in 23a, go to 23b. Otherwise	,	O Yes
skip to 24a.	C	O No \$.00
	(For example: hospital, newspaper publishing,	Annual amount — Dollars
b. How many people, including this person,	mail order house, auto engine manufacturing,	Annual amount — Dollars
usually rode to work in the car, truck, or van	retail bakery)	b. Self-employment income from own nonfarm
LAST WEEK?		
	c. Is this mainly — Fill ONE circle	business, including proprietorship and
O Drove alone O 5 people	O Manufacturing O Other faculture	partnership — Report NET income after
O 2 people O 6 people	Manufacturing	business expenses.
	O Wholesale trade construction, service,	ousiness expenses.
O 3 people O 7 to 9 people	O Retail trade government, etc.)	○ Yes→
O 4 people O 10 or more people	Stream none government, etc.)	ie 00:
	00 0	7 0 10
24a. What time did this person usually leave home	29. Occupation	Annual amount — Dollars
	a. What kind of work was this person doing?	c. Farm self-employment income - Report NET
to go to work LAST WEEK?		income after operating expenses. Include earnings
O a.m.		
		as a tenant farmer or sharecropper.
O p.m.	(For example: registered nurse, personnel manager,	○ Yes →
	supervisor of order department, gasoline engine	
b. How many minutes did it usually take this person		
	assembler, cake icer)	Annual amount — Dollars
to get from home to work LAST WEEK?	b. What were this person's most important activities	d. Interest, dividends, net rental income or roys
		income, or income from estates and trusts -
	or duties?	
Minutes — Skip to 28]	Report even small amounts credited to an account
		0 V
OF Manthia same TEMPORARY	<u> </u>	O Yes
25. Was this person TEMPORARILY absent or on	(For example: patient care, directing hiring policies,	O No \$.00
layoff from a job or business LAST WEEK?	supervising order clerks, assembling engines,	Annual amount — Dollars
		e. Social Security or Railroad Retirement
	icing cakes)	1 . Occur occurry of maniona nemental
O Yes, on layoff	30. Was this person — Fill ONE circle	○ Yes →
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	ov. was this person - I'm ONE CITCLE	O No \$.00
O Yes, on vacation, temporary illness,		Annual amount — Dollars
labor dispute, etc.	Employee of a PRIVATE FOR PROFIT company or	
O No	business or of an individual, for wages, salary, or	f. Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Aid to
0 140		Families with Dependent Children (AFDC),
	commissions	
	 Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT, 	other public assistance or public
26a. Has this person been looking for work during the	tax-exempt, or charitable organization	welfare payments.
last 4 weeks?		
Mail 4 WCCKS:	 Local GOVERNMENT employee (city, county, etc.) 	O Yes
r O Yes	O State GOVERNMENT employee	O No 5 .00
		Annual amount — Dollars
○ No — Skip to 27	Federal GOVERNMENT employee	g. Retirement, survivor, or disability pensions
	O SELF-EMPLOYED in own NOT INCORPORATED	
b. Could this person have taken a job LAST WEEK		Do NOT include Social Security.
	business, professional practice, or farm	Do NOT include Social Security.
if one had been offered?	business, professional practice, or farm O SELF-EMPLOYED in own INCORPORATED	Do NOT include Social Security. O Yes
	business, professional practice, or farm	Do NOT include Social Security. O Yes O No \$.00
if one had been offered? O No, already has a job	business, professional practice, or farm SELF-EMPLOYED in own INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm	Do NOT include Social Security. O Yes
if one had been offered? No, already has a job No, temporarily ill	business, professional practice, or farm O SELF-EMPLOYED in own INCORPORATED	Do NOT include Social Security. O Yes No \$.00 Annual amount — Dollars
if one had been offered? No, already has a job No, temporarily ill No, other reasons (in school, etc.)	business, professional practice, or farm SELF-EMPLOYED in own INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm	Do NOT include Social Security. O Yes \$.00 Annual amount — Dollars h. Any other sources of income received regular
if one had been offered? No, already has a job No, temporarily ill	business, professional practice, or farm SELF-EMPLOYED in own INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm 31a. Last year (1989), did this person work, even for a	Do NOT include Social Security. O Yes
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FACSIMILES OF RESPONDENT INSTRUCTIONS AND QUESTIONNAIRE PAGES



APPENDIX F. Data Products and User Assistance

CONTENTS

Data Products	F-1
Geographic Products	F-3
Other Census Bureau Resources	F-5
Reference Materials	
Sources of Assistance	

The 1990 census data products, being released during 1991-93, are available in a variety of new and traditional media. The Census Bureau has increased the product options available to data users in an effort to meet a variety of requirements and maximize the usefulness of the data. For example, laser discs, called CD-ROM (compact disc—read-only memory), are a new data delivery medium.

The Census Bureau also has expanded services and sources of assistance available to data users. For example, the State Data Center Program has been expanded to include over 1,400 organizations to provide data and services to the public.

This appendix provides a detailed introduction to the 1990 census data products and related materials, such as maps and reference publications. It concludes by describing sources of assistance and other Census Bureau data available to the public.

DATA PRODUCTS

Printed reports and computer tape files traditionally are the most widely used products. The Census Bureau also offers data on microfiche, on CD-ROM laser discs, and through its online service, CENDATATM. These various products are described below. For information about prices and how to order, write or call Customer Services. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

The data products present statistics about the subjects covered in the 1990 census questionnaires. These subjects are listed in figure 1, page F–7. As the figure shows, there are 100-percent subjects (those covered in questions asked of everyone or about every housing unit) and sample subjects (those covered in questions asked at about one out of every six housing units). Generally, a data product presents either 100-percent data prepared by tabulating the responses to the 100-percent questions from all questionnaires, or sample data prepared by tabulating only the responses to the 100-percent and sample questions from the "long-form" questionnaires. Two report series, 1990 CPH-3 and 1990 CPH-4 (see figure 2, page F–8), present both 100-percent and sample data.

Printed Reports

Printed reports are the most convenient and readily available source of data for most census users. The Census Bureau releases the reports in several series (see figure 2) that are grouped under three broad titles: 1990 Census of Population and Housing (1990 CPH), 1990 Census of Population (1990 CP), and 1990 Census of Housing (1990 CH). There also are reports, not reflected in figure 2, for the outlying areas of the Pacific. The reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

In several series, there are separate reports for each State. The geographic coverage of the State reports is listed in figure 2. The United States summaries for these report series contain, for the most part, data for the United States, regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), counties, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, places with 10,000 or more persons, and other large substate areas (for example, county subdivisions, such as towns and townships, with 10,000 or more persons in selected States).

Report series that present data for small areas, such as census tracts, contain limited subject-matter detail (for example, counts of people by age ranges—under 5 years, 5 to 9 years, etc.—rather than by single years). Report series that include greater amounts of subject-matter detail include less geographic detail.

Computer Tape Files

The Census Bureau provides more data on tape and other machine-readable products than in printed reports. These products are sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. There are several general types of data files released on computer tape (available on both reels and cartridges). They are introduced below, and more information is presented in figures 3 and 4, pages F-11 through F-13.

Public Law 94-171 Data—This data file presents the counts designed and formatted for use in legislative redistricting. These counts also are available on CD-ROM and paper listings. Excerpts are available on CENDATATM. The counts, for areas as small as blocks, census tracts, and voting districts, include totals for population, race groups, persons of Hispanic origin, population 18 years and over, and housing units. (See figure 4.)

Summary Tape Files (STF's)— These computer tape files provide statistics with greater subject-matter detail than printed reports. They also present statistics for some types of areas, such as block groups and blocks, that are not included in the reports. (See figure 3.)

Here are some important features of STF's:

- Each STF presents a particular set of data tables for specific types of geographic areas.
- Each STF has three or more file types (indicated by a letter suffix attached to the STF number) that differ in the geographic levels reported, but contain the same data detail.
- STF's 1 and 2 contain 100-percent data, and STF's 3 and 4 offer sample data.
- STF's 1 and 3 report on smaller areas and offer less data detail than STF's 2 and 4.
- STF's 1 through 4 offer greater data detail than the 1980 STF's 1 through 4.

Subject Summary Tape Files (SSTF's)—These files are the source of the subject reports and provide greater subject-matter detail than the STF's. They present data for the United States, regions, and divisions, and, in some cases, also for States, counties, and large cities. (See figure 4.)

Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files—These computer tape files (see figure 4) contain data from samples of long-form housing-unit records ("microdata") for large geographic areas. Each sample housing-unit record includes essentially all the 1990 census data collected about each person in a sample household and the characteristics of the housing unit. Information that could be used to identify an individual or a housing unit is not included in the file.

Microdata files enable users to prepare customized tabulations and cross-tabulations of most items on the census questionnaire. There are two PUMS files:

- A file presenting a 5-percent sample of housing units in which each household record includes codes to let the user know in what area, such as a group of counties, a single county, or a place, the household is located. Each area identified must have a population of at least 100,000 and boundaries that do not cross State lines.
- A file presenting a 1-percent sample of housing units. Its household records include codes associating them with MA's and other large areas, the boundaries of which may cross State lines. (For the 1980 census, there were two files with 1-percent samples. The 1-percent sample showing data for selected urbanized areas and other large areas will not be produced for the 1990 census.)

Other Special Computer Tape Files—Other files include the Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File and the County-to-County Migration File. (See figure 4.) The Census Bureau may prepare additional special files.

Microfiche

Block statistics are available on microfiche as they were for the 1980 census. The microfiche present, in table format, a subset of the tabulations for census blocks found in STF 1B (see figure 3). In the 1990 census, for the first time, the entire land area of the Nation and its possessions was block-numbered. This increased the number of blocks for which the Census Bureau provides data from 2.5 million in 1980 to 7 million for 1990. The cost and storage of block data of this magnitude would be prohibitive if the data were published in printed reports.

STF's 1A and 3A are available on microfiche, as well. As noted in figure 3, they provide data for a variety of geographic areas. Also, all printed reports are offered on microfiche from Customer Services soon after they are published.

Compact Disc-Read-Only Memory (CD-ROM)

For the 1990 census, the Public Law (P.L.) 94-171 file; an extract of STF 1B that presents selected statistics for blocks; and STF's 1A, 1C, 3A, 3B, and 3C are also available on CD-ROM. (One 4 3/4-inch CD-ROM, a type of optical or laser disc, can hold the contents of approximately 1,600 flexible diskettes, or three or four high-density computer tapes.)

Online Information Systems

The Census Bureau began CENDATATM, its online information service, in 1984. CENDATATM is accessible through two information vendors, CompuServe and DIALOG. A number of Census Bureau reports, in whole or in part, are offered online. For the 1990 census, CENDATATM provides up-to-date information about the availability of data products and carries selections of State, county, MA, and place data from the P.L. 94-171 tape file and STF's 1 and 3.

Custom Data Products

These products are for users who require unique tabulations that are not included in standard products; for example, information for locally defined geographic areas. Users also can order special microdata files.

The cost of preparing custom products must be paid by the users who request them. Any data that the Census Bureau provides in these products are subject to the same standards applied to other data to ensure that confidential individual information is not revealed.

User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) Tabulations— UDAP can provide a set of predefined data tables for locally defined areas that do not correspond to standard 1990 census geographic areas. Users identify the geographic areas of interest to them by delineating boundaries around groupings of census blocks on 1990 census County Block Maps or by electronically submitting the geographic components of their area of interest. (A contact for more information is given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

Special Tabulations—The Census Bureau can prepare special data tabulations for any specific geographic or subject-matter area. Users should rely on standard reports, tapes, microfiche, or user-defined area tabulations whenever possible, since special tabulations tend to be substantially more expensive and take time to arrange and produce. (Contacts for more information are given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

GEOGRAPHIC PRODUCTS

Maps

Census Bureau maps are necessary for virtually all uses of small-area 1990 census data. They are needed to locate the specific geographic areas for which the census provides data and to study the spatial relationship of the data for analytic purposes. The Census Bureau prepares a variety of 1990 census maps. Among the most useful are these four series:

County Block Maps—These maps show census blocks and their numbers; boundaries for statistical and governmental entities, such as census tracts and places; and physical features. The P.L. 94-171 version of these maps also shows voting district boundaries in those States that furnished them. The maps are prepared on electrostatic plotters by county (or equivalent entity) with one or more map sheets each, depending on the size and shape of the area and the density of the block pattern. An average county requires 20 map sheets. The maps may be purchased from Customer Services.

County Subdivision Outline Maps—Maps in this State-based series present the boundaries of the counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas (including off-reservation trust lands), tribal designated statistical areas, and tribal jurisdiction statistical areas. Electrostatic-plotter copies are available for purchase from Customer Services. Also, they appear on multiple page-size sheets in the State reports of these series: 1990 CPH-1, 1990 CPH-2, 1990 CPH-5, 1990 CP-1, 1990 CP-2, 1990 CH-1, and 1990 CH-2.

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict census tract or BNA boundaries and numbers, and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental units in relation to the census tracts/BNA's. Customer Services sells electrostatic-plotter copies, and the Super-intendent of Documents sells printed copies.

Voting District Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict voting district boundaries (for those counties for which States furnished boundary information) and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental unit boundaries in relation to the voting districts. They are prepared on electrostatic plotters and sold by Customer Services.

Geographic Publications

The Geographic Identification Code Scheme report in the 1990 CPH-R series shows the 1990 census geographic area codes and Federal information processing standards (FIPS) codes, as appropriate, for States, metropolitan areas, counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and other entities, along with some descriptive information about the codes. The code scheme also is offered on computer tape.

Machine-Readable Geographic Files

All 1990 census summary tape files include 1990 census geographic area codes, FIPS codes, certain area names, land and inland water area in square kilometers, geographic coordinates for an internal point for each entity, and other geographic information.

The Census Bureau developed an automated geographic data base, known as the TIGER (Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing) System, to produce the geographic products for the 1990 census. TIGER provides coordinate-based digital map information for the entire United States, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Pacific territories over which the United States has jurisdiction.

The TIGER System has significantly improved the utility of 1990 census maps and geographic reference products. Extract files generated from the TIGER System permit users, with appropriate software, to perform such tasks as linking the statistical data in the P.L. 94-171 file or the STF's and displaying selected characteristics on maps or a video display screen at different scales and with whatever boundaries they select for any geographic area of the country. For example, a map for a particular county could show the distribution of the voting age population by city block.

The first extract of selected geographic and cartographic information intended for computer applications, such as plotting maps and building geographic information systems, is called the TIGER/LineTM files. TIGER/LineTM files contain attributes for the segments of each boundary and feature (for example, roads, railroads, and rivers), including 1990 census geographic codes for adjacent areas, latitude/longitude coordinates of segment end points and the curvature of segments, the name and type of the feature, and the relevant census feature class code identifying the feature segment by category. TIGER/LineTM files also furnish address ranges and associated ZIP

Codes for each side of street segments in major urban areas; provide the names of landmarks, such as lakes and golf courses; and include other information.

TIGER/LineTM files and other TIGER System extracts, such as TIGER/BoundaryTM and TIGER/DataBaseTM, are released on computer tape and, in some cases, CD-ROM. For information on TIGER extract files, contact Customer Services.

REFERENCE MATERIALS

The Census Bureau issues several reference publications for data users. Some are sold by the Superintendent of Documents; others are distributed free by Customer Services. Addresses and phone numbers for the Superintendent of Documents and Customer Services are given in the following section.

- 1990 Census of Population and Housing, Guide. This guide, in the 1990 CPH-R report series, provides detailed information about all aspects of the census and a comprehensive glossary of census terms. Sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.
- 1990 Census of Population and Housing Tabulation and Publication Program. A free report describing 1990 census products, comparing 1990 products with those of 1980, and more. Request from Customer Services.
- Census '90 Basics. A free booklet covering how the 1990 census data were collected and processed, the full range of data products, the maps and geographic files, and more, but with less detail than the Guide (above). Request from Customer Services.
- Census ABC's—Applications in Business and Community. A free booklet that highlights key information about the 1990 census and illustrates a variety of ways the data can be used. Request from Customer Services.
- Strength in Numbers. A free, tabloid-size booklet designed to assist people in using 1990 census data in redistricting. Among other features, it includes illustrations of maps and Public Law 94-171 counts. Request from Customer Services.
- TIGER: The Coast-to-Coast Digital Map Data Base. A
 free booklet describing the structure and uses of the
 Census Bureau's TIGER System. Request from Customer Services.
- Census and You. The Census Bureau's monthly newsletter for data users. It reports on the latest 1990 census developments, selected new publications and computer tape files, other censuses and surveys, developments in services to users, and upcoming conferences and training courses. Subscriptions are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

- Monthly Product Announcement. A free monthly listing of all new Census Bureau publications; microfiche; maps; data files on tape, diskettes, or CD-ROM; and technical documentation. To subscribe, contact Customer Services.
- Census Catalog and Guide. A comprehensive annual description of data products, statistical programs, and services of the Census Bureau. It provides abstracts of the publications, data files, microfiche, maps, and items online. In addition, the Catalog/Guide offers such features as information about censuses and surveys and telephone contact lists of data specialists at the Census Bureau, the State Data Centers, and other data processing service centers. It is sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

Users also can get listings of new Census Bureau products, updated daily, by subscribing to the *Daily List*. This information and selected statistics are available online through CENDATA $^{\text{TM}}$, the Census Bureau's online information service. For more information, contact Customer Services.

SOURCES OF ASSISTANCE

U.S. Bureau of the Census

The Census Bureau's Customer Services sells most of the machine-readable data products, microfiche, and maps described earlier. (The 1990 census printed reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, as noted below.) Also, users may consult with specialists at the Census Bureau's Washington headquarters and its 12 regional offices. From time to time, the specialists also conduct workshops, seminars, and training courses.

Washington, DC, Contacts—To order products, for a telephone contacts list of Census Bureau specialists, and for general information: Customer Services, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4100 (fax number, 301-763-4794).

For User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) information: UDAP Staff, Decennial Planning Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4282.

For special tabulation information: Population—Rose-marie Cowan, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-5476; Housing—William Downs, Housing and Household Economic Statistics, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-8553.

Regional Office Contacts-

Atlanta, GA	404-347-2274
Boston, MA	617-565-7078
Charlotte, NC	704-371-6144
Chicago, IL	312-353-0980
Dallas, TX	214-767-7105
Denver, CO	303-969-7750
Detroit, MI	313-354-4654
Kansas City, KS	913-236-3711
Los Angeles, CA	818-904-6339
New York, NY	212-264-4730
Philadelphia, PA	215-597-8313
Seattle, WA	206-728-5314

Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office

The Superintendent of Documents handles the sale of most of the Federal Government's publications, including 1990 census reports. To order reports and for information: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402, telephone 202-783-3238.

Other Sources of Products and Services

State Data Centers—The Census Bureau furnishes data products, training in data access and use, technical assistance, and consultation to all States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. State Data Centers, in turn, offer publications for reference, printouts from computer tape, specially prepared reports, maps, and other products and assistance to data users. For a list of the State Data Centers, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services. The list also notes organizations in States participating in the Census Bureau's Business/Industry Data Center (BIDC) Program. The BIDC's help business people, economic development planners, and other data users obtain and use data.

National Services Program—The National Services Program (NSP) provides data-related services for nationally based nonprofit organizations that represent minorities or other segments of the population who have been historically undercounted in decennial censuses. The participants include social service, business, professional, civil rights, educational, and religious groups. Through a pilot project, the National Services Information Center (NSIC) Initiative, three of these nonprofit groups now offer their clientele reports, computer tape printouts, and other information from the Census Bureau. To learn more about the NSP and the NSIC, write to the National Services Program, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, or call 301-763-1384.

National Clearinghouse—The National Clearinghouse for Census Data Services is a listing of private companies and other organizations that offer assistance in obtaining and

using data released by the Census Bureau. For a list of participants in the National Clearinghouse, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services.

Depository Libraries—There are 1,400 libraries that receive (from the Government Printing Office) Federal publications that they think their patrons will need. Often some of these publications are Census Bureau reports. The Census Bureau provides free reports to an additional 120 census depository libraries. Also, many libraries purchase census reports and maps for their areas. The *Census Catalog and Guide* includes a list of all depository libraries.

OTHER CENSUS BUREAU RESOURCES

The Census Bureau has more to offer than just the results of the census of population and housing. Through other censuses, surveys, and estimates programs, it compiles and issues (in reports, computer tape, and other media) data on subjects as diverse as appliance sales, neighborhood conditions, and exports to other countries. Here are examples of the information published about—

- People: Age, race, sex, income, poverty, child care, child support, fertility, noncash benefits, education, commuting habits, pension coverage, unemployment, ancestry.
- Business and industry: Number of employees, total payroll, sales and receipts, products manufactured or sold.
- Housing and construction: Value of new construction, numbers of owners and renters, property value or rent paid, housing starts, fuels used, mortgage costs.
- Farms: Number, acreage, livestock, crop sales.
- Governments: Revenues and expenditures, taxes, employment, pension funds.
- Foreign trade: Exports and imports, origin and destination, units shipped.
- Other nations: Population, birth rates, death rates, literacy, fertility.

The other censuses, such as agriculture, retail trade, manufactures, and governments, are collected for years ending in "2" and "7." Surveys and estimates programs generate results as often as every month.

Many of the monthly "economic indicators" that measure how the Nation is doing come directly or indirectly from the Census Bureau. Examples: employment and unemployment; housing starts; wholesale and retail trade; manufacturers' shipments, inventories, and orders; export and import trade; and sales of single-family homes.

The other statistical activities of the Census Bureau are described below. Data users will find more information about them and descriptions of their data products in the

annual *Census Catalog and Guide*. Also, special guides and brochures are prepared for most of them. Contact the Census Bureau's Customer Services for more information.

Current Demographic and Housing Programs

Two types of current programs complement the 10-year census: population estimates and surveys. The total population of the United States is estimated monthly; the population of States, counties, and metropolitan areas is estimated annually; and the population of places and other governmental units is estimated every 2 years. Projections of future population are made at the national and State levels.

The Census Bureau's many household surveys update population and housing characteristics at the national level and sometimes for States and metropolitan areas, as well. These surveys also obtain many characteristics not included in the 10-year census. The Current Population Survey is taken monthly; the American Housing Survey national sample is taken biennially; the American Housing Survey metropolitan sample is taken in 44 areas, 11 per year in a 4-year cycle; most other surveys are annual or less frequent.

Economic Censuses and Surveys

The economic censuses provide statistics about business establishments once every 5 years, covering years ending in "2" and "7." The 1987 Economic Censuses include the censuses of retail trade, wholesale trade, service industries, transportation, manufactures, mineral industries, and construction industries. Also included are related programs, such as statistics on minority- and women-owned businesses, enterprise statistics, and censuses of economic activity in Puerto Rico and some of the outlying areas under U.S. jurisdiction.

Several key statistics are tabulated for all industries covered in the censuses. They are number of establishments, number of employees, payroll, and measure of output (sales or receipts, and value of shipments or of work done). Other items vary from sector to sector.

The Census Bureau also has programs that provide current statistics on such measures as total sales of particular kinds of businesses or production of particular products. These programs include monthly, quarterly, and annual surveys, the results of which appear in publication series such as *Current Business Reports* and *Current Industrial Reports*. The County Business Patterns program offers annual statistics based on data compiled primarily from administrative records.

Agriculture Census and Surveys

The agriculture census is conducted concurrently with the economic censuses. It is the only source of uniform agriculture data at the county level. It provides data on such subjects as the number and size of farms; land use and ownership; livestock, poultry, and crops; and value of products sold.

Results of three surveys—the 1988 Farm and Ranch Irrigation Survey, 1988 Census of Horticulture Specialties, and 1988 Agricultural Economics and Land Ownership Survey—are published in conjunction with the 1987 Census of Agriculture. Also, the Census Bureau regularly issues reports from a survey on cotton ginnings.

Governments Census and Surveys

The census of governments, also for years ending in "2" and "7," covers all types of governments: Federal, State, county, municipal (place), township (county subdivision), school district, and special district. It provides data on such subjects as number of public employees, payrolls, revenue, and expenditures.

Annual and quarterly surveys cover the same principal subjects but generate data only for States and the largest local governments.

Foreign Trade Statistics

Monthly U.S. merchandise trade data compiled by the Census Bureau summarize export and import transactions and are based on the official documents filed by shippers and receivers. These figures reflect the flow of merchandise but not intangibles like services and financial commitments. The trade figures trace commodity movements out of and into the U.S. Customs jurisdiction, which includes Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands as well as the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Data are published separately on trade between the United States and Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions.

Other Statistical Activities

The Census Bureau also offers international data. It maintains an international data base which is available to the public on computer tape and is used to produce the biennial *World Population Profile* report. It prepares studies dealing with the demographic and economic characteristics of other countries and world regions.

Statistical compendia are another important data product. These publications (sometimes also offered in machine-readable form) draw data from many sources and reorganize them for convenient use. The most widely used compendia are the annual *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, the *County and City Data Book* (published every 5 years), and the *State and Metropolitan Area Data Book* (published approximately every 4 years).

100-PERCENT COMPONENT

Population

Household relationship

Sex

Race

Age

Marital status

Hispanic origin

Housing

Number of units in structure

Number of rooms in unit

Tenure—owned or rented

Value of home or monthly rent

Congregate housing (meals included in rent)

Vacancy characteristics

SAMPLE COMPONENT

Population

Social characteristics:

Education-enrollment and attainment

Place of birth, citizenship, and year of entry into U.S.

Ancestry

Language spoken at home

Migration (residence in 1985)

Disability

Fertility

Veteran status

Economic characteristics:

Labor force

Occupation, industry, and class of worker

Place of work and journey to work

Work experience in 1989

Income in 1989

Year last worked

Housing

Year moved into residence

Number of bedrooms

Plumbing and kitchen facilities

Telephone in unit

Vehicles available

Heating fuel

Source of water and method of sewage disposal

Year structure built

Condominium status

Farm residence

Shelter costs, including utilities

NOTE: Questions dealing with the subjects covered in the 100-percent component were asked of all persons and housing units. Those covered by the sample component were asked of a sample of the population and housing units.

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports

	issued for	Description	Geographic areas
199	O CENSUS OF POPUL	ATION AND HOUSING (1990 C	PH)
	100	-Percent Data	
Summary Popula- tion and Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Population and housing unit counts, and summary statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, household relationship, units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Population and Housing Unit Counts	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Total population and housing unit counts for 1990 and previous censuses	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, State component parts of metropolitan areas (MA's) and urbanized areas (UA's), and summary geographic areas (for example, urban and rural)
	100-Perce	nt and Sample Data	
Population and Housing Charac- teristics for Cen- sus Tracts and Block Numbering Areas	MA's, and the nonmetropolitan balance of each State, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	In MA's: census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and counties. In the remainder of each State: census tracts/BNA's, places of 10,000 or more, and counties
Population and Housing Charac- teristics for Con- gressional Districts of the 103rd Con- gress	States and DC	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	Congressional districts (CD's) and, within CD's, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
	S	ample Data	
Summary Social, Economic, and Housing Charac- teristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population and housing subjects	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
	1990 CENSUS O	F POPULATION (1990 CP)	
	100-	Percent Data	
General Population Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and house- hold relationship charac- teristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural
	Population and Housing Unit Counts Population and Housing Unit Counts Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress Summary Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics of the 103rd Congress	Summary Population and Housing Characteristics D.S., States, D.C., Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands Population and Housing Unit Counts D.S. Virgin Islands 100-Percet Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas D.S. Virgin Islands Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress D.S. Virgin Islands States and D.S. Virgin Islands States and D.S. Virgin Islands States and D.S. Virgin Islands 1990 CENSUS OI 100- General Population Characteristics D.S., States, D.C., Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands 1990 CENSUS OI 100- U.S., States, D.C., Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Summary Population and Housing Characteristics Population and Housing Characteristics U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands Population and Housing Unit Counts Population and Housing Unit Counts Population and Housing Unit Counts Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas States and DC Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas States and DC States and DC Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects States and DC Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing Subjects States and DC Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects States and DC Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects Statistics on 200-percent and sample population and housing subjects Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
			OPULATION (1990 CP)—Con.	
		100-Pe	rcent Data—Con.	
1990 CP-1-1A	General Population Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and house- hold relationship charac- teristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, off-reservation trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CP-1-1B	General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and house- hold relationship charac- teristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CP-1-1C	General Population Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and house- hold relationship charac- teristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
		Sa	ample Data	
1990 CP-2	Social and Eco- nomic Characteris- tics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and the State portion of American Indian areas
1990 CP-2-1A	Social and Eco- nomic Characteris- tics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as for CP-1-1A
1990 CP-2-1B	Social and Eco- nomic Characteris- tics for Metropoli- tan Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual MA's, as for CP-1-1B
1990 CP-2-1C	Social and Eco- nomic Characteris- tics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual UA's, as for CP-1-1C
1990 CP-3	Population Subject Reports	Selected subjects	Approximately 30 reports on population census subjects such as migration, education, income, the older population, and racial and ethnic groups	Generally limited to the U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
			OF HOUSING (1990 CH) Percent Data	
1990 CH-1	General Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy char- acteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural
1990 CH-1-1A	General Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CH-1-1B	General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CH-1-1C	General Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy char- acteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
		S	ample Data	
1990 CH-2	Detailed Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and State parts of American Indian areas
1990 CH-2-1A	Detailed Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as in 1990 CH-1-1A
1990 CH-2-1B	Detailed Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual MA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1B
1990 CH-2-1C	Detailed Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual UA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1C
1990 CH-3	Housing Subject Reports	Selected subjects	Approximately 10 reports on housing census subjects such as structural characteristics and space utilization	Generally limited to U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files

Summary Tape F (STF 1A, 1B, etc.) and data type (100 percent or			
sample)1		Geographic areas	Description
	A ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's). Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	
	B ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's, blocks. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	
STF 1 (100 percent)	C ₃	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), American Indian and Alaska Native areas	Over 900 cells/items of 100- percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area
	D	Congressional districts (CD's) of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and American Indian areas	
	A	In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's	
STF 2 (100 percent)	В	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas	Over 2,100 cells/items of 100- percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 2 files will include a set of tabula- tions for the total population and
	С	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	separate presentations of tabula- tions by race and Hispanic origin
	A ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	
	B ³	Five-digit ZIP Codes within each State	
STF 3 (Sample)	C ³	U.S., regions, divisions, States, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	Over 3,300 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area
	D	CD's of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States	

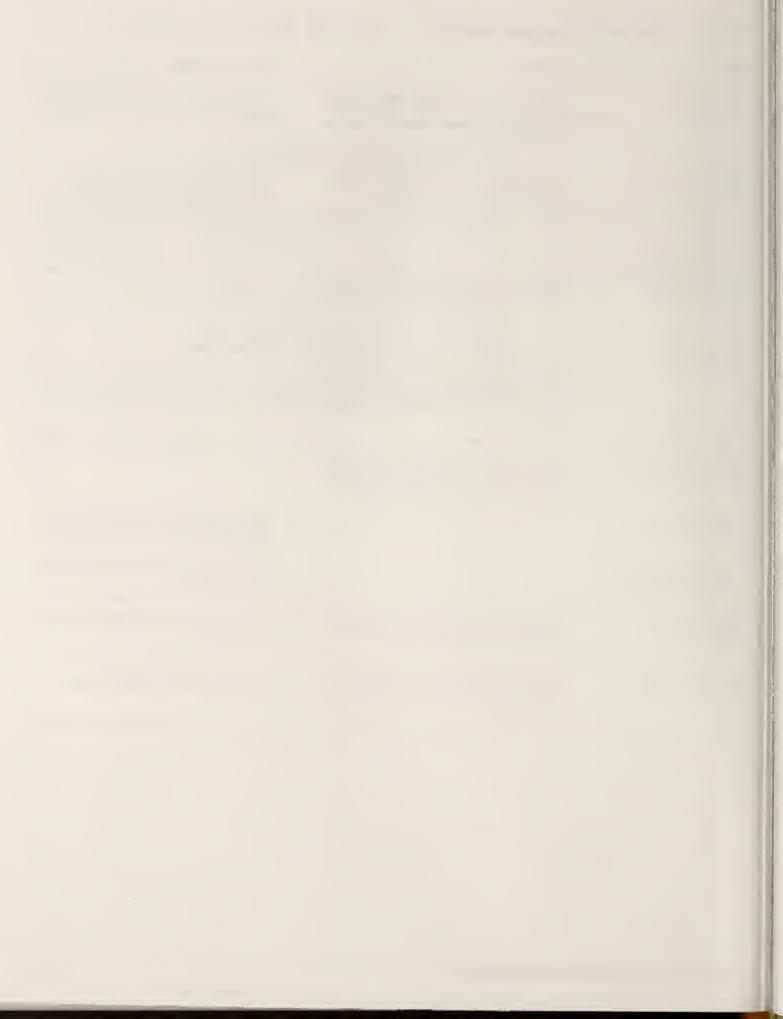
Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files—Con.

Summary Tape Fill (STF 1A, 1B, etc.) and data type (100 percent or sample) ¹	e	Geographic areas	Description
	Α	In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's	
STF 4 (Sample)	В	State (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas	Over 8,500 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 4 files will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and Hispanic origin.
	С	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including urban and rural and metropolitan and nonmetropolitan components), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	

¹Similar STF's will be prepared for Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.
²Also available on microfiche. STF 1B microfiche provides only part of the data for blocks and other areas in the tape file.
³Also available on laser disc (CD-ROM). STF 1B CD-ROM presents the same file extract as STF 1B microfiche.

Figure 4. Other 1990 Census Data Products

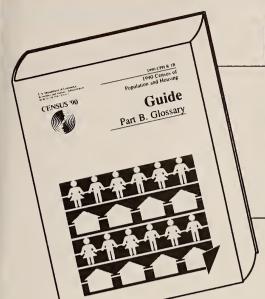
Title	Description	Geographic areas
Subject Summary Tape Files	About 20 computer tape files used to produce the subject reports (1990 CP-3 and 1990 CH-3 series). On the average, a file is the source of two subject reports	U.S., regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), and large counties and places
Public Law 94-171 Data File (redistricting data)	Counts by total, race, and Hispanic origin for the total population and population 18 years old and over, and counts of housing units. Available on tape, CD-ROM, and paper listings	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's), and blocks; voting districts where States have identified them for the Census Bureau; and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Census/Equal Employ- ment Opportunity (EEO) Special File	Sample tabulations showing detailed occupations and educational attainment data by age; cross tabulated by sex, Hispanic origin, and race	Counties, MA's, places of 50,000 or more inhabitants
County-to-County Migration File	Summary statistics for all intra-state county-to- county migration streams and significant inter- state county-to-county migration streams. Each record will include codes for the geographic area of destination, and selected characteris- tics of the persons who made up the migration stream	States, counties
Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files	Machine-readable files containing a sample of individual long-form census records showing most population and housing characteristics but with identifying information removed	
5 Percent—PUMS Areas		County groups, counties, county subdivisions, and places with 100,000 or more inhabitants
1 Percent—Metro- politan Areas (1990)		MA's and other large areas with 100,000 or more inhabitants
User-Defined Areas Tabulations	A set of standard tabulations provided on print- outs, tapes, or other products with maps and narrative (if requested)	User-defined areas created by aggregating census blocks
Special Tabulations	User-defined tabulations for specified geo- graphic areas provided on printouts, tapes, or other products	User-defined areas or standard areas



APPENDIX G. Maps

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area Outline Maps—These are county-based maps that depict the boundaries and codes of census tracts or block numbering areas, the features and feature names underlying the boundaries and names of counties, county subdivisions, places, and American Indian/Alaska Native areas. Map scales vary to minimize the number of sheets. Printed versions of these maps are available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office (GPO).







PART B, GLOSSARY 1990 Census of Population and Housing Guide

Part B, Glossary (1990 CPH-R-1B) is the second part of the 3-part 1990 Census of Population and Housing Guide. It defines terms used in the census.

• Geographic definitions cover specific characteristics of an entity, such as type of geographic code and how boundaries are determined. • Population and housing definitions identify the related item numbers on the 1990 census questionnaire (included as an appendix), define the concepts involved, and note the items comparability to previous censuses. • Technical terms associated with the collection, processing, and tabulation of 1990 census data also are included, along with terms used in working with data files on

(Purchase Order No.)

electronic media. (The geographic, population, and housing definitions are drawn from appendixes to 1990 census reports and technical documentation.)

Previously Published-Part A, TEXT

If you are using 1990 census results, you will find the *Guide*, Part A, Text an indispensable reference. It offers the information you need on such subjects as:

- · Data products
- Geographic terms and products
- · Where to find assistance
- · Population and housing concepts
- · Census procedures

Still to come is an index to the 1990 census Summary Tape Files, which will be Part C.

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